THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.
CORNUCOPIA OF ANECDOTES.
COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.
ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
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LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.
LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL PROEMIUM.
REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.
REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.
BIOGRAPHIANA.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* MEASURES *adopted for* SETTLING *the* BOUNDARIES *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

THE treaty of Ghent, which restored peace to Great Britain and the United States, provided an international tribunal for the perfect settlement of this disputed title, and for the actual delineation of the other treaty boundaries of the country.

Three independent boards of commissioners were established by that treaty. To the first was assigned the duty of ascertaining to whom the several islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy, and Grand Menan in the bay of Fundy, belonged, by virtue of the treaty of 1783. This board consisted of two commissioners, one appointed by each of the contracting parties. No umpire, as in the former case, was to be called to their assistance. If the commissioners so appointed agreed in opinion, their decision was to be binding and conclusive on both nations. If they disagreed in part or in whole, separate reports were to be made to the two governments, and 'some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose,' was to determine the controversy.

In pursuance of the provisions of the treaty in this respect, his Britannic Majesty appointed his former commissioner, the Honourable Thomas Barclay, to be a commissioner under this article, and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the Honourable John Holmes, of Alfred in the district of Maine, and then a member of the Sen[ate] of Massachusetts.

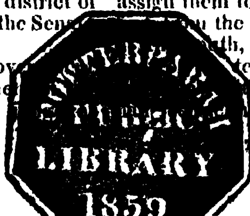
The claims of the British gov[ernment] were confided to the manageme[nt of the] Honourable Ward Chipman, [...] the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and those of the United States, to James Trecotheck Austin, esq. a counsellor at the bar of Massachusetts.

The commission was opened at St. Andrew's on the 24th of September 1816, immediately after Colonel Barclay's appointment was communicated to the American government. Each of the agents claimed, for their respective governments, all the islands in dispute.

The claim of the British nation was founded on the assertion, that at the peace of 1783 these islands were an integrant part of the province of Nova Scotia, and, as such, specially excepted from the limits assigned to the United States.

The Nova Scotia intended in the treaty of 1783 was said to be that province erected and described in certain letters patent, granted by King James I. in 1621, to Sir William Alexander, master of requests for the crown of Scotland; which charter, it was contended, actually included all the islands in question.

The American agent denied that any title could be deduced from the letters patent above mentioned, which, he contended, were void *ab origine*, and had been obsolete, derelict, and neglected by all nations, but especially by the predecessors of his present Britannic Majesty—that, in point of fact, the letters patent did not include any of the islands—that a remarkable exception was to be found in the description of territory therein set forth, plainly proving an intention not to assign them to Alexander, and that, in [...] the date of the grand charter [...]th, they were a constituent [...] territories now forming the [...] of Massachusetts, and [ackn]owledged as such by Great Britain



Britain on numerous occasions, in grants, charters, cessions, public letters and treaties.

The extensive field thus opened for examination was diligently explored by both the agents, in a very copious analysis and discussion of every public act, and most of the charter transactions, which had the eastern territory for their object; and occupied the attention of the commissioners until the 24th day of November 1817, on which day the board agreed in a decision on all the questions before them. This decision has terminated all the disputes heretofore existing on the subject. The opinion and judgment of the commissioners has been communicated to the respective governments of Great Britain and the United States, and has ascertained and determined that Moose, Dudley, and Frederick Islands do belong to the United States, and that all the other islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy, and Grand Menan in the bay of Fundy, do belong to Great Britain, by virtue of the treaty of peace of 1783.

By those negotiations a permanent right of navigation was secured to the citizens of the United States through the Eastern or Ship Channel, between Deer Island and Campo Bello. To do the same in this case was beyond the authority of the present commissioners, whose duty was limited to ascertaining the right to the islands, and did not extend to the decision of any question of water privilege; which must be governed by principles of national law applicable to the case. The eastern passage is at times the only one and always is the best passage-way for ships through the bay of Passamaquoddy and into the river St. Croix. Its free navigation, essential to the enjoyment of the use of the river has always been claimed by the United States. Their ministers have been instructed to provide for their interests in this passage-way; and it has been of as much or more importance than the possession of Grand Menan. Since the capture and occupation of Moose Island, an English sloop of war has occasionally been stationed there, and American vessels prohibited from passing.

The reason why an exclusive right was assumed by the British government was assigned to be, that this was a passage between two islands, both of which belonged to Great Britain, and therefore was exclusively hers. That it was not the only, although it was the best, passage, and there being another, which was practicable, no inconvenience attending it could give the Americans a right of using this. If the water between Deer Island and Campo Bello had been in fact a river, the opposite shores of which belonged to Great Britain, there could be no doubt that her principle was correct, it being an undoubted doctrine of national law, that a river in the territories of a nation, is as much its exclusive property as the land, and it is only a river of boundary, where two nations possess respectively one of the banks, that gives to both a common right of navigation.

But the passage way between Campo Bello and Deer Island is not in a river, but in a bay; and it may well be doubted whether the law, applicable to the former, can with any propriety be applied to the latter. Not only is this passage-way in a bay, but it is in the grand bay of Fundy, described by the early navigators, and now very commonly known to be 'more properly a part of the sea or ocean.'

It had indeed heretofore been considered, that these islands and the passage-way between them were in the bay of Passamaquoddy, which being an interior and smaller bay, distant from the ocean, and connected with the coasts of the continent, had all the jurisdictional properties of a river; and that a free navigation of it might be attended with evils similar to those which would follow from an admission of foreign vessels, as a matter of right, into the rivers of a country.

But the treaty of Ghent has contradicted this supposed geographical fact. It has in express words declared, that the bay of Passamaquoddy is part of the bay of Fundy; and no reason can be assigned for this assumption and declaration, but that it was intended to make the waters, formerly called Passamaquoddy, as free and common, as those of any other part of the bay of Fundy.

Now the passage-way between New Brunswick, and Grand Menan in the bay of Fundy, has never been claimed by Great Britain as exclusively hers, because she possessed in full sovereignty the opposite coasts; neither can she claim the passage-way between Deer Island and Campo Bello, lying in the same bay. So long as the treaty of Ghent is in force, all the islands and the passage-ways between them, heretofore in dispute, are in 'the grand bay of Fundy, or more properly a part of the sea

or ocean,' and no exclusive right of navigating those waters can be claimed by any particular nation.

On this ground we presume, notwithstanding the decision of the commissioners, assigning Campo Bello and Deer Island to Great Britain,—the vessels of the United States will have a perfect right to navigate by the Eastern or Ship Channel as freely as on any other part of the ocean.

To put the question however beyond dispute, as far as was practicable, the commissioners addressed a joint letter to the two governments of Great Britain and the United States, in which they declared that their decision was founded *on the presumption of an existing right* in each of the two nations freely to navigate by this channel, notwithstanding the sovereignty of Great Britain over the islands lying contiguous and on each side had been expressly allowed.

The English forces still hold a military possession of Moose Island and its dependencies; but it is understood that arrangements are in train for their removal, and that early in the ensuing spring, the place will be restored to the jurisdiction of the United States, and be once again under the local authorities of Massachusetts.

Thus has happily terminated a second tribunal, instituted by two great and independent nations, for the settlement of important interests in dispute between them; interests far greater than many which history has recorded as the foundation of long protracted and destructive wars. An example is thus given to the world, which it is hoped may be powerful enough to supersede that rash resort to arms, which has too often wasted, in the progress of desolation, more than all the objects of the contest were worth.

The other commissioners, provided in the treaty of Ghent, are not so much to settle disputes as to prevent them.

The lines of territory recited in the treaty of peace of 1783, were never actually drawn upon the land, but were described from the best maps then existing, but now known to be very inaccurate. To explore the frontiers together, and to fix muniments of boundary by common consent, had become a very necessary duty, in order to prevent conflicting grants and unintentional trespasses. Accordingly, this duty was divided into two parts. The commission established by the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent was to run the boundary line due north from the source of the river St. Croix to the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the highlands which divide those rivers, that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45° of north latitude, thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraqua—to make a map of said boundary—declare it under their seals to be a true map, and to particularize the latitude and longitude of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper.

Under this article the British government appointed the same commissioner as in the former, and appointed the same agent jointly with his son, Ward Chipman, jun. esq. a counsellor at law in New Brunswick. The American government appointed Cornelius P. Van Ness, esq. of Vermont, commissioner, and William C. Bradley, late member of congress from the same state, as their agent. This board met at St. Andrew's on the 24th of September, 1816, but the season being then too far advanced to commence the survey, they adjourned to the first of June. At this time the necessary parties were arranged, and instructions given to them, and the summer was occupied by these parties, and the result of their proceedings will be submitted to the commissioners in May next in the city of New York.

The extent of the duty assigned to this board will necessarily consume much time before the objects of their appointment can be attained. A common opinion has prevailed, relative to this line from the head of the St. Croix to the highlands, which has not hitherto given rise to any practical evil, and has generally been represented the same in the modern maps, published both in England and America. Since this subject has been before the commissioners, two maps have been published, which trace a line of boundary essentially different from what has been supposed before to be correct: we allude to Colonel Bouchette's map of Canada, and Purdy's map of Cabotia; both of them elegantly executed, and apparently not without the approbation of high authority. The lines, drawn on these maps, curtail the

 limits

limits of Massachusetts on the eastern frontier, and place the whole of the river St. John's within the British dominion.

It is not understood, that any claim has been made by the English agent in correspondence with the new lines thus described: in fact, the official surveys have not been sufficiently advanced to permit any claim of any kind. What the English possessions may eventually be, will rest on the report of the surveyors; and the point assumed by the commissioners as the dividing line on the highlands.

The eastern boundary-line of the United States has always been drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix, crossing the St. John's at about 47° north latitude; and thence running in the same direction about forty-six miles, until it met the highlands supposed to be intended by the treaty.

There are many inconveniences in this course. For a considerable part of the line the river St. John's is just on the border, but not within the limits, of the United States: and its waters will of course remain closed to her navigation,—if ever a settlement in that part of the district of Maine should render the use of them desirable.

The communication also between New Brunswick and Quebec is obstructed; and the passage of the English mail is over part of the territories of the United States.

This inconvenience was so great, that, at the first negociation at Ghent, the English commissioners proposed a revision of the boundary line, so as to secure to Great Britain the desired communication; and intimated that it must be done by a cession to Great Britain of that part of the district of Maine, which intervenes between New Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents a direct communication. The inadmissibility of that proposition at the time, and under the circumstances in which it was urged, is apparent; but, in the tranquillity of peace, it is not unlikely that a change of boundary might be made essentially beneficial to both parties.

Thus, if the boundary line, instead of being drawn due north to the highlands, was made to meet the St. John's at the highest point above the actual English settlements; and the river, instead of an arbitrary line, become the division between the two countries to the 47° north latitude, the United States would gain an addition of territory, important in position, though not of any considerable magnitude; while the English possessions on the left bank would still have access to the water, and lose no material advantage. In exchange for this, the new boundary on the north might be drawn from some point in the river, by a straight line, to the province of Lower Canada; and thus a direct communication between her two provinces be opened to Great Britain, without any inconvenience to the United States.

The detail of such a plan would require accuracy and attention. The general principles only are stated above, on which such a negotiation might be pursued.

But, as the territory in this vicinity is of importance to Great Britain, as the means of opening a free communication between her provinces, another object could be mentioned, for which it may possibly be considered as an equivalent in exchange.

The right of fishing within the marine league on the coast of Nova Scotia, it is maintained by Great Britain, was lost to the United States, when by the late war the treaty of 1783 was annulled.—If so, this territory, or a right of way over it, may present the means of obtaining the renewal of the privilege; and the consent of Massachusetts would probably not be withheld for an equivalent in which her enterprising citizens have so deep an interest.

Some preparations are making, which indicate an attempt by Great Britain to obtain more than would be necessary for the above purposes, under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent; and Col. Bouchette, in his History of Canada, lately published, has stated his reasons in full for the expectations of annexing the territory in question to New Brunswick, by virtue of the treaty of 1783. But little confidence can be placed on these opinions; at least several years must elapse before the questions under that article can possibly be settled.

The remaining board of commissioners established by the treaty of Ghent, were directed to run the boundary-line from the point where the 45° north latitude strikes the Iroquois or Cataraqua, to lake Superiour, as it was declared by the treaty of peace of 1783, and to decide to whom the islands in the lakes and rivers, through which the line passes, do severally belong.

General Peter B. Porter was appointed commissioner, and Samuel Hawkins, esq. agent, for the United States; and John Ogilvie,

Ogilvie, esq. commissioner on the part of Great Britain. They met at St. Regis, and established by accurate astronomical observation the point of the 45° north latitude, and afterwards, by careful admeasurement and surveys, described the boundary towards the lake Ontario. It is understood that no material alteration has been made in the line heretofore considered as the true boundary. The latitude line described in the treaty of 1783, to be run from the Connecticut river to the St. Lawrence, is to be protracted by the commissioners under the fourth article; who have not yet commenced that duty. This line was supposed to have been settled soon after the peace, and divides the actual settlements of the two countries. It was formerly run with great attention and care, but, as is recently said, without the aid of good instruments: and that, of course, it is incorrect,—being a waving, and not a straight, line. If there be an error, it will now be corrected. Nor ought any party, who may, on the final admeasurement of it, lose any part of its present possessions, to be in the least dissatisfied. The true boundary is described in the treaty of peace. The location of that boundary is a work of science, diligence, and labour; and the governments of both countries will be careful that a common mistake and public misapprehension shall not produce individual injury.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE dissertation on African Discoveries in the last number of the Quarterly Review, page 335, being calculated to raise expectations that the interior of Africa will be laid open, through the exertions of Mr. Richie, under the auspices of the Bey of Tripoli; permit me to offer to the public, through the medium of your intelligent and interesting Magazine, a few observations on this interesting subject.

I apprehend that it cannot be presumed, by men of sound understanding and intelligence, that any great national advantage can be derived from a desultory plan, such as that of Mr. Richie; a plan which does not appear to have any great national result in view! a plan to reach an emporium of commerce which can only (according to this system,) be reached through the territories of princes oftentimes hostile to one another, and, consequently, unfavourable to the progress of the traveller.

The plan adopted by the French government, on the other hand, is founded in wisdom, for it hath a national object in view; viz. the opening a commercial communication between Timbucta and Gallam; and I do not hesitate, at this early period, to predict a favorable result to Bahdia's, or Aly Bey's, attempt, provided Providence spares his life.

But, let us put the most favorable construction possible upon the result of this expedition of Mr. Richie; let us suppose that the Bey of Tripoli, the Shereefs of Hezzan and of Murzook, as well as the Shieks of the Arabs of the Sahara, are all at peace with each other; that they will respectively unite their efforts to promote the views of the travellers; and that the regions of the interior of Africa, south of the desert, shall be brought to have a commercial intercourse with Great Britain: what are the advantages to be expected from such an enterprise? will the Bey of Tunis, the Shereefs of Hezzan and of Murzook, and the Shieks of Sahara, give up the advantages to be derived from such an intercourse, to travellers and strangers in their country? Certainly not; but they will, in the event of the expedition being crowned with success, each respectively claim a remuneration, which can be levied only on the merchandize eventually in transit through their respective territories; and, thus, that merchandize will be subject to three or four separate imposts,—which will enhance its value and lessen the profit of the original adventurers, as much as if they had passed through the hands of three parties, and, consequently, have been subject to three profits, in their passage to the hands of the consumer.

Every one acquainted with the African character, under the influence of the Mooselmen principles of government, must know, that the exactions to be made by these potentates would be exorbitant and oppressive.

How much more effectual, therefore, would have been the discovery of the regions of the interior of that continent, if his Majesty's ministers had condescended to listen to the proposition which I had the honour of making to them; a proposition and a plan for the discovery of Africa, and for laying it open to British commerce, in a simple, direct, and unexceptionable manner, without being exposed to the various obstacles and impediments of passing through

through regions governed by independent princes;—such a plan as every rational man would on investigation pronounce to be the best that could possibly be suggested, and calculated, withal, to insure ultimate success.

This plan I offered, a short time ago, to lay before my Lord Bathurst and my Lord Castlereagh: to the first, by a letter officially; and to the latter, by a letter to his secretary, Mr. Planta.

Since this offer was made, a proposition has been made to me by a foreign power to undertake the direction of a plan for propagating the knowledge of the African Arabic language, on the Madras system; and for laying open to Europe the interior regions of North Africa.

I have not yet, however, acceded to the proposition made to me; and, although I am solicited, on this business, with liberal promises, I am at present disposed to decline the undertaking, being unwilling to engage in a negociation negatively prejudicial to the interests of my own native country, until I shall have ascertained that it will not engage me to facilitate this important discovery. J. G. JACKSON.

Circus, America-square;
June 20, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have requested some further communications on the subject of Parochial Lending-Libraries, I shall be happy to furnish you with such information as I have collected on the subject. The importance and utility of such institutions are almost too apparent to need any argument. If we educate the poor, and teach them to read at school, we are bound to supply them with the means of gratifying that curiosity which we have excited. If we lay the foundations of the building, we should not refuse to lend our assistance towards its superstructure. Either the system of instructing the lower orders should be entirely given up, or it should be carried on by their moral culture in after-life.

Another argument for these parochial collections of books, arises out of the cheapness and economy on which they may be conducted. At present, there are several thousands spent every year by our public societies, in the dissemination of religious books and tracts; which books and tracts are nearly all destroyed within the year. The number of tracts issued by the Religious Tract Society alone, in the year 1816, exceeded three millions and a half! During the same period, upwards of a million were issued by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; whilst 275,000 were disseminated through the Church-of-England Tract Society!—Now, as there is the same demand every year on the funds of these societies, it may be reasonably supposed that most of the tracts are destroyed within the year. *But to what purpose is this waste?* Ought not our public charities to be conducted on the most economical footing? And if, by the simple machinery of a circulating collection, the same tracts may be made to last through several years, ought not this machinery to be universally adopted?

Another argument in favour of this plan arises from its superior force and efficacy. At present, when a tract is given to an individual, it seldom goes out of his own hands, or, at most, beyond his own domestic circle: whereas, if the same tract were lodged in such a depository, it might be read by a whole village. We all know how much more the books of a circulating library are read than those which remain upon private shelves. The very same difference would follow from adopting this plan of cheap parochial lending-libraries.

But, to estimate the full value of this project, you should consider, that, at no greater expense than the poor are now supplied with these tracts, which are exclusively religious, might be added a most valuable collection of plain and useful books, on all other subjects. It is full time that the public should know, that the minds of the poor are becoming every day more expanded, by means of popular education; and that they consequently require superior materials to those which satisfied their forefathers. Together with sound religious and moral instruction, they now require the elements of useful knowledge, and the means of innocent amusement. For this purpose, it is earnestly to be wished that our Religious Tract Societies would extend their catalogues also to other subjects; or that, if they should deem it foreign to their characters to undertake this duty, that then some new society should be formed, for the express purpose of supplying the lower orders with plain and useful books, and tracts upon all subjects which are not theological.

Fully convinced of the propriety of this plan, I have drawn up a catalogue of books of this kind,—which I here submit

submit to your consideration. Though I am by no means satisfied that it is altogether unexceptionable, or that it might not be better executed; yet I think that I may offer it as the fullest attempt which has hitherto been made to supply this desideratum. At any rate, it may awaken the energies of others, and teach them to do that more perfectly which is thus imperfectly executed by——

A. F. P.

Specimen of a List of Useful and Interesting Books, for the Use of the Lower Orders of Society.

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Art of Book-binding	0	7	0
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Complete Grazier	0	12	0
Complete Florist	0	14	0
Stower's Art of Printing	0	3	0
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Cowper's Poems . .	0	9	0
Moore's Fables . .	0	4	0
Merrick's Psalms . .	0	3	0
Watts's Hymns . .	0	4	0
Cotton's Visions . .	0	2	6
Hogg's Shepherds' Guide .	0	7	6
VII. TALES, &c.			
Genlis' Palace of Truth .	0	2	6
Tabart's Fairy Tales . .	0	4	6
Family Suppers, 2 vols. .	0	5	0
Sandham's School Fellows .	0	3	6
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Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield	0	3	6
Johnson's Rasselas . .	0	2	6
Hawkesworth's Telemachus .	0	4	6
Family Robinson Crusoe .	0	8	0
Robinson Crusoe . .	0	6	6
New Robinson Crusoe .	0	4	6
History of Philip Quarles .	0	2	6
Sandford and Merton abridged	0	4	6
Berquin's Select Stories for Children . . .	0	3	6
——— Friend of Youth .	0	6	0
——— Children's Friend .	0	14	0
Children's Journal . .	0	4	0
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——— Family Magazine .	0	10	6
——— Instructive Tales .	0	4	0
Dorset's Peacock at Home .	0	5	0
Tales to excite Pity for Animals	0	3	0
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Entertaining Instructions .	0	3	0
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.			
Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, Adventurer,—selections from .	0	10	6
Blair's Universal Preceptor .	0	4	6
Watkins's Scripture Biography	0	7	0
Bannantine's Key to the Almanack	0	2	6
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Squire's Grammar of Astronomy	0	9	0
Blair's Grammar of Philosophy, &c.	0	6	0
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——— Duty of Contentment.			
Pleasing Instructor . .	0	4	0
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Collection of Epitaphs .	0	5	0
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Guide to Domestic Happiness	0	5	0
Aikin's Art of Life.			

	£	s.	d.
Evenings at Home . .	0	10	6
Picture of London . .	0	9	0
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Mavor's Circle of the Sciences	0	4	6
Audley's Companion to the Almanack . . .	0	4	6
Guthrie's Geography abridged	0	4	0
Walker's Gazetteer . .	0	13	6
Wakefield's Mental Improvement	0	5	6
——— Leisure Hours .	0	2	6
Cheap Repository Tracts, 3 vols. each . . .	0	4	6
Progress of Pilgrim Good-Intent	0	4	0
Friendly Instructor . .	0	1	6
Friendly Monitor on Ghosts .	0	2	0
Advice on Trades . .	0	6	0
Lessons for those in Humble Life	0	3	6
Gift to Servants and Apprentices	0	0	9
Wakefield's Anecdotes .	0	4	0
——— Walks in London .	0	7	0
——— Domestic Recreations	0	5	0
Trimmer's Introduction to Nature	0	2	0
Reports of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor . . .	0	10	0

N.B. It is not intended that all these books should be assembled in any village parochial library; but that out of these should be selected such as are suited to the wants of each place. A town would, of course, require a higher cast of books than country parishes.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE last expedition from Sierra Leone, in addition to many others sent out for the purpose of exploring the interior of Africa, having failed; and the enterprising and persevering Mr. Burkhardt having frustrated the well-grounded hopes of the African Association, by his having paid the debt of nature,—it is not improbable that his Majesty's government will now direct their attention with energy to the only plan that can possibly make that interesting and extraordinary country a jewel in the British crown.

This important discovery, which would immortalize the prince who should cherish it to its maturity, can be effected through the medium of commerce only.

But it should be attempted not only with energy and decision, but with dispatch, before the enterprising and commercial spirit of a foreign power, (seeing how abortive our efforts have been,) shall snatch from us the glorious opportunity now offered of laying open the interior regions of that interesting and undiscovered continent, to the commercial enterprise of Great Britain.

Eton; June 30. VASCO DE GAMA.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* JOURNEY *of some* ENGLISH EMIGRANTS *from* RIGA *to the* CRIMEA; *by a* LADY *of the* PARTY.

Karagoss; Feb. 1816.

My dear father,

YOU will, I am sure, rejoice to receive an account of our safe arrival, at the end of our long uncomfortable journey; escaped from all the dangers we have encountered; and now recovered from the fatigue and colds which were the unavoidable consequences of it.

I regret exceedingly that I have been so situated throughout the journey as to have found the keeping a journal of it perfectly impracticable. The woman I brought from England proved so worthless, and of so little use to me, during the time I kept her, that the whole care of the children devolved on me; and she became such an incumbrance (getting tipsy so often), that I parted with her on the road. I then travelled entirely without a servant, until we left Kiov,—where I took a Russian one; who, at present, suits me very well: but my baby was such a constant care, that I never found a moment to devote to writing: I must, therefore, as well as I can, give you a detail from memory of our tour.

We set out from Riga on Saturday, November 18, at ten o'clock at night: our equipages consisting of a Polish brichka,—in which rode Mr. H., myself, Emma, and the baby; a kibitka, with Mr. Y. and J. C.; a second kibitka, with the two boys and luggage; and a third, with luggage and servants.

I wish I could send you a drawing that would represent us and our carriages just ready for starting; there would be no need for a caricature to make you laugh: but, were you in one of them, the laughing would certainly cease the moment it began to jumble over the rough-paved streets of Riga. A brichka is in form just like a small English waggon, and upon wheels, about the height and size of the little Coleseed waggons; it is made with a calash, like our chariots, which can be thrown back occasionally; and an apron of leather fastening up to within a foot of the top of the head: withinside, two curtains of leather draw and shut you up completely from the cold. To make you more secure, a mat is then put over the head of the carriage, and tied on so as to admit of its being fastened down over the apron at night, and thrown back in the day. At the bottom of the carriage is then packed as much luggage as it will conveniently hold, and over that is laid your bed or mattress, with pillows, blankets, &c. The ascending and getting fixed in this machine is really of itself a great undertaking; but I must acknowledge that in no other carriage I have seen could I have passed such a journey with so little of fatigue. A *kibitka* is very similar in form, but not so large within, or so good-looking without, as a brichka. The letting of post-horses is under the direction of the government.

Before we left Riga, our passports, given by the Russian ambassador in England, were exchanged for what they call here a *podorodgnee*; in which is expressed the name of the person to whom it is given, the place it is given at, the one he is going to, and the number of horses for which he has paid a share of the *progone*; for, on the giving this passport, Mr. G. paid for 1,898 versts, at two kopecks a verst (456 rubles). The ruble is now in value about 10½d.; but, unlike our English money, it varies according to the credit of paper-money here,—which is now extremely low: the ruble at par is 2s. 6d.

Our passport being sent to the post station, they are then obliged to furnish us with horses, as soon as they have the number required at home, and ready. The occupiers of post stations are generally officers of about the rank of lieutenant, and sometimes higher in the Russian service. They are stationed at from twelve to twenty, and sometimes thirty, versts asunder; and, under their inspection and care, a certain number of horses are kept by government, proportioned to the common demand for them on that part of the road. The large number of horses we required together, was one of the principal causes of detention to us on the road: we were always obliged to have more than twelve,—as the roads were extremely bad when we left Riga, and our carriages all very heavily laden.

The first half-hour's ride through the streets of Riga made me look forward with the utmost consternation to the prospect of so long a journey; for I believed the first night's travelling would have shaken every bone out of joint, and have produced a most violent head-ache for the first two days: but, when we got off the paved road, the shaking was

was much less violent,—though still, you may imagine, not very pleasant, over bad road, in a carriage without springs. What would an English lady say to a journey round England in a covered waggon? and yet that would be far preferable to that we have had,—because the accommodation on the road would be so very much superior. From Riga we travelled three stages without delay, except to change horses; and then stopped to breakfast: this (to make as quick a meal as possible) unavoidably took up much time,—because so much was necessarily spent in packing and unpacking. Our canteens, tea-kettle, and provisions, which we had purchased at Riga, were regularly unpacked twice a-day: no accommodation of this kind is to be had; and, where you stop for horses, they are obliged to find you quarters, that is, to allow you to be in their room; which, during the latter part of our journey, has, like an Irish cabin, been used for pigs, calves, and poultry also; but nothing more is to be expected from them. We have, I believe, always found a table of some kind, but not always seats,—chairs scarcely ever. After breakfasting, and repacking our stores, we again started; and continued travelling until evening, — when we stopped to dine, or drink tea, of which we made one meal: and Mr. Y. having got a very bad cold, and much reason to fear a return of his sore-throat, we purposed remaining here; but the want of accommodation, (for we could not at first put up with that which afterwards, by use, became familiar,) obliged us to proceed. At the next stage we were not more fortunate; and I began to feel extremely uneasy, and to fear that I should never get through our undertaking: however, we journied on, until we reached Kreitzburg, a Polish town, and were very thankful to get into a house, where I had the accommodation of a neat and comfortable room to myself; to this, however, there was one drawback,—I had not been used to the heat of the stoves: for the rooms we occupied at Riga were so large, that they were never oppressively hot; but this little room had been made as hot as a West-India summer, and such effectual pains taken to exclude every particle of cold air from it, that I was very long before I could be sufficiently freed from the fear of suffocation to attempt to sleep; and, as Mr. Y.'s room was next to mine, I was not willing to disturb him by any complaint. Whatever there is of barbarity in this country, and although, in so many points, they are so far behind us in the requisites of comfort, how strange it is that, in the most essential,—in that of heating a house,—they so very far surpass us. The stoves throw out an immense heat into the room. Every room that is inhabited is regularly heated once, and in very cold weather twice, a-day; and it is inconceivable with how little firing the rooms in this country are warm throughout: a man, with his arms full of wood, comes and makes a fire in your stove; this is permitted to burn until it is all become perfectly clear embers: an iron damper, that closes up the chimney of the stove, is then put on; and the heat, by that means, thrown into the room. This is repeated in an evening; and you have the comfort of a regular heat, which an English house never knows. To exclude perfectly the open air, they have double windows, and the internal has every crevice in its frame filled up with tow, over which is pasted a strong paper; the space at the bottom between the two windows is filled up with fine sand: so that it is not possible any air should enter.

At Kreitzburg there is a country-house belonging to General Korfe Baron Stendal: the gentlemen, understanding there was much game, sent to ask permission to take a few hours' diversion: which was granted; and the General sent a servant, with dogs, to attend them. They hunt the hares here with greyhounds, taking out from ten, or twelve, to twenty, dogs,—which are all let loose at once; so that poor puss has, of course, small chance of escape. One may almost suppose they have, by this means, exterminated the breed, or else the game-keeper did not think it requisite to shew where the game was; for the gentlemen soon returned, seeing no chance of finding what they sought. A few stations farther on they told us there had been no hares seen for two years; and, previous to that, they were in great profusion.

We staid at Kreitzburg until Wednesday morning,—not having been able to procure horses the preceding day. There was nothing to be seen in this place worthy a remark, except the house I have already mentioned. Our delay, however, served to refresh us, and we started better prepared for continuing the journey.

From

From Kreitzburg we proceeded, with little interruption (though very slowly, on account of bad roads), to the next station. The next stage was still more tedious. The horses here are extremely small,—about the size of our poneys; and the largest not bigger than what we call Galloways,—except, in the large towns, some few kept by private gentlemen: they have universally long manes and tails, which are kept on to protect them from the flies, that, in all hot climates, are more particularly troublesome. The harness of the horses, as it belongs to the owners of the horses, and not of the carriages, may be supposed not very splendid. The horses are fastened by ropes to the carriage, and a rein of rope to each is held by the drivers, while a short rein fastens each horse to the one next it. We have always had four horses a-breast in the brichka; sometimes they drive five and six in heavy carriages; and then they are placed three a-breast, and two before, with a postilion on one of them; the drivers are called *yemshécks*.

The costume of the Russian peasant is very different to the English, and consequently very striking to an English eye. Whatever it may want in appearance, it is substantially good, and well adapted to the severity of the climate. The man's dress consists of a shirt of very coarse linen, made with only a sort of binding, or very narrow collar round the top; a pair of very large full breeches, of the same material; and a large pair of boots, or sometimes extremely coarse stockings, with shoes of the bark of birch, a sheep-skin made up with the wool inside, in the form of a loose coat; and over this, when the weather is very cold, another coat of extremely coarse woollen cloth, often made with a hood; a cap of coarse woollen cloth, with a broad fur of some common kind, or more frequently sheep-skin, or lamb-skin around it, about a hand's breadth in depth. Thus equipped, they travel at all hours, and in all weathers; and might, but for their own imprudence, travel with impunity, and without fear of the weather: but they are extremely addicted to drunkenness, and, in this state, many hundred of them perish in a year. When the frosts are severe, and they are travelling in the night, the incautious use of the common spirit they call brandy, overpowers their faculties; and they fall asleep while driving, and are frozen to death. The brandy, in common use here, is something like English gin; but not so good: it is drunk in immense quantities. Ale they have no idea of brewing. Their common drink is quass, which is not so good as our best small beer: it is sometimes made of flour and water, with herbs; sometimes with different sorts of fruit; and this latter kind is a much pleasanter drink,—though it is all sour; and, therefore, I am yet but little judge of it. The method of making it is very simple: a large barrel is filled with fruit, — sometimes plums, sometimes apples, crabs; or, in fact, any fruit which you have in sufficient abundance to make it from. There is then put into the cask as much water as it will hold; and, in fifteen days, it is fit to drink. When a few gallons are drawn off, it is filled up again with water, to make it last out until the time of the year when fresh can be made.

This however is a subject I ought rather to have reserved until I had reached the Crimea, where fruit is found in such profusion as to be used for this purpose; but, as remarks rise in my mind, I write them,—assured that my letter will not be read by those who will criticise its contents.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to communicate, through the medium of your Magazine, a very simple, but effectual, mode of cleaning chimneys; which, if practised, may ultimately do away the necessity of employing climbing-boys.

I make an opening, about eight inches square, into each funnel, inside the house,—as near the roof as possible; through which opening a man introduces a rope, long enough to reach the hearth below: a holly-bush, being fastened to the rope, is repeatedly drawn up and down the chimney, by the assistance of a man with a rope below. A Dutch hoe or scraper is next attached to the upper rope, which the man above pulls within his reach at the opening; and thus he is enabled to scrape the soot from the upper part of the chimney, which is beyond the reach of the bush.

In cities where holly is scarce, a whalebone brush or fan can be had, which will answer the purpose even better than holly: a slate or stone can be fitted to the opening in the funnel, and

and fixed with mortar, as a security against fire or smoke.

HENRY H. TYLER, M.D.

Newton Limavady; May 19.

P.S. Respecting a cheap place of residence, enquired after by some of your correspondents, I can recommend this place as one of the cheapest in Britain.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a maxim very generally received, that no injuries strike deeper or produce a more fatal effect, than those which are received at the hands of a friend; the wound, in some instances, may be given unintentionally, but the impression is still the same.

When the clergyman endeavours, either by his conduct or his language, to degrade religion; when the lawyer exposes the little necessary tricks of his calling; when the physician draws on his brethren the scorn of the multitude by opening the secret defects of the profession; in every case of this kind we are apt to consider the attack as the more dangerous in coming from those who should seem the most likely to deliver sentiments of another tendency.—Perhaps the same observation will be found equally applicable to those who devote their time and attention to literary vocations; and, at the same time, affect to doubt the usefulness or propriety of them. In the writings of many men of genius there are expressions that certainly indicate a spirit very different from that which characterizes the rest of the world. Men, in general, endeavour to make others imagine that they enjoy more comfort than they are really in possession of: they seem willing to excite not the pity, but the envy, of the rest of their species. With literary characters the case appears entirely different: the satisfaction arising from a conscious sense of superior endowments, the pleasure derived from occasional composition, and, above all, the gratification received from the applause of the wise and the virtuous; these are points that are overlooked,—while the contrary side of the picture is studiously exhibited: one of them, in a moment of ill-humour, will exclaim, that a literary life is a life of unending care and anxiety; another of them will say, that poverty, disappointment, and neglect, are its constant attendants; while a third will seriously tell you, that genius merely brings misery to the possessor, that the improvement of the mind gives but a painful pre-eminence, and that the tree of knowledge, although fair and tempting to the view, will not produce the fruit calculated to nourish and support the wanderer on his way to the dwelling of peace, or of innocence. In some particular instances, it is probable that these complaints may be just; but, on the whole, I imagine the pleasures, if properly estimated, will be found by a considerable proportion to overbalance the pain.

At the head of this murmuring tribe stands the highly gifted, but eccentric, Rousseau,—a man certainly of an extraordinary cast, a man who exerted all his zeal and all his eloquence to prove that the spirit of civilization, or the progress of refinement, to whose salutary influence he owed every thing, were, in the end, inimical to the general welfare of society. After what others have said in reply, it need only be asked, what would he have been if left to the guidance of his irritable feelings and ungovernable passions; instead of ranking him with the most celebrated of modern philosophers, we should probably seek for his name in the catalogue of remarkable suicides, fanatics, or assassins.

Imbibing his doctrine with eagerness, there are many who have maintained, that an attachment to letters will generally render men unfit for managing the common transactions of life,—in distracting the attention, by introducing ideas of a foreign character; in giving the feelings an acuteness that may be called painful; and, finally, in weakening or agitating the nerves, so as to leave them unable to sustain the most moderate degree of application or fatigue.

In answer to this, it may be said, that, in men of genius, there is frequently found a delicacy of nerve, and an undefinable quickness of feeling, which, if not corrected in time, will ultimately injure them in their progress through life. It is supposed, however, that it is a failing not essentially dependent on the mind; probably it proceeds, in some degree, from the peculiar organization of the frame. But literary pursuits, when indulged with moderation, will not cause or create a weakness of this sort: on the contrary, they may, when properly directed, tend to effect a cure.

The other remark, that such amusements have a tendency to distract the attention, to lead the mind away from objects of more immediate interest, may be allowed to have some foundation in truth; but it should be remembered, that every

every leading inclination, when indulged to excess, will produce an effect exactly similar. The theatre, the race-course, the gaming table, or the lottery, have been the occupation the amusement, and ultimately the destruction, of thousands; yet they have been allowed to drop into the grave without a remark; in fact, their obscurity has proved their protection: but that is an exemption that the literary character cannot, or would not, be blest with. However, there have been many who have freely indulged their taste for letters, and, at the same time, attended with care and regularity to the calls of business: as a proof, we need only mention the names of Richardson, Dodley, Glover, and Hoole, with a few others.

Another class of murmurers will admit, that a general acquaintance with the antient and modern classics may seem necessary for those of a professional cast; but that the love of literature, that is, merely for its own sake, will seldom contribute to one's advancement in virtue or in happiness. Now, the part of this sentence which relates to happiness can never be thoroughly determined: happiness, or even content, is a blessing that must be estimated by the peculiar feelings or disposition of every individual,—the felicity or the misery of every human being must rest within himself: the mere ignorant, illiterate tradesman may accumulate wealth; he may, as far as eating and drinking are concerned, enjoy the good things of this world; he may pass through life with tranquillity, and sink into the tomb without exciting observation. But there are spirits to whom such a life, or the prospect of such a death, would be absolute torture; there are beings who would readily prefer poverty and distinction to all the comforts attendant on affluence, when accompanied by obscurity.

With regard to the assistance or impediment which literary amusements may give to our progress in virtue, I am afraid but little can be said. Men of every cast, the peasant and the philosopher, the poet and the peer, generally resemble each other in their faults; they are all too often and too easily misled by their unruly passions. Yet, on the whole, it is probable that the man of letters will be found to have an advantage. In every situation in life there will be some starts of leisure or idleness; these starts will be employed by every man in those pursuits that are consonant with his temper or his disposition: the mere slave of pleasure will resort to the tavern or the brothel; in the latter, spurning the laws of religion, and the maxims of morality; and, in the former, divesting himself of his reason, and impairing, at the same moment, his health and his fortune: the literary character may probably spend his hour at home; his employments may be frivolous or idle, but they will generally be innocent; by the act of reading, or of occasional composition, he is frequently kept from participating in amusements of a more culpable description. These pursuits furnish a gratification to himself, and probably give entertainment or instruction to others: they keep him from feeling the weary weight of time; for, while others are only enduring, he is enjoying, it; and, finally, if he happen to be a man of talent, they may at one period or other yield him some pecuniary advantage

"We writers, (says the ingenious author of Old Nick,) in our amusements, have one advantage at least:—while others pay dearly for their enjoyments, we often receive payment for ours."

No writer, however, can derive a lasting satisfaction from his works, if he feel that they are likely to produce a bad effect: the world may applaud, but he must condemn himself. Gibbon the historian, while in sickness, consoled himself with the reflection that, while he lay there in pain and uneasiness, his productions were spreading delight and information from the banks of the Ganges to the borders of the Delaware. How sincere would his enjoyment have been, had he thought them capable of diffusing the precepts of religion, or the maxims of virtue; when they are of the latter character, the author can look back on the moments employed in composing them with a feeling of self-approbation.

On the whole, writers should seldom suffer a complaint to escape them; they should feel, and know, and acknowledge, the advantages that they possess; they should learn that, as the world is situated, their state is comparatively happy; they may want wealth, they may want ease, they may want those gaudy appendages sometimes attached to rank and fashion, but more frequently allied to folly: still, in the resources of a cultivated mind, they possess every thing; they have a solace in sickness, a companion in solitude, a friend in misfortune; and, even when the childish enjoyments

ments of this world grow insipid, the inspiring thought of having their names remembered hereafter can deprive the grave of half its victory, and render death almost desirable.

THO. FURLONG.

Bolton-street, Dublin.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel much obliged by your giving insertion to the following queries in your Magazine of next month:—Can a doctor of divinity hold a prebendal stall; a living in the same city, above value; and also a living, under value, in another county; together with a perpetual curacy adjoining the latter place?

The object of the enquiry is to ascertain whether he can hold the perpetual curacy, according to the present existing laws of the land, and in addition to his other church preferments?

The writer of this article will feel himself particularly obliged to any of your able correspondents for information on this subject, as may determine the question. And also, should the present possessor not be fully justified in holding these different preferments, whether an action may not be brought against him for still retaining the perpetual curacy: and whether he is not required to do the positive duty of the living he holds, unconnected with his prebendal stall, and living annexed to it, as well as of the curacy, if he dismiss his officiating curate, (who has been acknowledged as such by the bishop of the diocese,) without any sufficient cause for such dismission?

A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLLECTANEA DIETETICA.*

BILBERRIES.

BILBERRIES, synonimously black whortle berries, hurtle berries, wind berries, and blea berries, are pleasantly subacid, accompanied with a slight degree of astringency; they are very pleasant, either taken by themselves or with milk and sugar, or made into tarts. They are said to be much employed in Germany and other parts of the continent, for communicating a colour and roughness to the new white wines, by which, aided by the addition of a little alum, they are made to pass for genuine red wines.* Willich mentions, that the first tender leaves of the plant cannot be distinguished from real tea, when properly gathered and dried in the shade.

BIRCH.

The sap of the birch-tree, extracted in spring, has been long remarked for its saccharine qualities, and for furnishing by fermentation agreeable spirituous liquors. The mode of procuring the juice is nearly the same as that mentioned under the article Arrack. Evelyn,† however, has given such particular directions of the custom, at that time, and which are equally applicable to the present, that we shall transcribe them:—"About the beginning of March, (he says,) when the boughs begin to be proud and turgid, and before they explain into leaves, with a chisel and a mallet, cut a slit almost as deep as the very pith, under some bough or branch, of a well spreading birch; cut it oblique, and not long ways, (as a good chirurgeon would make his orifice in a vein,) inserting a small stone or chip, to keep the lips of the wound a little open. Fasten then a bottle, or some such convenient vessel, appendant; out of this aperture will extil a limpid and clear water, retaining an obscure smack, both of the taste and odour of the tree; and which (as I am credibly informed,) will, in the space of twelve or fourteen days, preponderate and out-weigh the whole tree itself, body and roots."‡ With regard to the part of the tree from which to procure the juice, he observes, "nor is it conceivable, indeed, the difference between the efficacy of that liquid which distils from the bole, or parts of the tree nearer to the root, and that which weeps out from the more sublime branches, more impregnated with this astral virtue, —as not so near the root, which seems to attract rather a cruder and more common water, through fewer strainers, and neither so pure and aerial as in those refined percolations, &c. &c."

* We beg pardon of this intelligent correspondent for the past delay which this valuable article has experienced.

* Pearson's Materia Medica; page 80.

† Evelyn's Sylva, third edition, 1679.

‡ This expression appears to have called upon Evelyn the criticism of Dr. Stubb; in support of it. however, he brings forward the testimony of Dr. Sylvester Rattray, who, in his Treatise on the Nature of Fermented Liquors, published at Glasgow in 1658, has the following words:—"*Si Mense Martio perforaveris Betulam, et extillabit aqua limpida clara, et pura, obscuram Arboris saporem et odorem referens, quæ spacio 12 aut 14 dierum,* præponderabit *Arbori cum* Ramis *et* Radicibus, &c.

One

One branch will bleed a gallon, or more, in the course of the day. This juice has been chiefly recommended in scorbutic disorders; but its most sensible effect appears to be as a diuretic. A pleasant wine may be prepared, by adding to each gallon of the juice one pound of sugar, boiling for half an hour, and regularly taking off the scum which arises; then setting it aside to cool, and assisting the fermentation by means of yeast: when this is completed, it may be barrelled, bunged up close, and afterwards either bottled off or drawn out of the barrel when a year old. Evelyn says, "this wine, exquisitely made, is so strong that the common sort of stone bottles cannot preserve the spirits, so subtile they are and volatile; and yet it is gentle and very harmless in operation within the body, and exceedingly sharpens the appetite, being drunk *ante pastum.* The juice has been also used for brewing, in place of water; and, according to a paper in the forty-sixth number of the Philosophical Transactions, it would appear, that any portion of malt will afford as much and as good ale, as four times the quantity with common water.

BEEF.

The flesh of the bull (bull-beef,) is but seldom eaten, on account of its toughness and difficult solubility in the stomach. To remedy this in times of old, the animals were torn by lions, hunted by men, or baited by dogs:* these inhuman practices are, however, to the credit of the present age, almost completely abandoned, although they certainly had the effect of making the flesh more tender, and, consequently, more easy of digestion.†

Ox-beef is a wholesome and nourishing food, and readily digested by persons in health; it forms the greatest proportion of the animal food made use of by the people of this country. Dr. Cullen observes, "We commonly prefer the castrated ox, in which the fat is better mixed, and as more alkalescent; the flesh is more sapid, and, unless it be from a very old animal, is generally to be preferred."* After the ox has attained its full growth, the older it is, the more difficult of digestion is the beef.

"And, if the steer must fall,
In youth and sanguine vigour let him die,
Nor stay till rigid age or heavy ails,
Absolve him ill-requited from the yoke."†

The Romans, when they first ventured to dress an ox, afraid of the consequences which might have resulted from eating flesh, with the nature of which they were unacquainted, roasted the animal entire, and stuffed its belly with all sorts of sweet herbs and good flesh, that the season afforded; this pudding, on account of its size, acquired the appellation of *Equus Trojanus,* or the Trojan Horse,* containing almost as many different articles as that did soldiers.‡

Cow's beef is much more soluble than that of the ox, but not so nutrient; it was, however, more esteemed by the Irish in former times, and the Normans, than the others; and, although but little used in this metropolis, forms no despicable food.

The Normans appear to have had a peculiar mode of killing cows, for the purpose of rendering the flesh more tender and digestible. "I saw the Norman butchers kill them (cows) in our camp, whilst I lay there in camp with that flower of chivalry, the Earl of Essex. When the cow is struck down with the axe, presently they lay her upon her back, and make a hole about the navel, as big as to receive a swan's quill, through which the butcher blows wind so long, till the whole skin swells round about like a bladder, in such sort that the beast seems of a double bigness; then, whilst one holdeth the quill close and bloweth continually, two or three others beat the cow as hard as they can with cudgels, round about, which beating never bruiseth the flesh, (for wind is ever betwixt it and the skin,) but maketh both the hide to prove better leather, and the flesh to eat better and tenderer than otherwise it would."—(*Muffet, page* 61.)

Beef, in any form, was supposed by the ancients to be unwholesome, and to produce agues, leprosies, dropsies, obstructions of the liver, &c. &c.§

* Patrocles affirmed, that a lion being shewn to a strong bull three or four hours before being killed, caused his flesh to be as tender as that of the ox.

† This is supposed to be owing to the induction of a disposition to putrescency, or, as Cullen would say, rendering the flesh more "alkalescent;" by which all animal substances become more easy of digestion; and it is well known, that *baited flesh* becomes tainted very speedily.

* Materia Medica; vol. 1.

† Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health; book 2.

‡ Virgil's Æneid; book ii. 19.

§ Galen de Aliment. Facultat. Avicenna, Canon. Med. lib. 2, tract 2.

When

When dried or smoaked, it is rendered more tough, dense, and difficult of solubility; and, consequently, unfit for those whose powers of assimilation are impaired.

Beef-tea is prepared by putting a pound of lean beef, in thin slices, into a quart of water, then simmering for half an hour, and taking off the scum; occasionally spices are added to it, but more commonly only salt. It is a light and nourishing food, where the digestive organs are in a weak state; and also for children, when mixed with an equal quantity of cow's milk. The most convenient mode of exhibition for this, as well as every other liquid used by way of diet, for children, is, by means of the glass bottle, made for the purpose, the bulbous extremity or mouth of which may be covered with wash-leather, having a small perforation; or with a prepared heifer's teat.* Prejudices have, however, been long maintained against the employment of animal food for children; but it is a well-attested fact, that an animal diet, from early infancy, more especially when the child is weakly, or when any of the farinaceous preparations disagree by producing diarrhœa, &c. has had a great agency in preventing scrofulous affections in those predisposed to them.†

"Its salutary power averts their rage,
Averts the general bane."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PRAY allow me to suggest, on the subject which your humane correspondent, Mr. Luckcock, wrote upon in your last volume, that a much better dependance may be placed on the being supplied with feather-beds by the neighbours of a house on fire, than by requiring of the insurance-offices to provide such an incumbrance to be attached to their engines, as would be exposed to continual and destructive injury; and which, in consequence of being so very seldom wanted, would presently fall into disuse.

Would not the end be better answered, by causing such steps to be taken as may be best calculated to couple with the cry of "Fire!" which is always vociferated on such occasions, the additional words, "Get ready your feather-beds;" or the words "Feather-beds" alone might be sufficient? By such an exclamation as "fire!—feather-beds!" repeated as it would not fail to be, when once uttered and understood, the neighbours would not only comprehend that there was a house on fire, but that it was required of them to exhibit, and partly put out of one of their windows, a feather-bed, ready to be thrown down in case of need. It would, in all cases, be soon seen whether the important article was wanted or not; and, as it would rarely happen that more than one, or at most two, would be necessary, the surrounding neighbours would see as plainly when the number wanted was supplied; and that further aid of that description was not called for.

I should desire no better security for a prompt compliance with the demand, on all occasions, than the spontaneous eagerness every one would feel to perform with alacrity so humane a duty; the shame and reproach that would ever be attendant on a disregard of the call; and the ignominious stamp which would be set upon any house, whose occupants should be so unfeeling as to shrink from a compliance with so reasonable a claim.

One thing must not be lost sight of, and ought to be effectually provided for, and that is—the almost certain injury, and in many cases the destruction, to which beds or mattresses so used would be exposed. How would it do to refer the compensation to the immediate attention of the vestry, as a parish concern; or, as an infinitely less expensive matter to the insurance offices (than the plan which these hints are intended to improve upon,) if they were to be so solicited as to procure from them an acquiescence in regulations to the effect of subjecting their funds to the trifling remuneration. In my opinion, it would be no small recommendation of such offices as might intimate in their advertisements a willingness to repair the little injury so incurred for the relief, or with a view to the relieving, the inhabitants of houses by them insured. At any rate, some unequivocal and effectual means should be arranged,—whereby those who may supply such important assistance should be completely protected against the constant risk of so doing at their own cost.

June 1818. C. BLAKE.

* These are prepared by dissecting out the cellular membrane, and may be met with at any of the venders of surgeon's instruments.

† Beddoes' Hygëia; Russel on Scrofula.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS the following list of obsolete or disfranchised boroughs may be worth a place in your entertaining miscellany.

If any of your readers should be able to explain the why and the wherefore they have lost this once valuable privilege, it will oblige, A. C. R.

June 25, 1818.

Names of Places.	Counties.	When first summoned.	When discontinued.
Newberry . . .	Berkshire . . .	30 Edward I.	11 Edward III.
Dunstable . . .	Bedfordshire . .	4 Edward II.	
Ely	Cambridgeshire .	23 Edward I.	27 Edward III.
Wisbeach . . .	Do.		
Polecreen . . .	Cornwall . . .	11 Edward III.	12 Edward III.
Egremont . . .	Cumberland . .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Bradnesham . .	Devonshire . .	6 Edward II.	7 Edward II.
Crediton . . .	Do. . . .	35 Edward I.	36 Edward I.
Exmouth . . .	Do. . . .	14 Edward III.	15 Edward III.
Tremington . .	Do. . . .	6 Edward III.	7 Edward III.
Liddeford . . .	Do. . . .	28 Edward I.	30 Edward I.
Modbury . .	Do. . . .	34 Edward I.	35 Edward I.
South Moulton .	Do. . . .	30 Edward I.	31 Edward I.
Teignmouth . .	Do. . . .	14 Edward III.	15 Edward III.
Torrington . .	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	45 Edward III.
Blandford . . .	Dorsetshire . .	23 Edward I.	22 Edward III.
Winborn . . .	Do.		
Sherborn . . .	Do. . . .	11 Edward III.	12 Edward III.
Milton	Do.		
Bere Regis . .	Do.		
Chelmsford . .	Essex	11 Edward III.	12 Edward III.
Alresford . . .	Hampshire . .	23 Edward I.	35 Edward I.
Alton	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	4 Edward II.
Basingstoke . .	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	4 Edward II.
Farcham . . .	Do. . . .	34 Edward I.	36 Edward I.
Odiham	Do. . . .	28 Edward I.	36 Edward I.
Overton . . .	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	2 Edward II.
Bromyard . . .	Herefordshire . .	33 Edward I.	31 Edward I.
Ledbury . . .	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	34 Edward I.
Ross	Do. . . .	33 Edward I.	34 Edward I.
Berkhampstead .	Hertfordshire . .	11 Edward III.	15 Edward III.
Stortford . . .	Do. . . .	4 Edward II.	15 Edward III.
Greenwich . . .	Kent	4 & 5 Phil. & Mary.	6 Philip and Mary.
Tunbridge . . .	Do.	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Manchester . .	Lancashire . .	Commonwealth.	
Melton Mowbray	Leicestershire . .	11 Edward III.	12 Edward III.
Spalding . . .	Lincolnshire . .	11 Edward III.	12 Edward III.
Waynfleet . . .	Do. . . .	11 Edward III.	12 Edward III.
Bamberg . . .	Northumberland .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Corbrigg . . .	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Burford . . .	Oxfordshire . .	34 Edward I.	35 Edward I.
Chipping Norton	Do. . . .	28 Edward I	34 Edward I.
Doddington . .	Do. . . .	30 Edward I.	34 Edward I.
Whitney . . .	Do. . . .	35 Edward I.	5 Edward III.
Oxbridge . . .	Somersetshire . .	23 Edward I.	17 Edward III.
Chard	Do. . . .	28 Edward I.	3 Edward III.
Dunster . . .	Do. . . .	34 Edward III.	35 Edward III.
Glastonbury . .	Do. . . .	12 Edward III.	13 Edward III.
Langport . . .	Do. . . .	33 Edward I.	36 Edward I.
Montacute . . .	Do. . . .	33 Edward I.	36 Edward I.
Stoke Curcy . .	Do. . . .	34 Edward III.	35 Edward III.
Watchett . . .	Do. . . .	30 Edward I.	31 Edward I.
Were	Do. . . .	34 Edward I.	36 Edward I.
Farnham . . .	Surrey	4 Edward II.	38 Henry VI.
Kingston-upon-Thames .	Do. . . .	4 Edward II.	47 Edward III.
Bradford . . .	Wiltshire . . .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Mere	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	1 Edward II.
Highworth . .	Do.	26 Edward I.	27 Edward IV.

Names of Places.	Counties.	When first summoned.	When discontinued.
Bromsgrove . .	Worcestershire .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Dudley	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Kidderminster .	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Pershore . . .	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Doncaster . . .	Yorkshire . . .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Jervale	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Pickering . . .	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Ravenser . . .	Do. . . .	33 Edward I.	12 Edward III.
Tykhull	Do. . . .	23 Edward I.	24 Edward I.
Halifax	Do. . . .	Commonwealth.	
Whitby	Do. . . .	Commonwealth.	
Leeds	Do. . . .	Commonwealth.	
Calais	In France . . .	27 Henry VIII.	3 Philip and Mary.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE always considered it as a subject of regret, that, in most of the astronomical treatises which have been published in our country, there are no large and well-defined representations of the moon's surface, as it appears in the different stages of her increase and decrease. Almost every book on astronomy, however diminutive in size, contains a general view, on a small scale, of the *full moon*, which has been copied in succession by every compiler and engraver, since the time of Ricciolus, without much attention to accuracy. In some maps of the moon, published not more than forty years ago, the resemblance is almost as distant and imperfect as if they had been drawn at random; and are calculated to give no adequate idea of the lunar hemisphere, as seen through a good telescope. But, however accurately the face of the full moon may be drawn, it is well known to every one, who is in the habit of contemplating the moon's surface through telescopes, that the view of her orb, when fully enlightened, is not the most interesting or satisfactory. All that we can then perceive is a few dark streaks and patches, which diversify her luminous orb, and which indicate merely a diversity of colour or configuration in the substances which compose her surface. It is only at the quadratures, and when she assumes a gibbous or a crescent phase, that the singular peculiarity of her mountain scenery, her circular caverns and valleys, with their conical mounts, her insulated rocks, her diversified ridges, and other varieties on her surface, can be accurately distinguished; and, therefore, every variety of phase is to be preferred to that of a full enlightened hemisphere, for exploring the variegated scenery of the lunar surface through a telescope. From not attending to this circumstance, several curious persons have been frequently disappointed, who have come to me at the time of full moon, when she was just rising above the horizon, to obtain a view of the lunar mountains and cavities; presuming that that period must be the fittest for viewing all the varieties on the moon's disc. Yet, though the magnified views of our satellite are the most beautiful and variegated at the quadratures and other phases, we have no accurate delineation, accompanied with descriptions of these interesting appearances, in any work in the English language with which I am acquainted. The only works on Selenography, which I have seen, are those of Hevelius and Schroeter; the one, a large folio volume, in Latin; and the other written in the German language. The work of Hevelius is now become very scarce and dear; and the *Selenotopographische Fragmenten*, of Schroeter, having never, so far as I know, been translated into English, can be perused by very few astronomical readers. Would it not, then, be a useful addition to our treasures of astronomical science, were a moderate-sized treatise on Selenography to make its appearance in the English language; as our Selenography is, undoubtedly, the most imperfect part of our astronomy. Such a work might be compiled from the treatises of Hevelius and Schroeter; and the most interesting delineations of the lunar scenery might be taken from their plates, or from Russel's lunar globe. Were a person, who has been in the habit of frequently inspecting the moon's surface with good telescopes, to undertake such a work, he might add a few original delineations, accompanied with some dissertations and discussions on her physical constitution, the altitudes of her mountains, the depth of her cavities, the existence of her atmosphere, the

the celestial phenomena, particularly the varied appearances of the earth, as viewed from her surface; and the variegated scenery which an inhabitant of our globe, if placed in different positions on her surface, would recognize and contemplate. Whether the moon be inhabited or not, by intelligent beings, it is certain that her surface, in respect of hill and dale, towering mountains, elevated cliffs, and deep vales, presents a more variegated, romantic, and sublime scenery, than is to be found on the terraqueous globe, the scenery of the ocean excepted; for it does not appear that any large collections of water at present exist on her surface, no portion of it presenting so smooth and uniform an aspect as a large body of water, viewed from a distance, would undoubtedly exhibit. Whether such a work as that now suggested may be undertaken or not, it would, at any rate, be highly requisite that every astronomical treatise which professes to give a description and a pictorial representation of the moon, should contain a delineation of her surface as it appears when she presents a gibbous, and also when she exhibits a crescent, phase; otherwise no adequate idea can be conveyed to general readers of the most interesting telescopic appearances of that nocturnal luminary.

Since the moon is the nearest celestial body to the earth, and the only orb where the minute varieties on its surface can be accurately inspected by good telescopes, it is rather unaccountable that so meagre descriptions and delineations of its surface should be found in our popular treatises on astronomy. The satellites of Jupiter have been delineated in all their variety of aspect and relative positions; but the interesting phenomena on our own satellite, and the changes which possibly take place on its surface, have never yet been accurately delineated in any English work accessible to the general reader. If we be ever to obtain an ocular demonstration of the habitability of any of the celestial orbs, the moon is the only one where we can expect to trace, by our telescopes, indications of the agency of sentient or intelligent beings: and, I am pretty much convinced, that a long-continued series of observations on this planet, by a multitude of individuals, might completely set at rest the question—"Whether the moon be a habitable world?" Were a vast number of persons, in different parts of the world, to devote themselves to a particular survey of the surface of the moon,—were different portions of this surface distributed among them as the objects of their more particular research,—were every mountain, hill, cavern, cliff, and plain, accurately inspected,—and every change and modification in the appearance of particular spots carefully marked and represented in a series of delineations, it might lead to some certain conclusions, both in regard to her physical constitution and her ultimate destination.

It can be demonstrated, that a telescope which magnifies 100 times will shew a spot on the moon's surface, whose diameter is 1223 yards; and one which magnifies 1000 times, will, of course, enable us to see a portion of her surface whose size is only 122 yards; and consequently an object, whether natural or artificial, of no greater extent than one of our large edifices, (for example, St. Paul's church, London,) may, by such an instrument, be easily distinguished. Now, if every minute point on the lunar surface were accurately marked by numerous observers, it might be ascertained whether any changes are taking place, either from physical causes or from the operations of intelligent agents. If a large forest were cutting down,—if a city were extending its boundaries,—if a barren waste were changing into a scene of vegetation,—or if an immense concourse of organized animated beings were occasionally assembled in a particular spot, or shifting from place to place,—such changes would be indicated by certain modifications of shade, colour, or motion; and, by accurate and long-continued inspection, might be readily traced; and, consequently, would furnish a direct proof of the agency of intelligent beings analogous to man, and of the moon's being a habitable globe. That changes occasionally happen on the lunar hemisphere next the earth, appears from the observations of Herschel and Schroeter, particularly the latter. In the Transactions of the Society of Natural Philosophy, at Berlin, Schroeter relates, that on the 30th December, 1791, at five o'clock P.M. with a seven-feet reflector, magnifying 161 times, he perceived the commencement of a small crater on the south-west declivity of the volcanic mountain in the *Mare Crisium*, having a shadow of at least 2″ 5. On the 11th January, at 20′ past five, on looking at this place again, he could see

 neither

neither the new crater nor its shadow. Again, on the 4th January 1792, he perceived in the eastern crater of Helicon a central mountain, of a clear grey colour, 3″ in diameter, of which, during many years' observations, he had perceived no trace. "This appearance," he adds, "is remarkable, as probably, from the time of Hevelius, the western part of Helicon has been forming into its present shape; and Nature seems, in that district, to be particularly active." In making such minute observations as those to which I now allude, it would be proper, along with an inspection of the moon's luminous disk, to mark the appearances of different portions of her dark hemisphere, when it is partially enlightened by the reflected light from the earth, soon after the appearance of new-moon. These researches, however, would require a long-continued series of the most minute observations, by numerous observers in different regions of the globe, which could only be effected in consequence of a general attention excited among the bulk of mankind to such investigations. But, were this object accomplished, and were numerous observations made from the tops of mountains and in the serene sky of southern climes, where the powers of the telescope are not counteracted by dense vapours, there can be little doubt but direct proofs of the habitability of the moon would be obtained, or, at least, that this question, in reference to this point, might be completely set at rest.

Perth; 1818. T. DICK.

P.S. Should be glad to know if any of your readers can inform me of the present positions of the four new planets, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta; and whether their motion be yet so accurately determined as to be registered in an astronomical Ephemeris. Neither White's, nor the Nautical Almanack, nor any other ephemeris with which I am acquainted, has hitherto inserted their motions and aspects.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SCARCELY any mode of disturbing authors in the enjoyment of their reputation is more common, or, generally speaking, more unjust, than the charge of Plagiarism. It is hardly possible to peruse a volume of poetry without meeting with lines that recall to the mind parallel passages in other works; and yet, perhaps, nothing was farther from the intention of the writer than imitation. In Dryden's celebrated Ode we have the following line,—

"And tears began to flow;"

it occurs, too, without any variation, in Goldsmith's Hermitage: surely Goldsmith might have written this line,—although he had never read a couplet in Dryden.

It appears, therefore, that, to substantiate a charge of plagiarism, there must be a similarity of thought, as well as of expression; and even then the analogy must be very striking, the ideas must be such as were not likely to occur to many writers,—although their subject was the same. Perhaps, indeed, candour should prevent our considering an author convicted of plagiarism, till we find him employing the thoughts of another on a subject to which they have no relation, and which could not excite them.

The poems of Lord Byron,—which their admirers (and who does not admire them?) have classed with the noblest productions of native genius,—having triumphantly passed the critical ordeal imposed by Scotch and English Reviewers, seem likely to encounter the insidious attacks of those ingenious gentlemen,—who, finding similar expressions in different authors, immediately conclude that they have discovered most palpable plagiarism; and proceed, without remorse, to impale their victim in the columns of a review, a magazine, or a newspaper.

A variety of passages in Lord Byron's poems have been pronounced imitations: one in Lara is said to be pilfered from the Mysteries of Udolpho:—

"Lara's brow upon the instant grew
Almost to blackness, with its demon hue."

If the idea proposed to the imagination in these lines be really borrowed, the obligation is not great: but common justice may induce us to believe that the thought sprung from the subject; and, as far as regards Lord Byron, is original.

An idea, however, is to be found in Miss Radcliffe's novel, which may fairly lead us to question the originality of the noblest passage in one of the noblest productions of our patrician bard. In "the Giaour," (pp. 5, 6, 7, small edition,) the following exquisitely beautiful simile occurs,—

"He who hath bent him o'er the dead,
Ere the first day of death is fled;
The first dark day of nothingness,
The last of danger and distress;

Before

(Before Decay's effacing fingers,
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,)
And mark'd the mild angelic air,
The rapture of repose that's there;
The fix'd, yet tender, traits that streak
The languor of the placid cheek;
And—but for that sad shrouded eye,
That fires not, wins not, weeps not, now;
And but for that chill changeless brow,
Where cold Obstruction's apathy
Appals the gazing mourner's heart;
As if to him it could impart
The doom he dreads, yet dwells upon:
Yes,—but for these, and these alone,
Some moments—aye—one treacherous hour,
He still might doubt the tyrants' power;
So fair, so calm, so softly seal'd,
The first, last look, by death reveal'd!

Such is the aspect of this shore—
'Tis Greece! but living Greece no more:
So coldly sweet, so deadly fair,
We start—for soul is wanting there.
Hers is the loveliness in death,
That parts not quite with parting breath:
But beauty, with that fearful bloom,
That hue which haunts it to the tomb;
Expression's last receding ray,
A gilded halo hovering round decay,—
The farewell beam of Feeling past away!
Spark of that flame,—perchance of heavenly birth,—
Which gleams,—but warms no more its cherish'd earth."

In "the Mysteries of Udolpho," (vol. ii. page 29,) we have the subjoined remark:—"Beyond Milan, the country wore the aspect of a ruder devastation; and, though every thing seemed now quiet, the repose was like that of death, spread over features, which retain the impression of the last convulsions."

Now, under all the circumstances, it is hardly possible to withstand the conclusion, that this served Lord Byron as a text to the lines quoted above. When it is considered that the idea intended to be conveyed, both in the poem and in the novel, is a most extraordinary one,—the delicacy and beauty of which can only be appreciated by a very excursive imagination, an idea not naturally suggested by the subject, and unlikely to occur to more than one mind,—it will appear that the poet is, to a certain extent, a copyist. The thought is wonderfully improved; but still it is borrowed. The daring of the bard's imagination is truly sublime: but the wings with which he soared, in this instance, are not his own. He has tinctured them with the hues of heaven, and gilt them with its sun-beams: but the fancy of another first expanded them.

Pentonville; W. C. H.
June 8, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONSIDERING myself indirectly pledged (Sept. 1817,) to give some farther information on the cultivation and properties of the rhubarb plant, if any thing worth communicating should occur, I now sit down to fulfil the intention.

The lateness of the season, with its chilling damps, kept me from paying any attention to my plants till the beginning of April, when I unexpectedly found that they had begun to germinate and make their appearance above ground; so that I supposed it was now too late to disturb them without injury, at least for the present season. I, however, dug up four of them, and found the roots so bulky as to admit of six pounds being detached from each, without at all encroaching upon the heart and crown of the plant: these were again deposited in their former places, with the addition of a little stable manure; and I have since found them nearly as luxuriant as those roots which were not disturbed. From this quantity of twenty-four pounds, I cut off-sets for twenty-four new plants; not one of which has failed; but the greater number will yield considerable produce the present summer, and bid fair the next season to rival their parent stocks in quantity. To prove their hardiness, I exposed a quantity of the youngest shoots, about the thickness of my finger, and from four to eight inches long, for nine or ten days, to the full operation of the cold, during which time we had several severe frosts; yet they are now in a thriving state, with the exception of a few, which, I apprehend, were so small as to have no germs upon them. The remainder of the bulk, consisting of seven pounds, was then well washed, and, without any other preparation, or the rejection of any part, divided into two portions; one of them was put into an oven of a temperature not to bake, but to dry it gradually, which I found was completed in about twenty-four hours; the other half I tied in small bunches, and hung them within airing of the kitchen fire, which produced, in two or three weeks, the same effect as the oven. I do not know that either of these modes has the preference; the only precaution which appears necessary is, that, the sooner the process of drying is begun, the more the virtues of the plant will be secured by its not being suffered to become vapid,

or

or in any degree approaching to decay. The produce, when thoroughly dry, was a pound and a quarter, or say one-sixth part of the original weight: and, taking the whole, rough and smooth, I passed it through the family coffee-mill, and was pleased to see it come out of a regular and beautiful orange-colour; and which, by being closely bottled, will, no doubt, continue unimpaired in its qualities as long as may be required.

I had supposed that the most solid parts of the root, or perhaps its roughest and gnarled covering, would possess the strongest medicinal properties: to put this out of doubt, I kept the parts distinct, for experiment; and can now with confidence decide, that every part of it, if not equally efficacious, is good to mix promiscuously; and that the total, whether of the Turkey or English sort, whether young or old, bark, pith, or fibres, will be found as good as any which the shops can produce. I have tried it upon myself and various other subjects, some of whom the faculty might pronounce rather obstinate; and have found that from twenty to twenty-four grains, with the addition of about the same quantity of calcined magnesia, was uniformly sufficient for a dose; thus proving its complete efficacy as one of the most useful articles in the whole materia medica.

I shall just observe, that the plant, which I mentioned last autumn as being suffered to grow too long in the seed-pod, has been a valuable example in the inquiry; it is now suffering for the neglect, growing small and huddled, and not likely, I think, to recover its former vigour: whence I infer, that it will be better on all occasions to cut off the seed as soon as it makes its appearance, taking care to cover the opening or cup to keep out the rain. How long it may be prudent to depend upon off-sets for new plants, or whether an occasional new supply should not be raised from seed, I have yet no experience for my guide; nor have I any means of ascertaining how many years a root will give full produce before it begins to decline. One property, not mentioned before, is that of its early produce,—coming in before apples, and even before gooseberries: though the spring season was so remarkably late, the article was ready for use the beginning of May, and may be reckoned to begin, on an average, as early as the middle of April, and to continue in full supply till the end of August. To enable observers to ascertain how far comparative excellence is attainable, I cut one stem, last summer, which weighed nineteen ounces, every penny-weight of which was eatable.

The sketch of the three leaves annexed is sufficiently accurate for the information intended. No. 3 is by far the most productive for the table. No. 2 has been very scanty in this respect, but has produced much more in the roots than either of the others; and of course No. 1 has the balance of mediocrity. These qualities, however, on the limited scale on which the observations have been made, may, to a considerable degree, be accidental.



No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

Here usually called Turkey.

I might now push up an estimate in value (perhaps) to double my former one; but, as the medicinal produce was of three years' standing, and, therefore, attended with some uncertainty, I shall leave it for others to make their own remarks; my object not being to display a tale of wonder, but of encouragement and practical utility. Enough has surely been stated to prove, that in facility and small expence of culture; in duration, both in the annual produce and in the permanence of the root; in luxuriant beauty; in exemption from blight and insects; in hardihood; in quantity; in deliciousness; in early produce;

duce; in marketable value; and in medicinal virtues, it is equal to any plants which our climate can exhibit; and, in the combination of all these good qualities, and without a single defect, it certainly stands pre-eminently unrivalled.

I am desirous of obtaining such information as should enable me, or any other person, to make a comparative estimate or table of the produce per acre, or per yard, of the principal articles in cultivation, both in our fields and gardens;* together with expenses; time required in the growth; succession which the soil would allow, either by repeating the same article or following with others, so as to fill the annual round to the best advantage; the average market prices; the certainty of demand; the district; soil and situation most favourable; in short, without farther enumeration, such an estimate as should encourage the production of those articles most profitable to the grower, and most beneficial to society. I have long remarked the little attention to the subject, in this point of view, in our gardening books; none of them, that I have seen, attempting to explain which articles are most productive in value or quantity, but merely stating a general description and the best methods of cultivation. Connected with this subject, would be the estimate between tillage and pasture, not only as it respects the agriculturist himself, his comparative trouble and gains, but, in a more extended view, as involving the important questions of a greater or less supply of human food and human employment. Will some of your friendly correspondents say from what books the intelligence may be procured, or whether such an attempt has been made and reduced to a practical and intelligible scale? To search at random the almost countless books on husbandry and horticulture for the detail wanted, would be something

"Like speed toiling in infinity."

Or perhaps a conclusion more attainable would be, for any of your readers who have had opportunities of noticing the produce of some favorite articles, to transmit their remarks upon them, unconnected with others to which they may not have turned their attention; similar (if it may be allowable to quote oneself,) to mine, on rhubarb. There are few professional men capable of reflection, whose experience may not enable them to add something to the stock of public knowledge; and I reckon it an invaluable privilege attached to such periodical works as your Magazine, that a writer may, without expense or risque, and with little trouble to himself, be gratified with the certainty that his communications will have almost unlimited circulation; so that no useful hint, or experimental observation, however fugitive or detached, need be lost to the world for want of an effective vehicle. May utility still be the leading characteristic of your miscellany, and a liberal and judicious encouragement of correspondence ensure that variety and intellect which the public may duly appreciate.

Birmingham; June 26. J. LUCKCOCK.

N.B. It appears from an official report, that the quantity of rhubarb imported into Great Britain, during three successive years, was in value:—

1814 .	£14,281
1815 .	24,065
1816 .	55,290

* An attempt of this kind is made in Blair's Universal Preceptor, and there is other information in Middleton's Middlesex.—EDITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FOXIANA;

Consisting of Selections from the Speeches of the late C. J. Fox.

73. SEDITION.

I NEVER yet saw the seditious paper that I would have thought it necessary to prosecute; but this by no means implies that emergencies may not make it proper.

74. SLAVERY.

Rather than slavery should be established, let discord reign for ever.

75. TYTHES.

He said the country was oppressed by tythes, the collection of which was harsh and injurious; and he anxiously wished that some gentleman in the House would attempt to relieve the country from that species of barbarism and discouragement to every agricultural improvement.

One-tenth part of the produce of England was assigned, and this perhaps was more than one-seventh part of the land. He wished to deprive no clergyman of his just rights; but, in settling a new constitution, and laying down new principles, to enact that the clergy should have one-seventh of all grant, he must confess appeared to him an absurd doctrine.

76. RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

He professed himself the friend of toleration

toleration, without any restriction; and, at the same time, of an established church.

He also said that he was a complete friend to religious establishments, on the same ground that he was a friend to toleration. He thought it highly proper that a system of instruction for the improvement of morals should be provided for in every country; but highly proper, also, that those who dissented from that system should incur no penalties, should suffer no disabilities, on account of their dissent; because, to admit of religious instruction, whatever character it assumed, as far as it contributed to inculcate morals, was to enlarge the sphere of religion.

77. LAWS OF SCOTLAND.

If that day should ever arrive, which the lord advocate seems so anxiously to wish for; if the tyrannical laws of Scotland should ever be introduced in opposition to the humane laws of England; it would then be high time for my honourable friends and myself to settle our affairs, and retire to some happier clime, where we might at least enjoy those rights which God has given to man, and which his nature tells him he has a right to demand.

In the debate on the criminal law of Scotland, he rose, and said, "I have often prepared myself not to be astonished at any desertion of former principles; I have often been surprised at doctrines advanced in this House; I have often had my understanding perplexed and confused; but never did I find myself so much at a loss as on the present occasion."

78. ERRORS OF THE UNDERSTANDING.

No man is accountable for the errors of his understanding.

79. RIGHTS OF MAN.

The rights of man, I say, are clear: man has natural rights; and he, who denies it, is ignorant of the basis of a free government, is ignorant of the best principle of our constitution.

80. TREASON AND SEDITION BILL.

Sir,—I hope this bill (Treason and Sedition Bill,) will never come into this House. I am not friendly to any thing that will produce violence. Those who know me, will not impute to me any such desire; but I do hope that this bill will produce an alarm; that, while we have the power of assembling, the people will assemble; that, while they have the power, they will not surrender it, but come forward, and state their abhorrence of the principle of this proceeding; and those who do not, I pronounce to be traitors to their country.

81. LIBERTY.

Nothing, indeed, can be more true than that all the virtues of man are allied to liberty: in the generous soil of freedom they take deep root, and acquire full vigour and maturity; their vines foster on the dunghill of slavery, and shoot forth with nauseous luxuriance.

82. OPINIONS.

Mr. Fox paid a handsome compliment to the worth and character of Mr. Walker, who, he said, entertained opinions respecting the constitution of which he did not approve; but that was no reason for withdrawing his good opinion, while his life and conduct were irreproachable. It was their duty to take into their minds, not toleration, but that on which toleration was founded, sympathy for human infirmity and human error, and to recollect, that those who differed from us might be right, although we could not see it. He expressed his doubts of the legality of the associations and subscriptions for criminal prosecutions; not of those for aiding the civil magistrate in suppressing riot or insurrection. Of one of this sort he should be ready to become a member, and to assist the magistrate in person, if necessary; for it was the duty of every man to do so.

83. WISDOM OF MAN IN FORMING A GOVERNMENT.

And if, said Mr. Fox, by a peculiar interposition of Divine power, all the wisest men of every age, and of every country, could be collected into one assembly, he did not believe that their united wisdom would be capable of forming even a tolerable constitution. In this opinion he thought he was supported by the unvarying evidence of history and observation. Another opinion he held, no matter whether erroneous or not, for he stated it only as an illustration, namely, that the most skilful architect could not build, in the first instance, so commodious a habitation as one that had been originally intended for some other use, and had been gradually improved by successive alterations suggested by various inhabitants for its present purpose. If, then, so simple a structure as a commodious habitation was so difficult in theory, how much more difficult the structure of a government. One apparent exception might be mentioned, the constitution of the United States of America; which he believed

believed to be so excellently constructed, and so admirably adapted to the circumstances and situations of the inhabitants, that it left us no room to boast that our own was the sole admiration of the world. The objection, however, was only apparent; they had not a constitution to build up from the foundation, they had ours to work upon and adapt to their own wants and purposes. This was what the present motion (Mr. Grey's) recommended to the House, not to pull down, but to work upon our constitution; to examine it with care and reverence, to repair it where decayed, to amend it where defective, to prop it where it wanted support, to adapt it to the purposes of the present time, as our ancestors had done from generation to generation; and always transmitted it, not only unimpaired, but improved, to their posterity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the 8th of Sept. Saturn will be in opposition to the sun, and therefore, during that and the following month, many opportunities will occur for observing this planet, and the position of its amazing ring, which is now rapidly closing from our view.

The plane of the ring produced will first touch the earth's orbit on the 20th of Sept. in the twenty-first degree of Sagittarius; the earth, at the same time, being in the twenty-seventh degree of Pisces. Hence, while the plane of the ring is passing over the southern semicircle of the earth's orbit, the earth will describe the northern; and I find, by calculation, that it will meet the plane of the ring on the 14th of March, 1819, (about two days after the planet will have passed its conjunction with the sun,) when the edge of the ring will be directly towards the earth, or its plane will then pass through the earth's centre; the earth, at the same time, changing from the northern or illuminated side of the ring to its southern or dark side.

On the 22d of the same month, the plane of the ring will pass through the sun, when its northern side, which had enjoyed the vivifying rays of that luminary for nearly fifteen years, will now be in darkness; and the southern side begin to be enlightened by his beams. And, as the sun becomes more and more elevated above the level of the ring, it will begin to open, or become less and less eccentric; till the minor axis is equal to half the major. After which time, it will increase in eccentricity, till it reaches the ascending node, when the plane of the ring passes through the sun or earth, and the ring will again disappear.

The last time Saturn was at the descending node of its ring (which was in the year 1789), the plane of the ring passed through the earth three times, viz. in May, August, and January following. But, unfortunately for the curious, at the same node this time, when the plane of the ring first touches the earth's orbit, the position of the earth is such, that the said plane will pass through the earth only once, and then at a time when the planet is too near the sun to be visible.

The following particulars relating to Saturn's ring are computed from the best observations, and corrected for precession, &c. to mean noon of the 22d of March, 1819:—

Longitude of the descending node of Saturn	9s.	22°	6′	46″
Longitude of the descending node of Saturn's ring on the ecliptic............	11	17	43	3
Inclination of the ring to the plane of the planet's orbit......	—	30	0	0
Inclination of Saturn's orbit to the plane of the ecliptic	—	2	29	46
The distance of the ecliptic node of the ring from the node of the planet	—	55	56	50
Inclination of the ring to the plane of the ecliptic	—	31	20	45
Distance of the ecliptic node of the ring from its orbicular node..	—	4	7	16
Latitude of the orbicular node of the ring	—	2	8	33,8.
Longitude of the orbicular node of the ring..............	11	21	14	53

From very careful calculations, I find the time of the conjunction of the Sun and Saturn (☌ ☉ ♄) in 1819, to take place March 11d. 19h. 38m.; that the plane of the ring will pass through the earth, March 14d. 10h. 7m.; and through the Sun, March 21d. 13h. 30m. Hence, from the 14th of March, at 10h. 7m. P.M. to the 22d, at 30m. after one in the morning, the dark side of the ring will be turned towards the earth; and, during

during that interval, the planet will appear divested of its ring,—for it will then be invisible.

Epping; July 10. T. SQUIRE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.
No. III.

THE SWABIAN PERIOD.

THE romances of chivalry, which were translated into German rime, during the Swabian period, are so numerous, that, in order to facilitate a rememberable survey, it has been found necessary to divide them into classes, according to their topics, and each class is denominated, by the German critics, a cyclus, or cycle, of romance.

The first and earliest cycle respects Arthur, and the knights of the round table. These romances have an Anglo-Norman origin, and are probably derived from Welsh chronicles, extant in Britain and Britainy, before the French poets, on both sides the channel, began to rime in the *langue d'oui*. Of all these round-table romances, none became so popular in Germany, or produced so great an effect there, as that of Chrétien Menessier, of Troyes, entitled, the *Sang-réal*. By the *sang-réal* (the royal blood) was understood a dish, or charger, supposed to have served at the last supper, and to have been employed in receiving the precious blood of Christ from the side-wound given on the cross. This relic is stated to have been brought, by Joseph of Arimathea, into northern Europe; to have become the property of King Arthur, and to have been intrusted by him to the custody of Sir Percival. A part of the legend, that which describes under the allegory of a knight the duty of a priest, is of Provenzal origin, and originates with Guiot; and the combination of it, with heroes of the Round Table, is an addition of the north-country French romancer. In this mixed form it was adopted by Wolfram of Eschenbach, and given in two successive poems, called *Parcival* and *Timrel*, the latter of which displays much of invention peculiar to the translator. Both have been modernized in Bodmer's Calliope. To the cycle of round-table romance also belong the *Iwain* of Hartman von Aue, the *Lancelot* of Ulrich of Zezam, the *Gamuret* of Albert of Halberstadt, the *Trystan* of Godfrey of Strasburg, and the *Lohengrin* of an unknown author, which remains in manuscript at the Vatican. Wigamore, Bliomberis, Flordibel, and Wigolais, have also been sung.

A second cycle of romance respects Charlemayne and his twelve peers. From patriotic sympathies one might have expected in Germany a predilection of attention to this monarch; but the number of epopeas which celebrate his exploits is comparatively small. This seems to have resulted from the circumstance, that the Provenzal poets, who chiefly undertook this set of stories, were less addicted to epic-writing than the Norman poets; and that the Germans were mostly content to translate what they found extant in the literature of France concerning French heroes. The *Margrave of Narbonne*, *William of Orange*, *Renwart the strong*, which are ascribed to Ulrich of Thurheim, belong to this class. Fleur and Blanchefleur, and also Pastenopex, both Provenzal tales, were successfully germanized by Rupert, of Orbent.

A third cycle of romance relates to the heroes of classical antiquity. The story of Alexander the Great occurs, in which the heroes are exhibited in the costume of chivalry, and surrounded by Arabian wizardry. Stories from Ovid were versified by Albrecht of Halberstadt; and an Æneid was composed by Henry, of Veldeg; but the names of Jason, Hector, Achilles, Hercules, and the other heroes of Guido of Colonna, never acquired in Germany so vernacular a celebrity as among ourselves.

A fourth cycle of romance, which may aptly be called the patriotic, is truly native, original, unimported, and consecrated exclusively to the celebration of German heroes: this class corresponds with our King Horn, Guy of Southampton, and Richard Lion-heart. The most distinguished of these epopeas deserve separate mention. 1. *The book of heroes*, by Wolfram, of Eschenbach; it narrates the adventures of Otnit, and of Hugh-and-Wolf-Diederich; and passes on to the history of Lausin, king of the dwarves; which last part is a continuation by Henry, of Ofterdingen. 2. *The court of Etzel*, or Attila, of which the manuscript preserved at Dresden is still unedited. 3 and 4. *Diederich and Sigenot*, which has been printed; and *Diederich and his Champions, and the Flight of Diederich to the Huns*, which are still manuscript at the Vatican. 5. *The Expedition of the Ecken*, which has been repeatedly printed. 6. *Horny Siegfried*, who, from being apprenticed to a blacksmith, becomes a kind of salamander,

salamander, and marries a princess. 7. *The Duke of Aquitain*, of which a Latin version exists, entitled, *De primâ expeditione Attilæ, regis Hunnorum, in Gallias*. This poem was edited by Molter, in 1798, and is by him referred to the sixth century. It opens with the praise of Attila, and his expedition from Pannonia. Gibicho, king of the Franks, sends the youth Hacon with treasures to deprecate his wrath. Henry, king of Burgundy, sends his daughter Hildegonda as a hostage to Attila; and Alfier, king of Aquitain, sends his son Walter for the same purpose. Hildegonda, Hacon, and Walter, are thus educated together at the Hunnish court. Meanwhile Gibicho dies, his son refuses homage to the Huns, and Hacon, apprehensive of danger, determines on secret flight to his own home, which he reaches. Walter and Hildegonda also escape together, and come into the territory of Gunthar, the new king of the Franks. He determines to arrest and plunder them, as they have brought with them stolen jewels; but Walter defends himself so bravely, that the king and Hacon are obliged to interfere; Walter and Hacon now recognize one another as old companions, and a reconciliation is effected. Many adventures, related in this poem, have been transplanted into other early metrical romances of the Germans. 8. The song of Hildebrand, of which the following version may give some idea:

Hildebrand and Hadubrand, with one mind, agreed to go on a warlike expedition. These kinsmen made ready their horses, prepared their war-shirts, and girded on their chain-hilted swords. As they rode to the meeting of heroes, Hildebrand, Herilrant's son, said to his companion—"If thou wilt tell me who was thy father, and of what people thou art sprung, I will give thee three garments." "I am a child of the Huns," answered Hadubrand, "and our old people have told me that my father's name was Hildebrand. In former times he came eastwards, flying the enmity of Otto-asa. He left behind in the land a bride in child-bed, and a child without inheritance. Then he went to dwell with Theoderic and his blades, where fresh contentions happened to my father; he was the people's friend, but I ween that he is dead."

"My good God Irmin," quoth Hildebrand, "let me not fight with so near a kinsman." Then he untwisted golden bracelets from his arm; "these (said he to Hadubrand,) I give thee with hearty good-will. I am thy father Hildebrand."

But Hadubrand answered, "Craftily thou seekest to deceive me, being afraid to meet me spear against spear. Thou art more aged than my father can have been; and ship-wrecked men told me that he died by the Wendel-sea."

Then Hildebrand said, "I well see thou hast no Lord God, and art willing to win the spoils of the dead from a man thou should'st venerate. Sixty summers have I wandered out of my country, and sometimes I have joined archers; but in no borough did they ever fasten my legs; and now my nearest kinsman would aim his battle-axe at my neck. But, if thou so greatly desirest the battle, let the people be judges who best deserves our two coats of mail."

Then they let fly their ashen spears with such force that they stuck in the shields, and they thrust resounding axes of flint against each other, and uplifted their white shields furiously. But the lady Utta, rushed in between them; "I know the cross of gold (said she,) which I gave him for his shield; this is my Hildebrand. You, Hadubrand, sheathe your sword, this is your father." Then she led both champions into her hall, and gave them meat and wine and many embraces.

9. *The song of the Nibelungs*, by an author of the name of Conrad. Probably this is Conrad, of Wurzburg, who flourished about the year 1280, and who might still possess, in a more ancient form, the materials whence this epopea is derived. It contains adventures alluded to in the Wilkina-saga, which is attributed to the year 1250; but the same stories were common to the whole Gothic north. This song relates about forty distinct adventures, which are detailed, with all the interest which fidelity could bestow, in Weber's learned Illustrations of Northern Antiquities. 10. *King Rother*. This romance forms an intermediate link between the German cycle of romance and that of Charlemayne; the hero being the grandfather of that emperor, and the father of Pepin. 11. *The Sword Tyrfing*, of which an English improved version has been inserted in the first volume of the Tales of Yore. 12. *Duke Ernest*, by Henry of Veldeg, which is little else than a rimed chronicle, having true history for its basis.

' Much might be said concerning the didactic and erotic poetry produced during the Swabian period; but, as these poems are ill suited to furnish themes or models for modern art, it may suffice to mention the dialogue entitled *King Tyro, of Scotland,* in which this imaginary monarch lectures his son Friedebrand on the virtues of chivalry; and the dialogue entitled *Winsbeck and his Wife,* in which the feminine virtues are similarly taught. Fables of Æsop were versified by Boner, under the title of *The Jewel,* and edited by Bodmer, at Zurich, in 1757. On the whole, this period of German literature is singularly rich in productions, which rival those of the Provenzal poets, whence they were principally imitated.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of your Magazine, Mr. I. O. Lanfiar favours us with some remarks on the extortion and improper conduct of hackney-coachmen, which he attributes chiefly to "the want of facility in obtaining the numbers of their coaches." He recommends two modes of remedying this inconvenience; but his own observations prove, that, at least, one of his remedies will not materially tend to promote the public good by protecting us from the impertinence of gentlemen of the whip; for, if they now insult persons who wish to ascertain the number of their coach, is it not probable that, should the slip of paper recommended by your correspondent be demanded, they would be equally insolent? The law now punishes those who refuse to tell their number, and what more can it do to those who refuse to deliver up the paper containing it?

When I was in Paris, a short time since, I was much pleased with the manner in which the numbers of the *fiacres* are placed before the eyes of passengers. They are always permanently fixed in the inside of the coach, in the centre of the roof, in large conspicuous characters. Were this plan adopted in England, I am of opinion that the evils complained of by Mr. Lanfiar would cease, as every person riding in a hackney-coach would then have leisure and convenience for entering the number in his memorandum-book, or enfixing it in his memory. The French coaches have the numbers on the outside also.

If you are of opinion that a similar plan would be of utility in the metropolis, I hope that you will make it known in your widely-circulated miscellany. J. M.

Oxford Herald-Office;
July 7, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT having observed in your pages an account of the Roman villa discovered in the year 1813, at Northleigh, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, perhaps the following short description may not be unacceptable to your readers. The facts related are those which I was able to collect in an afternoon's excursion from Oxford to that place, and are necessarily few; but I trust that some of your abler correspondents will be induced to supply more ample details relative to this interesting relic of Roman magnificence. The way in which it was first discovered is somewhat singular: a clergyman, travelling the field in pursuit of game, observed several fragments of Roman bricks and pottery scattered around; and was induced to make inquiry of the labourers employed in ploughing: from them he learnt that their work was frequently impeded in consequence of the plough-share striking against hard substances, and that bricks and wrought stones were often turned up. This being communicated to the Duke of Marlborough, excavations were immediately made, and the foundations of a villa, of quadrangular form, were discovered.

The search commenced at the north-west corner (marked No. 1 in the plan), where a large tessellated pavement was found; beneath which is an hypocaust, and at the western extremity its præfurnium. This floor is, considering its extent, in a very high state of preservation,—being entire, except at the entrance, and at the opposite end near the præfurnium, where the earth has fallen in, and removed a few of the tesseræ: over this room a thatched shed has been erected to preserve it from the weather.

There is a very accurate drawing of the pavement in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

At the north-east corner (No. 24 in the plan), there is a very large hot-bath, which measures 21 feet by 17: the flues around it are entire, together with the pillars of the hypocaust; but the pavement has been greatly damaged. Over this there is also a thatched shed erected for

for its protection. In one of the rooms a considerable quantity of wheat was found, which has been charred or scorched, perhaps with a view to prevent it from vegetating.

Many coins have been picked up: I was told, by the man who has charge of the place, that they are principally those of Constantine, Allectus, and Carausius: I should, however, be glad of more accurate information on this particular. Vast quantities of fragments of pottery are scattered about in all directions, broken, no doubt, by the careless stupidity of the labourers employed. Part of the handle of an amphora is shewn to visitors as the arm of a statue.

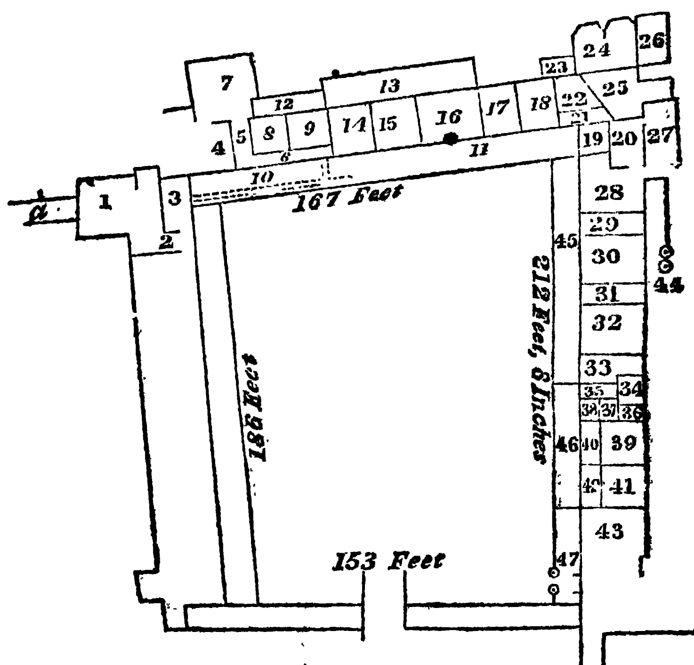
It is probable that this place was the residence of some person of consequence, from the number and size of the rooms, baths, &c.

The search appears to be carried on with very little energy,—nothing having been done for upwards of six weeks past.

I shall conclude, by requesting that some of your readers, residing near the spot, will supply your valuable Magazine with a more minute account of the villa; and send, from time to time, notices of the success which may attend the researches made around this most perfect and interesting specimen of the taste and grandeur of the Romans.

CHARLES SEVERN.

Harlow; June 29.



This plan is copied from an Engraving published by Lloyd, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

References to the preceding Cut.

1. (33 feet by 20) A tessellated pavement, with an hypocaust under it.

A. The Præfurnium.

2. (30 feet by 10) Paved with coarse red tesseræ.

3. (9 feet by 14.6) Has a terras or plaster floor.

4. Not perfectly examined.

5. A passage, with tessellated floor.

6. Ditto.

7. Not perfectly examined.

8. (19 feet by 16.6) A tessellated pavement, much broken.

9. (19 feet by 16) Ditto.

10. (87 feet by 12.6) Part of the crypto-porticus; the pavement tessellated.

11. (93 feet by 12.6) Continuation of ditto, not examined.

12. Not examined.

13. Ditto.

14. Ditto.

15. Not

15. Not examined.

16. (26.9 feet by 28) has a tessellated floor; but not perfectly examined.

17. Ditto.

18. Ditto.

19. (21 feet by 13) A division at the end of the gallery, No. 11, paved with white tesseræ.

20. (19.6 feet by 18.6) The floor was destroyed.

21. (19.6 feet by 7) A passage, floor tessellated.

22. (19.6 feet by 9) Not perfectly examined.

23. (19 feet by 10) The præfurnium to the hypocaust of the adjoining bath.

24. (21 feet by 17) A warm bath; the flues around it remain, and the pillars of the hypocaust; but the floor is much broken.

25. (27 feet by 18) Not perfectly examined: the recess to the east is a cold bath.

26. Not perfectly examined.

27. Ditto.

28. (28 feet by 26) Not examined.

29. (28.6 by 8) A plain red tessellated pavement.

30. (28 by 22.9) Has a rich tessellated pavement,—the central part destroyed.

31. (28.6 feet by 9.3) A passage.

32. (28.6 feet by 24) But partially examined.

33. (28.6 feet by 15) A red tessellated pavement.

34. (10 feet by 8) A terras floor.

35. (19 feet by 5.3) A passage, with tessellated floor.

36. (10.8 feet by 8) An hypocaust: the bases of the pillars only remain.

37. Not perfectly examined.

38. Ditto.

39. (17 feet by 14) Ditto.

40. (17 feet by 11.4) Ditto.

41. (19 feet by 13) In the corner of this room is a bath, lined with white tesseræ.

42. (19.3 feet by 12.9) Not perfectly examined.

43. (25.9 feet by 26.9) Ditto.

44. (80 feet by 8.6) A portico, with the bases of two columns.

45. Crypto-porticus; not perfectly examined.

46. Continuation of ditto.

47. Continuation of the same: the bases of these columns remain.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known that the late Earl of Stanhope (not long before his death,) suggested to Parliament a plan for forming a digest of the statutes. If any of your numerous correspondents will, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, communicate any information as to the progress of this highly-desirable work, they will confer an obligation on one of your constant readers. A. B.

Devonshire; July 8.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN a boy can read with ease some of the most simple English authors, and the Bible, (for that volume forms, in Scottish seminaries, the principal English class-book,) he is entered at the first class of the Grammar-School, or, as it is, by way of eminence, styled, the High-School. This school, the largest of the kind in Scotland,—in which an exclusive attention is paid to classical learning,—is superintended by five masters, one of whom is named rector or superior.

Of the attainments which these masters generally possess, it would be difficult to speak with any accuracy. Most, however, who hold these situations, have attended those classes which qualify for the church.

The salary that each master receives from the institution, or from its patrons, the town council, is extremely small; and here, as in most other seminaries in Scotland, the teacher has to place his whole reliance on his own exertions.

The number of boys that annually attend each class may be estimated at from 100 to 130; making, in all the five classes, nearly 600 pupils.

For attendance at this seminary the expenses are but trifling. Each boy pays at the rate of three pounds a-year, including all school-fees. But that is the minimum: an additional compliment is not refused; and in this, as in other cases, money is not without its effect,—as those pupils are not unfrequently observed to stand highest in the class, who, on the quarter-day, present their master with a double remuneration.

Of this school there is an annual examination; at which the pupils exhibit, in public, their progress in their last year's studies. On this occasion, rewards (either books or medals) are distributed among such boys as have obtained their master's favour during the year,—either by their talent or assiduity. To this examination a vacation immediately succeeds; which extends to six weeks. At this school corporal punishment is not relinquished; though, in its severest forms, it is seldom administered.

At

At all the public classical or grammar-schools, in all the principal towns of Scotland, the same plan of tuition is nearly observed; the same punishments obtain; and there is but little difference in the fees. The very lowest order of the Scotch, however, are not precluded from giving their children a useful education. And this the poorer classes in Edinburgh can easily effect, by means of the numerous small schools which abound in that city; where it is not uncommon to observe, in several of its obscure lanes and streets, seminaries, amounting to fifty or an hundred pupils; who pay at the rate of three-pence or four-pence per week for an education—in which English reading, writing, and arithmetic, with the principles of the Latin, are included; and conducted by a teacher, whose pitiful situation might preclude the idea of his capability, and even, from some, might provoke contempt, were it not known that, from stations equally obscure, there have arisen many whom Scotland has been proud to rank among her sons.

In the first class the boy remains for a year; and there, besides being grounded in the rudiments of the Latin, he commits to memory the primary words of that language from a vocabulary compiled for that purpose; and reads some of the Colloquies of Corderius,—a treatise written in simple Latin, and very well calculated to initiate the pupil in the principles of translation.

After a year of this preparatory labour, the boy, although he does not leave his master, enters the second class, or second year. In it, portions of Cornelius Nepos and Cæsar's Commentaries are read; and Turner's Exercises in the Composition of Latin are prescribed to the pupils in daily or weekly tasks. At the expiration of the second year he enters the third class; and reads Ovid's Metamorphoses, Sallust's Catiline or Jugurtine War: in this class, also, Mair's Exercises are introduced,—a compilation similar to Clarke's, on the same subject, and in which the examples are more difficult than in Turner's.

In the fourth class, or fourth year, the prose authors generally read are the easiest of Cicero's Orations; of poetry, Virgil's Bucolics, and one or two Books of the Æneid; and the rules of prosody are learned from Ruddiman's Grammar.

The boy, at the end of these four years, with whatever acquirements he may have elsewhere attained, either in private, or in seminaries devoted to commercial education, is thought fit for business. Should his parents, however, intend him for any of the learned professions, he joins the rector's or fifth class; in which he is prepared to enter the literary classes at the University.

The books most commonly read during this last, and most advanced, stage, are Selections from Horace, Cicero, and Livy; and a Psalm of Buchanan's version is prescribed for Sunday's task, and for Monday's examination. To the Latin, the boy has now an opportunity of adding the rudiments of the Greek, from Moor's Grammar, and of translation from Dalzel's Collectanea Minora,—a compilation of easy Greek passages, selected from Æsop's Fables, Lucian's Dialogues, &c.: to which are annexed some short notes, and a small dictionary. Along with these studies, the pupil acquires a knowledge of geography, ancient and modern, from the best maps.

In Edinburgh, and throughout Scotland, the boarding system, or academies where the pupils receive, along with their education, board and lodging, are rarely to be found, at least, conducted on such an expensive and extensive a scale as prevails in this metropolis and its vicinity. If a boy be boarded in Scotland, it is most generally that he may have the advantage of attending a day-school. Thus gentlemen, residing in the country, and at a distance from any seminary of celebrity, send their sons as boarders to clergymen, or other respectable individuals, in Edinburgh, that they may have the advantage of attending at the High-School of that city.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

On the System of Education pursued at that University.

Literary Classes.

As to the High-School, that class is named the first which is least advanced, and so on to the second, third, and fourth, in proportion to their progress; so, at the university, there are first and second classes of Latin, and first, second, and third, of Greek, corresponding to the number of years the pupil has attended.

The sessions of Edinburgh University, like the others in Scotland, commence in October, and terminate in April; during which time every class meets at least once a-day.

At the first Latin class, which meets twice a-day, select portions of Cicero—as his Orations, two or three Books of Livy,

Livy, and one or two Books of Virgil's Æneid, are read. Translations from English into Latin are made in the class once or twice in the course of the week. The passages, which the present professor selects for that purpose, are from the works of Blair, Johnson, Addison, and Hume.

The books chiefly read in the second or advanced Latin class are of Cicero's philosophical works, his treatises De Officiis and De Finibus; selections from his Quæstiones Tusculanæ de Natura Deorum; and of his rhetorical works, his De Oratore; of Virgil, two books of the Georgics; and of Tacitus, his Treatise de Moribus Germanorum, or de Vita Agricolæ.

The first Greek class, which assembles twice in the day, commences with the Grammar (Moor's); and, during the session, reads a few chapters of the New Testament, a portion of the Collectanea Minora mentioned above, and a Book of Homer.

At the second or advanced Greek class, Neilson's or Dunbar's Exercises, and part of the Analecta Majora,—a work precisely the same in arrangement as the Minora, and by the same author, but with more difficult examples,—form the books of study. At the third or highest Greek class, extracts from the second volume of the Analecta are read.

At the end of the session, in the advanced Greek and Latin classes, there are subjects in Latin and English for essays, and in Greek and Latin for odes, epigrams, &c: given out by the professor for competition; and, to the successful competitors, prizes (which consist of small sums of money, books, &c) are awarded.

In these classes, at their meetings, five or six students, at most, are examined on the exercise delivered on the preceding day; and this arrangement is observed until the whole of the class has been examined.

In these advanced classes, once in the week, lectures are delivered by the professor of Latin on Roman antiquities, synonymous words, &c.,—and by the professor of Greek on the History and Literature of the Grecians.

The punishments inflicted at the literary classes are, fines of five, ten, and twenty, shillings, expulsion from the University, &c.

The number of students that annually attends each Latin and Greek class, varies from one to two hundred.

The fees paid by the student on his admission to each of these classes, is three pound eight shillings, including all expenses; and, it may here be observed, that, after an attendance of two years at any class, the ticket becomes perpetual.

We had occasion painfully to remark, that, at the high-school, the masters were in the habit of accepting pecuniary compliments from their pupils, to the disgrace of the seminary, and to the prejudice of those whose circumstances are less favoured. But a practice, so prejudicial in its nature, receives no encouragement at the university. The stated fees only are asked and received; and even these, in cases of inability on the part of the student, are frequently remitted.

Previous to a student's admission to any of the classes, he must provide himself with a matriculation-ticket, for which he pays ten shillings, and the fund accumulated from such a source, which, from the two thousand students that annually attend the University, amounts to a thousand pounds a-year, is allotted towards defraying the expenses of the library.

At the commencement and termination of the sessions, these classes, like all others of the University, are opened and closed by an introductory and valedictory lecture. The plan of study, the authors to be perused, and the advantages of the subject, form the chief topics of the introductory lectures; and, in the valedictories, the professor takes the opportunity of commenting on the various states of proficiency which the students have displayed during the season, of congratulating those on their success who have made creditable improvements, of rousing the indolent to a sense of their duty, and of placing before the eyes of all the splendid prospects of fame and immortality as incentives to vigorous application.

Mathematical Classes.

At the first mathematical class, the student is initiated in the principles of geometry, of algebra, and of plane trigonometry.

At the second class, the student resumes the subject at the place where on the second year he had left off; which, in algebra, is generally at quadratic equations; in geometry, at some of the Books of Euclid succeeding to the sixth; to these he adds spherical trigonometry and conic-sections.

In the third mathematical class, the doctrine of loci, the theory of fluxions, the principles of fortification, gunnery, &c.

&c. form the subjects of the student's attention.

The rewards, punishments, and fees, are the same nearly as at the literary classes.

Logic Class.

At the commencement of this course, the Professor, in the form of lectures, delivers a dissertation on the several systems of philosophy that have existed from the time of Pythagoras until the present day, with copious criticisms on the excellencies and errors of each. He then gives an abstract of human physiology. From that, he passes to what may strictly be called logic. To the student, subjects chiefly of a metaphysical nature are given once in the month for essays; and, at the end of the session, exercises of the same kind are delivered for competition, in which the successful competitors, to the number of three or four, are each rewarded with two or three guineas.

Metaphysical Class, or Class of Moral Philosophy.

The course of lectures delivered in this class embraces that view of the subject which the learning of its Professor can accumulate, or his genius suggest.

Natural Philosophy Class.

The various applications of the mixed mathematics in dynamics, hydraulics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, &c. form the subjects of the lectures delivered at this class.

The fees for attending the four last classes, are the same as in the literary.

Medical Classes.

In the medical division, which comprehends the classes of anatomy, chemistry, practice of physic, botany, clinical surgery, midwifery, the same arrangement in treating these subjects is observed which is common to most of the medical lecturers in the different parts of the kingdom. The terms of attendance on each of these classes amount to four pound nine shillings, being one guinea more than what is paid at the literary and philosophical.

Law Classes.

There are three classes in which lectures are delivered on the subject of law: that of the Scotch law, that on civil law, and that on the law of nature and nations.

Almost all the students who intend to practise the law, either as advocates or attorneys, attend the first of these: the second is attended only by those who are designed for the bar; and the last, the class of the law of nature and nations, is rather an honourable sinecure for a deserving gentleman, than a laborious and useful situation.

The fees for attending the law classes are the same as those of the Medical.

Divinity, or Theological, Classes.

The division of study that remains to be mentioned is the theological; and it comprehends the classes of divinity, ecclesiastical history, and oriental languages.

Every student must attend the first of these at least five years before he can take orders or obtain a licence to preach. Previous to his admission into this class, however, he must produce certificates of his having completed his literary and philosophical studies.

In this class, or hall as it is named, the student reads or delivers one or two discourses annually, and on subjects, for the first year, of the professor's, and latterly of his own, selection. Of these discourses, one must be in Latin.

The student in divinity, along with this class, having attended that of ecclesiastical history, and that of oriental languages, each for one year, applies to the nearest presbytery for a licence.

On a day appointed by this body, and on a text of Scripture of their choosing, the student delivers a sermon or lecture: after which, he is examined as to his knowledge in Philosophy, and his proficiency in the learned languages; and, if it then appear to his examinators that his acquirements are such as qualify him for the office he is about to undertake, he is presented with a warrant to preach.

The fees for attending these classes are but small; and, in consideration of this, the professor of divinity has a salary, which exceeds that of the other professors at least by a third: it amounts to 160*l.* a year.

DEGREES OBTAINED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Master of Arts.

At this, as at the other Scotch Universities, there is no degree preceding that of Master of Arts; and this academical honor is not, as at some universities, to be claimed by the candidate's proving that his name has been so many terms or sessions upon record. It is certainly a necessary qualification for obtaining it, that the student has attended a philosophical course, and that he can produce, from his several professors, certificates as to his behaviour and proficiency. But, besides this, he must, if he

he be required, compose a thesis on some question in science or in literature, in Latin, and defend it in presence of the professors. If that body are pleased with the candidate's ability, he is presented with a diploma. The most of this form, however, is generally dispensed with, especially if the talents and acquirements of the candidate are known. And to this it may be added, that, at this university, a student can never obtain any academical honour before he has completed his twenty-first year.

Doctor in Divinity and in Civil Law.

The degrees of Doctor in Divinity and in Civil Law are likewise unattainable by any period of attendance at the University. They are conferred by the Senatus Academicus, out of respect to their talents, on some popular preacher, or on some eminent literary character.

Doctor in Medicine.

The installation into the degree of a Doctor in Medicine is conducted with some ceremony. After a residence at the University for three years, and an attendance on all the medical and surgical classes, the candidate for medical honours must compose a thesis, in Latin, on some professional subject; and besides defending it at whatever length his examinators please, in that language, he must undergo three examinations on his general knowledge of medical science. If he is successful in these trials, the candidate, on the second of August, is presented with a diploma.

Were the purposes of this course of study and examination answered by corresponding diligence and proficiency on the part of the student, then might the medical degree equal in respectability any other, and the University of Edinburgh deserve that high celebrity for medical science which it generally obtains. But it is a fact, and one most lamentable to be recorded, that the advantage and honour which might accrue from such preparation is generally obviated either by the ignorance or indolence of the young man intended for that profession. Many of my readers may be inclined to doubt my veracity, when I make the following assertion, that, out of the eighty who graduate at one period, there are not twenty who have converted their thesis into Latin, or sixty who have composed their thesis at all.

The cause of this opprobrium is easily to be explained. At Edinburgh, there is a body of men, generally sons of Esculapius, who neither have connexion nor capital to obtain medical practice, and who find that, preparing young men for their examinations is the only way by which they can put their medical or classical knowledge to profit. To these every medical student applies, and, for a certain sum, obtains either a translation of his Thesis, or a Thesis *ex toto*; and is instructed, previous to his examination, nearly in the precise questions he will be asked.

The class, fees, and college expences, attending on medical graduation, amount to about sixty guineas.

Of the learned professions in Scotland, the law is the most expensive, and leads to the greatest honors.

Previous to his being called to the bar, the advocate, besides the classes that relate immediately to his profession, must have attended a philosophical course, and must compose a Latin dissertation on some point of law, and defend it in the same language before a committee of the Faculty of Advocates.

The expences attending the education of an advocate for class fees, &c. amount nearly to 150*l.*, of which 100*l.* is paid on his entering the faculty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is scarcely a profession wherein there exists a greater difference of opinion, so far as regards the practical part of it, than in that of surgery, especially as to the treatment of what is denominated Cancer. It is a complaint which, by most surgeons, has been deemed incurable, except by *extirpation* by the knife; and then the disease has been frequently known to recur. Mr. Aldis and Mr. Young have obtained considerable notoriety by their modes of treating this disease. The method of the one, however, is diametrically opposite to that of the other; but which of the two is to be preferred, I must leave to the consideration of their brethren and the public, or rather of their patients. While the one removes the diseased part by *extraction*, by an application of his own; the other, equally singular, gets rid of the cancer by means of *pressure* made on the affected part; or, in other words, Mr. Aldis draws *out* the tumour or ulcer, when Mr. Young presses it *inward*. Both these gentlemen stand high in the profession, and have followed their several modes for some years. The one supposes that, by pressing the part till the whole becomes absorbed, the person is thereby cured;

cured; while the other carefully avoids all pressure, makes his application to draw out the diseased substance only, and permits the cavity to heal to its natural level,—his patient likewise recovers. It is not my intention, Mr. Editor, at present, to offer any remarks on either of these gentlemen's practice, further than to repeat, that they are unquestionably very opposite to each other. A VALETUDINARIAN.

London; March 1, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE at different times maintained that the radical cause of misery in England is the engrossment of farms and the monopoly of land, owing to false reasoning on the subject, which conceives that social arrangements have ulterior objects more important than the happy subsistence of the people; and owing to the desire of the abettors of the late wicked wars to shift the cost from themselves, by getting higher rents from engrossers and monopolists than they are able to obtain from native cultivators, whose sole recommendations are their industry, their large families, and their attachment to the soil.

In confirmation of my doctrines, I now submit to your readers a statute of Henry VII. the wisest prince that ever sat on the English throne; and an opinion, on the same statute, of Lord Bacon, who, it will not be disputed, was the greatest statesman and philosopher which the annals of Britain can boast.

An Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King Henry VII. cap. 19.

The penalty for decaying of houses of husbandry, or not laying of convenient land for the maintenance of the same.

Item, the king, our sovereign lord, having a singular pleasure above all things to avaide such enormities and mischiefes as bee hurtfull and prejudiciall to the common weale of this his land and his subjects of the same, remembreth, that among all other things, great inconveniences daily doe increase by desolation and pulling downe, and wilful waste of houses and villages within this realme, and laying to pasture lands, which customely have been used in tillage, whereby idlenesse, which is the ground and beginning of all mischiefes, daily doth encrease. For where, in some villages, two hundred persons were occupied and lived by their lawfull labours, now there are occupied two or three heardmen, and the residue fall into idlenesse; the husbandrie, which is one of the greatest commodities of this realme, is greatly decayed, churches destroyed, the service of God withdrawen, the bodies there buried not prayed for, the patrons and curates wronged, the defence of this land against our enemies outward, feebled, and impaired, to the great displeasure of God, to the subversion of the pollicie and good will of this land, if remedie be not provided. Wherefore the king our soveraigne, our lord, by the advice of the lords spiritnall and temporall, and the Commons in this said Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same hath ordained, enacted and established, that no person, of what estate, degree, or condition that he be, that hath any house or houses, that at any time within three years passed, hath beene, or that now is, or that hereafter shall be lette for ferme, with twenty acres of land, at least, or more, lying in tillage and husbandrie, that the owner or owners of every such house, houses, and land, doe keepe, sustaine, and maintaine houses and buildings upon the said ground, and land convenient and necessarie for maintaining and upholding of the said tillage and husbandrie. And, if any such owner or owners, of any such house or houses and land, take land and occupie any such house or houses, and keepe in his or their owne hands, that the said owner or owners, by the said authoritie, be bound in likewise to keepe and maintaine houses and buildings upon the said ground and land, convenient and necessarie for the maintaining and upholding of the said tillage and husbandrie. And, if any man do contrary to the premisses, or any of them, that then it be lawful to the king, if any such lands or houses be holden of him immediately, or, to the lords of the fees, if any such lands be holden of them immediately, to receive yearly halfe the value of the issues and profits of any such lands, whereof the houses be not so maintained and sustained. And the same halfe deale of the issues and profits to have, holde and keepe to his or their owne use, without any thing therefore to be payed or given, till such time as the same house or houses bee sufficiently builded or repaired againe. And that no manner of freehold be in the king, nor in any such lord or lords, by the taking of any such profits, of or in any such lands in no manner of forme; but onely the king and the said lord or lords have power to take, receive, and have the said issues and profits, as is above saide; and, therefore, the king, or the said lord or lords, to have power to distraine for the same issues and profits, to be had and received by them, in forme above sayde, by authoritie of this present Acte.—*Ruffhead*, 9 *cap.*

Harrington, and other political writers, consider this Act among the principal causes which concurred to throw power into

into the hands of the people; and Lord Bacon, in speaking of it, says, "Another statute was made of singular policie for the population, apparantly, and (if it bee throughly considered,) for the souldiery, and military forces of the realme. Inclosures at that time began to be more frequent, whereby arable land (which could not be manured without people and families,) was turned into pasture, which was easily rid by a few heardsmen; and tenancies for yeares, lives, and at will, (whereupon much of the yeomanrie lived,) were turned into demesnes. This bred a decay of people, and (by consequence,) a decay of townes, churches, tithes, and the like. The king likewise knew full well, and in no wise forgot, that there ensued withall upon this a decay and diminution of subsidie and taxes; for, the more gentlemen, ever the lower bookes of subsidies. In remedying of this inconvenience, the King's wisdom was admirable, and the Parliament's at that time. Inclosures they would not forbid, for that had beene to forbid the improvement of the patrimonie of the kingdome; nor tillage they would not compell, for that was to strive with Nature and utilitie. But they took a course to take away depopulating inclosures and depopulating pasturage, and yet not by that name, or by any imperious expresse prohibition, but by consequence. The ordinance was, 'That all houses of husbandry that were used with twentie acres of ground and upwards, should bee maintained and kept up for ever; together with a competent proportion of land, to be used and occupied with them:' and in no wise to be severed from them as by another statute, made afterwards in his successor's time, was more fully declared. By this means, the houses being kept up, did of necessitie enforce a dweller; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did, of necessitie, inforce that dweller, not to be a beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance that might keepe hiends and servants, and set the plough on going. This did wonderfully concerne the might and mannerhood of the kingdome, to have fermes, as it were of a standard sufficient to maintaine an able body out of penurie; and did, in effect, amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdome unto the hold and occupation of the yeomanrie, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers, or peasants."

Bacon's Historie of the Reigne of King Henry VII. p. 73.

In confirmation of these doctrines, I ask the promoters of palliatives, and those who conceive that monopoly and general happiness are compatible, whether, if 50,000 small farms, of from fifteen to thirty acres, were created within the next twelve months, 50,000 families would not thereby be placed in a state of comfort, who are at present in a state of wretchedness and destitution; and whether, if 50,000 families were so relieved, a new, prosperous, and happy face, would not be given to the whole nation? If it be flippantly remarked that small farms cannot maintain teams of horses,—I reply, that it is not necessary they should. Let the insolent fiscal regulation be removed which compels a man who lends a horse to take out a licence, and pay a day-duty; and, on the contrary, let public parish-stables be encouraged, where horses may be hired by small farmers for a trifling sum,—and this created difficulty would vanish. So, also, let it be in regard to all kinds of machinery.

Let us see what the unmanageable minority of patriots in the legislature, *men who so long have professed so much*, will propose or effect on this subject.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your forty-fourth volume, at pages 35, 313, and 505, are collected various autobiographic particulars of Jesus, a son of Sirach; who is there shown to have been the Jesus of the Evangelists. These particulars include indeed his crucifixion and resurrection; but some further notices remain to be detailed relative to the time passed by him on earth after these events. As before, I confine myself to his own account,—which may be reduced to the following propositions.

12thly. He passed his latter days in some collegiate establishment, where he gave lectures.

Draw near unto me, ye unlearned, and dwell in the house of learning.

Ecclesiasticus, li. 23.

This college, as will presently appear, was situate at Lydda.

13thly. He advances mysterious pretensions to an eventual retributive jurisdiction; as if he meditated a second coming to Jerusalem, in his royal capacity of son of God.

He pleased God, and was beloved of him; so that, living among sinners, he was translated. *Wisdom*, iv. 10.

Thus the righteous that is dead shall condemn the ungodly which are living; and youth that is soon perfected, the many years and old age of the unrighteous.

For they shall see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath decreed of him, and to what end the Lord hath set him in safety.

They shall see him and despise him, but God shall laugh them to scorn; and they shall hereafter be a vile carcass, and a reproach

reproach among the dead for evermore: for he shall rend them, and cast them down headlong. *Wisdom*, iv. 16-19.

Thou hast chosen me to be a king of thy people, and a judge of thy sons and daughters. *Wisdom*, ix. 7.

So far Jesus has been pleased to reveal his own intentions. According to the Babylonian Talmud, his return was intercepted by an act of violence. The Shammæans, or Herodians,—who, on the part of Agrippa's family, watched over the retreat of Jesus,—had penetrated his intentions; and, after carrying him to the house of judgment, "they *stoned the son of Satda in Lydda, and hanged him up on the evening of the passover: now, this son of Satda was the son of Pandira."

This event seems to have been connected, and was therefore cotemporary, with the *execution of James, the brother of Christ, who undertook to announce and harbinger his return at Jerusalem: it is consequently to be placed about the forty-fourth year of the Christian era, and in the sixty-sixth year of the age of Jesus Christ.

* Lightfoot thus translates the passage in a note on Matthew, xxvii. 56.

* Eusebius, in the second book of his Ecclesiastical History, speaks of one James (c. ix.), who was slain with the sword in the reign of Claudius, by Herod Agrippa; he also speaks (c. xxiii.) of one James, the Lord's brother, who was slain with a fuller's beetle, after being pushed over the balustrade of the temple, and stoned. In this recapitulation, Eusebius makes a double employment of the same anecdote: for, in his twenty third chapter, Eusebius professes to be relating the anecdote given by Josephus (Archæo, xx. 9, 1,); and, in his ninth chapter, professes to be relating the anecdote given in the Acts of the Apostles (xii. 2) Now, the fact alluded to in Josephus, and in Acts, are unquestionabl one and the same.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Letters of Oliver Cromwell to Colonel Norton, from the originals, in the hands of Robert Symmer, esq.

Deare Norton,

I HAVE sent my sonn over to thee, beinge willinge to answere Providence; and, although I confesse I have had an offer of a very greate proposition from a father of his daughter, yett truly I rather incline to this in my thoughts, because, though the other bee very farr greater, yet I see difficulties, and not that assurance of godlynesse, yet indeed fairnesse. I confesse that which is told me concerning the estate of Mr. M.* is more than I look for as things now stand. If God please to bring itt about, the consideration of a piety in the parents, and such hopes of the gentlewoman in that respect, make the businesse to me a great mercy; concerning which I design to waite upon God. I am confident of thy love, and desier all thinges may be carried with prevacie. The Lord doe his will, that's best; to which submitting I rest,

Your humble servant,

Feb. 25, 1647. O. CROMWELL.

For my noble Friend, Col. Richard Norton, these.

* Richard Major, esq. of Hursley, in Hampshire, whose daughter, Dorothy, was afterwards married to Richard Cromwell, eldest son of the Protector.

The same to the same.

Deare Dick,

Itt had been a favour indeed to have met you heare at Turnham; but I heare you are a man of greate business. Therefore I say, if itt is a favour for the House of Commons to enjoy you, what is itt to mee: but, in good earnest, when will you and your brother Russell be a little honest, and attend your charge? surely some expect itt,—especially the good fellows who chose you.

I have mett with Mr. Major: wee spent two or three howers together last night. I perceive the gentleman is very wise and honest, and indeed much to be valewed: some things of common fame did a little sticke; I gladly heard his doubts, and gave such answers as was next at hand; I believe to some satisfaction. Neverthelesse, I exceedinglie liked the gentleman's plainesse, and free dealing with mee. I know God has beene above all ill reports; and will, in his own tyme, vindicate mee: I have no cause to complayne.

I see nothinge but that this particular businesse between him and mee may goe on,—the Lord's will be done.

For newes out of the north there is little, only the mal partye is prevailinge in the Parliament of S.—they are earnest for a warr. The ministers oppose as yett;

yett; Mr. Marshall is returned, who says soe, and soe doe many of our letters. Their great committee of dangers have two malis for one right. It is sayd they have voted an army of 40,000 in Parliament; soe some of yesterday's letters: but I accoungt my news ill bestowed, because upon an idle person.

I shall take speedy course in the kindnesse concerninge my tenants; for which, thankes. My service to your lady. I am really

Your affectionate servant,

March 28, 1648. O. CROMWELL.

For my noble Friend, Col. Richard Norton, these.

The same to the same.

Deare Norton,

I could not in my last give you a perfect account of what passed between me and Mr. M. because wee were to have a conclusion of our speech that morning after I wrote my letter to you, which wee had, and having had a full enterview of one another's minds wee parted with this, that both would consider with our relations, and according to satisfactions given there, acquaint each other with our minds.

I cannot tell how better to doe itt to receave or give satisfaction, than by you, whoe (as I remember,) in your last sayd, that if things did stick between us you would use your endeavour towards a close.

The things insisted upon were theise, (as I take itt,) Mr. Major desired 400*l.* *p. ann.* of inheritance, lyinge in Cambridgeshire and Norfolke, to bee presently settled, and to be for maintenance, wherein I desired to bee advised by my wife.

I offered the land in Hampshire for present maintenance, which, I dare say, with copses, and ordinary fells, will be *communibus annis*, 500*l. p. annum*; and beside 500*l.* per annum, in tenants' hands, houldinge but for one life; and about 300*l.* p. annum, some for two lives, some for three lives.

But as to this, if the latter bee not liked off, I shal be willing a further conference bee had in the first. In point of jounture I shall give satisfaction, and as to the settlement of landes given mee by the parlmt, satisfaction to bee given in like manner, accordinge as wee discoursed.

In what else was demanded of mee, I am willinge, soe farr as I remember any demand, was to gieve satisfaction. Only, I having been informed by Mr. Rollinson, that Mr. Major did, upon a former match, offer to settle the mannor wherein hee lived, and to give 2000*l.* in monie; I did insist upon that, and doe desier itt may not bee with difficulty. The monie I shall need for my two little wenches, and thereby I shall free my sonn from beinge charged with them. Mr. Major parts with nothinge at present but that monie, savinge their board; which I should not be unwillinge to give them to enjoy the comfort of their society, which itts reason hee smarte for, if hee will robb me altogether of them. Truly, the land to bee settled, both what the Parliament gives mee and my owne, is very little less than 3000*l.* *p. ann.* all thinges considered, if I be rightly informed; and a lawyer of Lincolns' Inn having searched all the marquess of ——— writings which were taken att Ragland and sent for by the Parliament,—this gentleman, appointed by the committee to search the said writinges, assures mee, there is no scruple concerninge the title; and itt soe fell out, that this gentleman who searched was my owne lawyer, a very godly able man, and my deere friend, which I reckon no small mercye. Hee is also possesst of the writings for mee.

I thought fitt to give you this account, desiringe you to make such use of itt as God shall direct you, and I doubt not but that you will doe the part of a friend betweene two friendes. I account myself one, and I have heard you say Mr. Major was entirely soe to you. What the good pleasure of God is, I shall waite. Present my service to your lady, to Mr. Major, &c.

I rest your affectionate servant,

O. CROMWELL.

April the 3d, 1648.

I desire you to carrie this businesse with all privacie, and beseech you to do soe as you love mee. Lett mee intreat you not to loose a day herein, that I may know Mr. Major's minde, for I thinke I may be at leisure for a weeke to attend this businesse, to give and take satisfaction; from which, perhaps, I may bee shutt up afterwards by imployment. I know thou art an idle fellowe, but prethee neglect mee not now, delay may bee very inconvenient to mee, I much rely upon you.

Lett me heare from you in two or three dayes.

I confesse, the principal consideration as to mee is, the absolute settlement of the

the mannor wherein he lives, which hee would do but conditionally, in case hee prove to have noe sonn, and but 8000*l.* in case hee have a sonn. But as to this, I hope further reason may work him to more. *Bibl. Birch.* 4162.

Roger L'Estrange's Declaration of his not being a Catholic.

Whereas Miles Prance and Lawrance Mowbray made oath, in October, 1680, that they had seen Roger L'Estrange severall times at mass in the Queen's chapel. And whereas Richard Fletcher made oath likewise, in the same montl and yeare, that L'Estrange had declared himselfe to be a Catholique of Rome, and a member of that church, whereof the Pope is the head. I do here declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that I never was in a popish chappell in England from the yeare 1660 to this day; that I neither am, nor ever was, nor ever pretended to be, of the communion of the church of Rome. I deliver this in awe and dread of a Divine vengeance: and, if it be not true in every syllable, according to the best of my knowledge, recollection, and beliefe; or if I have any other meaning than what the words barely and nakedly import, may that blessed sacrament of the body and blood of our Saviour, (wch I hope by God's grace to receive upon Sunday next, being Easter-day, to my eternal comfort,) be unto me the eating and drinking of my own damnation. ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

Attested by
Stephen Lammas, curate.
Thos. Harris, church-warden.
April 12th, 1682, *in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields.*

Bibl. Birch, 4170.

An Act that every Alderman's Wife shall have a Scarlet Gown.

Md. 7 Oct. 2d. Eliz. It was ordained that every alderman who has been mayde before Christmas next shall buy for his wife a gown of scarlet; and that every mayor, before the Michaelmas next, after his election, buy for his wife a scarlet gown, upon forfeiture of 10*l.* five pounds to the use of the town, 50*s.* to the poor man's box, and 50*s.* to the use of the mayor. And that their wifes shall wear their gowns at the feasts following *Christmas* day, *Easter* day, *Ascension* day, *Whit-Sunday,* &c. &c. To forfeit 20*s.* for every default; 5*s.* to the poor's box; 5*s.* to the mayor, and 10*s.* to the use of the town.

Ordinance for the town of Cambridge.
Cole, vol. 20.

The Gule of August.

The Gule of August, a term frequently used in old deeds, means no more than the 1st of August, from the Latin word *gula,* a throat; from a person at Rome being cured of a disorder in that part by kissing the chains of St. Peter, with which he was bound in the persecution under Nero. The same is also called *Lammas-day,* softened by us from Loaf-mass; a mass of thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth, or of the corn, being anciently celebrated in England on this day, and not from any lambs being offered on that day by tenants to their landlords, as some have supposed; for in all ancient Saxon books it is called *hlaf-mass;* that is, loaf-mass.

Cole, xxiii. 12.

Ducking Stools.

"*Trumbellum* is an engine of punishment which ought to be in everie libertie that hath view of frank pledge, for the coercion of scoldes and unquiett women, vulgarlie called *ducking stooles;* but these tumbrills, as you may read in an auncient statute, were also ordayned for the punishment of bruers breaking the assize."*

When I was a boy, I remember to have seen a woman ducked for scolding: the chair hung by a pulley fastened to a beam about the middle of the bridge, in which the woman was confined and let down under the water three times, and then taken out. The bridge was then of timber, before the present stone-bridge was built. The ducking stool was constantly hanging in its place, and on the back pannel of it was engraved, "devils laying hold of scolds," &c. Some time after a new chair was erected in the place of the old one, having the same devices carved on it, and well painted and ornamented. When the new bridge of stone was erected in 1754, this was taken away, and I lately saw the carved and gilt back of it nailed up by the shop of one Mr. Jackson, a silversmith, in the Butcher-row, behind the town, who offered it me, but I did not know what to do with it. In Octob. 1776, I saw in the Town-hall the old one; I mean behind, or rather partly on the southerest corner of the modern one, a 3*d.* ducking stool, of plain oak, with an iron bar before it to confine the person in the seat, but made no enquiries about it. I mention these things, as the practice seems now to be laid aside.

Cole 48, 172.

* Statute 51, Henry III. statute of assize.

COLLECTIONS

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

THE plantation is large; containing, I believe, between nine and ten thousand acres; and several hundred negroes are attached to it. Some of the females are employed in taking care of the children, or in household occupations; others in the fields; while the old ones enjoy a sort of *otium cum dignitate*, at their quarters. These quarters consists of log cabins, disposed in two rows on either side a wide avenue, with each a little garden, in which they raise vegetables. Whitewashed and clean, they exhibited an appearance of comfort, which, in some measure, served to reconcile me to bondage. At the door of one of these, as we walked this way one evening, stood a little old negro, with his body bent in a curve and his head as white as snow, leaning on what an Irishman would call a shillalah. He was the patriarch of the tribe; and enjoyed in his old age a life of perfect ease. You might hear him laugh half a mile; and he seemed to possess a full portion of that unreflecting gaiety, which, happily for his race, so generally falls to their portion, and perhaps makes them some amends for the loss of freedom. Relying on their master for the supply of all their wants, they are in a sort of state of childhood,—equally exempt with children from all the cares of providing support and subsistence, for their offspring. This old man is of an unknown age; his birth being beyond history or tradition; and, having once been in the service of Lord Dunmore, he looks down with a dignified contempt on the plebeian slaves around him. The greatest aristocrat in the world, is one of these fellows who has belonged to a great man,—I mean with the exception of his master.—*Letters from the South.*

RICHMOND.

It is beautifully situated, just on the line of division between the region of sea-sand, and of river alluvions, and at the foot of James River rapids. Above, the river foams and roars among the rocks; below, it winds gently and quietly through a sweet landscape of meadows, and golden harvest fields. It was once, and until lately, inhabited principally by a race of most ancient and respectable planters, having estates in the country, who chose it for their residence for the sake of social enjoyment. They formed a society, which, I am sorry to say, is now seldom to be met with in any of our cities; I mean, a society of people, not exclusively monopolized by money-making pursuits, but of liberal education, liberal habits of thinking and acting, and possessing both leisure and inclination to cultivate those feelings, and pursue those objects, which exalt our nature, rather than increase our fortune.

In fact, no young man, now-a-days, at least in our commercial places, thinks of sitting down quietly in the enjoyment of wealth, and the cultivation of those elegant pursuits which adorn our nature, and exalt a country. Sometimes, indeed, he becomes what is called a gentleman, that is to say, he abandons every useful or honourable pursuit, and either lounges away a contemptible existence in doing nothing, or in doing what he ought not to have done. But the most common fate of young men, in our part of the world, who inherit great fortunes, is, to set about making them greater.—*Letters from the South.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF BOSTON.

Charles Shaw, esq. member of the American Antiquarian Society, has published a topographical and historical description of Boston. In this little work are brought together, with a good deal of industry, the scattered materials of the early history of the metropolis of New England. If it does not furnish all the facts that can at the present day be ascertained, respecting the origin and progress of the town, it is more complete than readers, not conversant with the history of the country, would expect it to be, and perhaps as full as most readers would desire. Although the peninsula on which the town is situated was a favourite spot with the Indians, while they were the lords of the soil, and is supposed to have been thickly inhabited, so that nearly all the wood was cut from it, and the land appropriated to corn-fields, yet it did not attract the attention of our ancestors until after several other spots in the vicinity had been selected for settlements. Salem, Charlestown, Cambridge, and Dorchester, were settled before Boston. The first Englishman, who slept on the spot where Boston now stands is supposed

posed to have been William Blaxton. He claimed the whole peninsula as his property. The principal emigration to Massachusetts took place in 1630. Salem only was settled two years before; Dorchester was settled in May of this year, and the most considerable of the emigrants, after having touched at Salem, arrived at Charlestown in July. Blaxton invited Governor Winthrop to Boston, where he had built a small cottage, in which he resided, but the governor then preferred settling at Cambridge; Mr. Johnson, however, and several others, who came with Gov. Winthrop, accepted Blaxton's invitation, and the settlement of the town immediately commenced. The governor followed them the year after, and from this time the town seems to have been a favourite and flourishing settlement. Johnson took for his lot the square which lies between Court-street and School-street, and on which now stand the old and new court-house the stone chapel, besides a great number of private buildings. At his request he was buried at the upper end of his lot, and thus was commenced the chapel burying-ground. Four years afterwards, an agreement was made with Blaxton for the purchase of all his right; namely, all the lands within the neck, (except six acres reserved to him,) for the sum of thirty pounds,—and for the payment of this, an assessment of six shillings was laid on each householder, and, on the richer part, a larger sum. Besides the right of Blaxton, the inhabitants of the town purchased the land of Chicatabut, the reigning sachem, for a valuable consideration; and fifty-five years afterwards, they purchased of Josias Wampatuck, the grandson of Chicatabut, his quitclaim of the same territory.

The first meetings of the General-Court, after the arrival of the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, from England, were held at Charlestown. But October 19, 1630, the first General-Court of the colony was held at Boston.

The peninsula was called by the Indians *Shawmut;* but, by the first settlers at Charlestown, it was called Tremount, from the three peaks of Beacon Hill, visible from that town. It received its present name from the affection of some of the first planters for their native place, Boston in England, and this name was confirmed by the General-Court, in the first year of its settlement.

In this work will be found, extracted from the historians of the day, some description of the town, and of the native inhabitants. The most important incidents in the history of the town are also related, as they are found recorded in a great variety of our early authors, and in the town records. From this last source, the author has obtained many important facts, and a variety of amusing details, relating to our municipal history.

The part of the town first settled was the borders of the cove, called the Town Dock, which extended through the spot where the market now stands. The settlements afterwards extended to the north end, which was for many years much the most populous and elegant quarter of the town. That part of the town lies nearest to the ship channel, and is on that account the most convenient for business. Its decline is probably owing to its being crowded with buildings, and those not suited to the increasing wealth and improving taste of the inhabitants.

The first houses were meanly built, with thatched roofs, and chimneys constructed of wood covered with clay and mortar; but, in the course of a few years, the style of building seems to have greatly improved. John Josselyn, who visited Boston in 1633, says, the buildings were handsome, 'joining one to another as in London, with many large streets, most of them paved with pebble.' He says, there were some buildings of stone; that there was one stately edifice that cost nearly 3000 pounds, and that there were three fair meeting houses.

Moll, the celebrated geographer, in 1717, says there were abundance of fine buildings, both public and private; that it was a very flourishing city; and, for the beauty of its structure and its great trade, it gave place to few in England. The population of the town was then estimated at 12,000.

Boston was soon found to be advantageously situated for trade, and it consequently increased more rapidly than any of the neighbouring places in population and wealth. In October 1632, about two years after the first settlement of the town, the number of church members was a hundred and fifty-two. In 1673, the number of families was estimated at fifteen hundred. Computing from the average number of deaths about the year 1700, it is probable that the number of inhabitants was then about nine thousand. Computing from the same data, there seems to have been a regular increase until 1742, when we find the number stated at eighteen thousand.

sand. From that period to the year 1791 there appears to have been no increase of population. During a part of the intermediate time it did not exceed fifteen thousand. By the census of 1800 it was found to be twenty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven; and in 1810, thirty-three thousand two hundred and fifty. In 1818, it undoubtedly exceeds forty thousand.

This work gives a full description and history of all the public buildings in Boston, as well as of its literary, benevolent, and other institutions. It contains also a good many anecdotes and amusing extracts from ancient authors. It is not so full in some parts as could have been wished, or as it might easily have been made by the author. It is also deficient in method and arrangement, and contains some trifling descriptions, which might, without injury, have been omitted. Still it contains a fund of entertainment, and useful information, and is on the whole much better executed than any work of the kind that we have ever met with.—*North-American Review.*

VIRGINIANS.

Whatever may be the imaginary, the greater portion of the real, denizens of this part of the country are mere matter-of-fact Germans; four-square, solid, and deliberative smokers, as e'er put pipe in mouth, or carried a tin tobacco-box. They are of the genuine useful class of people, who make two dozen ruddy blades of clover grow where never a one grew before—who save all they make—work harder and harder the richer they grow; speak well of the government, except when the taxing-man pays a visit, and pay their trifle of assessment with as bad a grace as any people you will see in a summer's day. It is singular, what a difference there is between these and the Tuckahoe. The latter is a gallant, high-spirited, lofty, lazy sort of being, much more likely to spend money than earn it, and who, however he may consume, is not very likely to add much to the fruits of the earth. People are very apt to judge of themselves by a comparison with others, and the Tuckahoe, feeling himself so greatly superior to his slaves, is inclined to hold every body else equally his inferior. This sense of imaginary superiority is the parent of high qualities, and prevents the possessor very often from indulging mean and contemptible propensities. Pride, indeed, is a great preserver of human virtue, which is often so weak as to require the support of some prop less pure than itself. Hence it is, that the pride of family, and the sense of superiority, when properly directed, are the parents of high heroic characteristics, just as when improperly directed they are used as licenses for every species of debauchery, and justifications for every breach of morality and decorum. To minds properly constituted, the reputation of a father is a spur to excellence, a conservator of virtue; but to petty intellects, it is a mere diploma of folly and impertinence. The last think, because they were hatched in the eagle's nest, they must, of necessity, be young eagles, whether they take their lofty flight in the regions of the stars, or wallow in puddles with geese and swine.

The Tuckahoe of the better sort is a gallant, generous person, who is much better qualified to defend his country in time of war, than to enrich it in a period of peace. He is like a singed cat, and very often takes as much pains to appear worse than he is, as some people among us do to appear better. In short, the Tuckahoe belongs to a class of beings, among whom, in times of great danger, when the existence of a people is at stake, will be found the men who will be most likely to save or sink with their country. Manual industry seldom produces great men, and it is not often that the best citizens make the bravest soldiers.—*Letters from the South.*

AMERICAN SCENERY.

I am now in the very midst of that great congregation of hills, comprising all the spurs, branches, knobs, and peaks, of the great chain which has been called, with a happy aptitude, the backbone of America. From the window where I am now writing, I can see them running into each other, as when we lock our fingers together, exhibiting an infinitude of various outlines; some waving, others rising in peaks, and others straight for many miles. Every where they are covered from top to bottom with every various shade of green foliage; except that here and there a bare rocky promontory is seen, crowned at its summit with pines. As the clouds pass over, an infinite succession of light and shadow is produced, that occasions a perpetual variety in the combinations of scenery. The sides of many of the ridges are, at intervals, ribbed with forests of pine, the deep foliage of which fringes the rocky projections

projections from the foot to the summit, broad at the bottom and ending in a point. Between these projecting ribs, in the deep glens, is seen a motley host of forest trees, all green, but all different in proportion as they are exposed to the sun, or enveloped in the shade. In some places appear extensive patches of deep red or brown, where the trees have been set on fire, either by accident, or with a view to turn the side of the hill into pasture.

In traversing this mountain region, one of the first things that struck me was the solemn, severe silence, which prevailed every where, and only broken, at distant intervals, by the note of the cock of the woods; the chirping of a ground squirrel; the crash of a falling tree; or the long echoes of the fowler's gun, which render the silence, thus broken in upon for a moment, still more striking. But, if it should happen that a gust of wind comes on, the scene of repose is instantly changed into one of sublime and appalling noise and motion. The forest roars, the trees totter, and the limbs crack, in a way that is calculated to alarm the stoutest city tourist. You can hear it coming at a distance, roaring like far-off thunder, and warning the traveller to get into some clear spot, out of the reach of the falling trees.—*Letters from the South.*

One hundred and fifty Original Letters *between* Dr. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts, and* Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa Grandison, &c.*

LETTER CXXXIX.

Jan. 24, 1759.

SEE, dear and reverend sir, the trouble you have brought upon yourself by your condescension: this one time more forgive me. My Patty my transcriber.

Page 2.—*Though, on the contrary*, being born amongst men, and of consequence piqued by many, and peevish at more, *he has blasphemed*, &c.

Might not the observation on nicety (page 2,) come in naturally in page 1, after *human face divine; thus,—If this author's definition of a nice man is just*, he was the nicest man alive: but at so nice a writer, how does the reader of any delicacy sicken. He has so satirized human nature, as to give a demonstration in himself, that it *deserves*, &c.

Then the *second* remark, in page 2, comes in its proper place, thus introduced, —*Though, on the contrary, being born*, (&c. as above)—he has blasphemed a nature little lower than that of angels, *and assumed by far higher than they,—surely the contempt of the world*, &c.

Page 2.—Do not the words, *For as*, begin a new paragraph oddly? Suppose thus,—I remember, as I and others, &c.

Page 3, line 2.—Is *repute* the word?

Page 3.—Forgive, sir, the following free suggestions, line 11.—The general fault of imitators, who often, like Alexander's courtiers, copy the defect and infirmity of their hero along with, if not without, his excellencies. Imitation is struck with the loud report of former fame,—which damps the spirits, and, at best, calls out attendant laurel-bearers to follow in the funeral procession of dead renown. Emulation listens to it, as to a sprightly trumpet, inspiring redoubled ardor to be foremost in the field of Fame. *She exhorts us, instead*, &c.

Page 3, 4.—Which blessed him with all her charms. Alexander *would* have been more original if he *could*, since he wept for want of new worlds to conquer. Rather, therefore, he wept not like his namesake of Greece, for *new worlds* to conquer; but was contented to triumph in the *old*. His taste partook the error of his religion: it denied not worship to saints and angels; that is, to writers who, canonized for ages, have received their apotheosis from established and universal fame. True poesy, like true religion, abhors idolatry; and, though she honours the memory of the exemplary, and takes them willingly, yet cautiously, as guides in the way to glory,—she makes nothing less than excellence her aim, and looks for no inspiration less than divine. Though Pope's *noble Muse* may, &c.

Page 4.—*Instead of* one: perhaps it was granted; for *when I was*, &c. Is your information true here, sir? I have heard, that he did not more than *talk* of such a design that he once had. I believe, either Dr. Warburton or Mr. Mallet, or both, would have let us know this, had there been the least room for it.

By noble hands, *too noble*, &c.—you mean not Bolingbroke's, I presume?

Page 5.—*Not swept so clean.* Not swept so clean, did I say? To our stage in its present state (and yet its present state is much better than it hath been in some former times,) the stables of Augeas were a place of safety and neatness. In those stables men were devoured by horses: in our licentious comedies, how often does the brute devour the nobler man; devour him

him body and soul too? What a mass of corruption? Were there an Hercules to extirpate the wild beast, who is often too rampant, even in our tragedies, the theatre might easily become again a temple sacred to virtue and improvement; but, till then, what do we more in bringing on now and then a play, be it ever so correct and blameless, than endeavour to sweeten a pestilential vault by pouring in, once a twelvemonth, a pint of rose-water?

Page 12.—*Would not be felt* by Addison.

Page 12.—*But was for softening tyranny* into the appearance, at least, of lawful monarchy; though, when provoked, his punishments were severe, and sometimes arbitrary. All dunces (and who of his friends and admirers did he deem such? Who that were not so did he deem otherwise?) he looked upon as criminals by nature, and dreaded them as Sparta the Helots. Addison, born to rightful sway, reigned mildly as a parent, and was best pleased to reign by the public voice.

———Volentes, &c.

Page 14.—*Had been immortal, though he had never writ.* Yes, surely, had he been the most unlettered good Christian, he had been immortal by the best title; even though he had died the most suddenly.

Page 14.—You know the value of his writings; you know, too, that his life was amiable, was exemplary: but you know not, I believe, that his death was triumphant. This is a glory granted to very few; nor is it of much consequence to the individual. That parental hand, which sometimes snatches home its children in a moment, is equally gracious in its various dispensations. Yet, where strength and opportunity are given for virtues to shine brightest at the point of death, the example is certainly meant for general good. Such was that of Addison: *for after*, &c.

Page 15.—Instead of, *in words penetrating as lightning, and almost as short;* suppose,—*in a very short sentence, but penetrating as lightning.* See in what peace, &c.

Page 15.—May I presume to offer to you, sir, the concluding of this fine paragraph at the word eternity; omitting what follows,—*How gloriously*, &c. to *greatness of heart?*

Page 15.—I think you will not doubt, but many a reader may, both the probability and truth of what I tell you.

Page 16.—Should there not, sir, be given some more particular proof of the truth of this story, (Lord W. and Mr. A. only present, and the former not a good young man,)—than an allusion to Tickell's Lives, and Mr. A. said, to expire as soon as he had spoken the admirable sentence? The particulars must have been had from some one: why not name from whom? You write the story now for the world.

Page 16.—*How came this* anecdote, so honourable to human nature, to lie so long unknown? Alas, my dear friend, the world thinks differently from us on points like these. He who falls in a duel is talked of as dying honourably. The despairing suicide attracts an honourable attention for a while: but, in general, the living scene occupies the talk of the day; and, in that too, the bad makes most noise, while the good is sunk in silence. Petty efforts in arts or arms are echoed far and near: they glitter of themselves in the world's eye. But that *faith which overcometh the world* will be little *regarded by it*: and such was Addison's. When his soul scarce animated his body, faith and charity animated it into a warm effort at saving more than his own.

[Is not the next full bold?]

Page 16.—*Indisputably true.* Here, sir, suppose you name the authority? Then, suppose you insert,—This story was hinted at, though very obscurely, in two finely pathetic lines by Mr. Tickell:—He taught us, &c.

Suppose, sir, you omit the rest of that p. 16, for *raising him an immortal monument* is not gathering a few sticks. It may suffice to leave out *a page immortal*, &c.

Page 17.—O! that the contrast of Lord B.'s death, cursing and blaspheming, could be introduced: very dreadful I have heard it was.

I presume, (additional to my other presumptions,) that what follows might be shortened. Shall I dare to think that there are stiffnesses, not usual to Dr. Y.'s pen, here and there, in this latter part. But what affects me most of all is, that there may not be wanting some, who, from such very great things being said, and so much, of Mr. Addison's death, by so admired an author, and so good a Christian and divine, will be apt to think less of a still incomparably greater death, both in manner and fact, had both been mere men,—as well as in efficacy. In this latter, however, I am sure Dr. Y. will take care that Mr. A. appear but as an *imitator;* and a *very very* humble one,—though great as a *mortal* in that light.

Forgive me, sir, all my impertinencies, once more, I beg; and believe me ever

Your faithful and affectionate
humble servant,
S. Richardson.

LETTER CXL.

Rev. sir, *Dec.* 18, 1758.

I am very sorry for my delays, but I could not avoid them, from infirmity and avocations, equally unavoidable. Could not

not hold a pen very often. The dreadful accident Nancy told you of, has unhinged me. In obedience to your commands, I thought I had some little matters humbly to suggest; but my few observations cannot be read, I am afraid, not even by myself. Transcription cannot be attempted by me till I can get steadier fingers. I never could dictate. But, as you have changed your scheme, I think my observations will be quite needless, till I have the favour you make me hope for, in a return of the manuscripts, with your last hand. One thing, however, I take the liberty to mention—That, when in the former part you say so many glorious things in behalf of original writing, and to discourage imitations; so justly extol the great men of antiquity, as well as among the moderns; yet in the last part, make such mere nothings of all human attainments and genius; I could not but wish that the piece was made two distinct pieces, or subjects: for they are both laudable in a high degree; one for the delight of learned men; the other, and, doubtless, the most eligible, for the sake of true piety and our everlasting welfare. My head is confused, and I do not express myself, perhaps, to be understood.

Let me ask, however great and noble what you say of Mr. Addison's death is, whether it may not bear shortening? Will it not be thought laboured? And when, from the different nature of diseases, some of them utterly incapacitating, and deliriums happening often, it is not, or may not be, discouraging to surviving friends, to find wanting in the dying those tokens of resignation and true Christian piety, which Mr. Addison was graciously enabled to express so exemplarily to Lord W. Sir J. S. was a good man; yet I have heard you mention his hard and painful death with no small concern. Forgive my freedom; but I know you will.

And now, Sir, let me say, that your message to me by man and horse, riding all night, affrighted me till I opened your letter; I thank God, nothing unwished for happened to add to my apprehensions and my sad feelings, for I had lain awake from two this morning: wicked sleeplessness!

I am, dear and Rev. Sir,
Your's ever,
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER CXLI.

Rev. and dear sir, *Dec.* 22, 1758.

I presume you design the same type and manner as the Centaur?

I am sorry that sleeplessness is your complaint. But, when you sleep not, you are awake to noble purpose: I to none at all; my days are nothing but hours of dozings, for want of nightly rest; and through an impatience, that I am ashamed of, because I cannot subdue it. Continue, dear Sir, your prayers and blessings, to

Your most faithful
and affectionate servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

Due respects to good Mrs. Hallowes. All mine are most cordially your's! Many happy seasons!

Why, Sir, but a small number?—Shall it be 500, 750, or 1000?

Thank you, Sir, for your kind acceptance of my humble advice. As I am able, I will look after the marks you mention.

LETTER CXLII.

Dear sir, *April* 1759.

Dispose of as many copies as you please: one to the Speaker, with my respects and duty.

Mr. Doddington,
Duchess of Portland,
Dr. Heberden,
Mrs. Johnson,
The Hon. & Right Rev. Lord Bp. of Durham,
} One copy for each, not saying by whom sent.

I would sell the copy to the persons mentioned, but I know not the reasonable price for it: that I leave to your determination; or, if you like not that, to their honour.

I greatly grieve that you are doubly absent from me through your indisposition: God remove it! Accept my thanks for your kind and material assistance in this little attempt. Pray send me three or four copies for my friends here; and if, hearing objections, any thing material occurs, it would be well if I knew it, with regard to the second.

What can I send you but my best wishes? I wish much more was in the power of, Dear Sir,
Most your's,
E. YOUNG.

My love to all.

No apology for delay; I truly rejoice at the occasion of it.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET,
ADDRESSED TO DR. WOLCOT,
THE INCOMPARABLE PETER PINDAR.
By T. Enort. Smith.

I KNEW an aged Robin,—he would sit,
When wintry blasts had bar'd each forest tree;
And he would sing: O! I remember yet
Each varying tone of sweet trill'd harmony.
And, whilst all round him look'd blank misery,
And other warblers droop'd their wings,—mute, tame;
This little hero's bosom was all glee,
And soft and sweet each morning whistle came.
His was the he'rt's blest impulse, to be free:
In some green nook retir'd, he plum'd his wing;
And from some bough,—his throne of Liberty,—
He sang such strains as free birds only sing.
Apollo's Nestor, in this robin see,
(Drawn by weak hand,) a picture blithe of thee.

Lamb Green, Bermondsey.

THE ROBIN.

Inviting him to leave the Friendly Roof where he has been shelter'd during the Winter; addressed to Mr. W. Woolcot, *Author of a volume of Poems.*

By the Rev. R. MEEK.

ROBIN, hail! the spring is come;
Now the fields are green and gay,
You may leave your wintry home;
Hark! all Nature calls,—away!

Hush'd is now the wintry blast,
And now melted is the snow;
Tune thy song.—Oh! Robin haste,
Let thy melting numbers flow.

Oh! that hush'd too were the sound
Of complaining thro' our isle;
Then each heart with joy would bound,—
Then e'en Penury would smile.

Now the songsters of the grove,
Cheerful, raise the vocal lay;
Join the company you love,
Robin,—be as blythe as they.

Art ne'er taught thy soothing strain,
Perfect Nature gave thy voice;
And, while Music's charms remain,
Will thy notes my heart rejoice.

No fell cat, sweet bird! shall maim,
Or shall tear thy life away;
Thee e'en critics shall proclaim
Lovely songster of the day.

Robin! hasten, seek thy mate,
Build thy nest in shady grove;
There, at early morn and late,
Taste the sweets of wedded love.

When Aurora gilds the skies,
And around her glory gleams;
Or when Cynthia's beams arise,
Silvering the rippling streams;

Robin! let thy numbers flow,
Spread thy music all around;
In the hour of deepest woe,
It will prove a cheering sound.

Thou can'st charm the troubled soul,
Thou can'st bid the tempests cease;
While above the thunders roll,
Thou, sweet bird, can'st whisper peace.

When life's evening radiance gleams
Dimly thro' the murky sky;
And the moon, with feeble beams,
Hush thy charming melody;

Robin! may you rise and sing
In a brighter world above;
Where the heavenly arches ring
With the angel song of love.

South Molton, Devon.

TO THE ROBIN.

Inviting him to stay during the Summer; occasioned by receiving the preceding Verses from the Rev. Mr. Meek.

By Mr. W. WOOLCOT.

ROBIN! do not leave me yet,
Tho' the Spring indeed be come,
For the Spring is cold and wet;—
Stay, and make my cot thy home.

Stay and build with me thy nest,
In yon ivy-shelter'd wall;
There in safety thou shalt rest;
Go! thy pretty partner call.

Haste away, and come again,
Quickly, quickly, bring her here;
Spring awaits ye,—hill and plain
Now the robes of brightness wear.

Yet the brightest robe of Spring
Cannot always joy bestow,—
Cannot charm the venom'd sting
Rankling in the breast of woe!

Spring may come, but woe the while!
Man may mourn without relief;
Spring may come without a smile,
It is winter still with grief!

But, my Robin, thou art blest,
Thee no dangers shall assail;
Thee no troubles shall molest,
Nor thy nestlings ever wail.

Haste away, and come again,
Quickly, quickly, bring thy mate;
Tell her the purport of my strain,
Nor engage in idle prate.

Tell her of the joys of home,
Of the happiness it brings;
That 'tis dangerous to roam,
Far from the source whence pleasure springs.

That, tho' Pleasure smile above,
She may hide a frown beneath;
And her smile may treacherous prove,—
Treacherous as the *smile* of Death!

Haste

Haste away, and come again,
  Quickly bring thy partner here;
Spring awaits ye,—hill and plain,
  Now the robes of brightness wear.

Quickly go, and quickly come
  To my ivy-shelter'd wall;
Make my cot thy lasting home:
  Go! thy lovely partner call.

South Molton, Devon.

A CHARACTER.

SUCH sweetness and goodness, together combin'd;
So beauteous her face, and so bright is her mind!
So loving, yet chaste; and so humble, yet fair;
So comely her shape, and so decent her air;
So skilful, that Nature's improved by her art;
So prudent her head, and so bounteous her heart;
So wise without pride, and so modestly neat,
'Tis strange, this agreeable creature's a cheat:
But, tho' she to Man for a mortal was giv'n,
These virtues betray her extraction from Heav'n.

SONNET.

'TIS midnight dark, and fear appals my breast,
  As roar terrific Night's infuriate gales;
  Haply, e'en now, grim Death some wretch assails,—
Some houseless wand'rer, long estrang'd to rest,
Wasted by sorrow, and by cares oppress'd:
  Amidst this din, the soul to slumber fails,
  Trembles each nerve, and horror dread prevails.
Now rising wildly from my bed distress'd,
I view the lurid sky, and hear the sound
  Of dreadful thunder; flash the lightning dire;
And all is tumult my lov'd cot around.
  Now aw'd, yet not dismay'd, by Nature's ire,
To Nature's God, omnipotent and wise,
I turn for succour my imploring eyes.

J. S.

STANZAS.

(From an unfinished Poem.)

THE soul that was shrouded in Sorrow's dark night,
A peace-promising beam woke to gladness and light;
And the lute, that so longlorn and tuneless had hung,
Once more with the wild notes of harmony rung!

Ah! why did that beam only shine to beguile?
Ah! why did it teach the fond mourner to smile?
Why faithlessly grant him a seeming reprieve,
Then leave him in sadness, still deeper to grieve?

The light is gone by, and the music is o'er,
And the feelings so lovely, are lovely no more;
That soul once again its dark vigils is keeping,
And the lute 'neath the cold chain of silence is sleeping.

A. A. W.

PARAPHRASE OF HORACE;

LIB. 3, ODE 28.

MY Lydia, tap the inmost wine,
  The choicest of Cæcubian vine;
The rosy juice shall stain the cup,—
To Neptune pledge, and quaff it up:
What more, sweet girl, than festive glee,
Should please the monarch of the sea?
For him unbend the brow of Care,
For him dry up Affliction's tear:
For see, the Sun's declining beam
Shoots, 'thwart the west, a parting gleam;
And on yon mountain's rising height
Sinks the late blazing car of light.

In votive strains, by turns we'll sing
The honors of old Ocean's king;
Extol the Nereids' glossy hair,
Which wantons o'er their shoulders bare;
Or thou, enwrapt in beaming fire,
Shall sweep the wild notes of the lyre;
Latona's charms shall wake the strain,
Or Dian dashing o'er the plain:
But, last of all, in softest verse,
The Paphian goddess' pow'r rehearse;
Who, in the friendly veil of night,
Sheds her rich transports of delight.

HUBERT.

LINES

FOUND IN THE POCKET OF A SUICIDE.

WITH toilsome steps, I pass thro' life's dull road,—
No pack-horse half so weary of his load;
And, when this dirty journey shall conclude,
To what new realms is then my way pursued?

Say, does the pure embodied spirit fly
To happier climes, and to a better sky?
Or, sinking, does it mix with kindred clay,
And sleep a whole eternity away?

Or shall this form be once again renewed,
With all its frailties and its hopes endued;
Acting once more, on this detested stage,
Passions of youth, infirmities of age?

I've read in Tully what the ancients thought,
And judged unprejudiced what moderns taught;
But no conviction from my reading springs,—
I am dubious in the most important things.
Yet one short moment will in full explain
What all philosophy has taught in vain;
Will tell me what no human wisdom knows,
Clear up each doubt, and terminate my woes.

Why then not hasten this decisive hour,
Still in my view, and even in my power?
Why should I drag along a life I hate,
Without one hope to mitigate the weight?

Why this mysterious being forced to exist,
When every joy is lost, and hope dismiss'd?
In chains, in darkness, wherefore should I stay,
And mourn in prison, while I keep the key?

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To REUBEN PHILLIPS, JUN. *Chemist, of Exeter; for Purifying Gas for the purpose of Illumination.*

THE patentee has succeeded in a preparation of lime, which, with its apparatus, is unerring in its operation, works without pressure, demands no attention from workmen, except at the time of renewing, which renewal may be made in a few minutes without any interruption to the purifying; requires very little water, and not any drains. The mixture, when no longer of use, may be removed, or permitted to remain on the premises, without any inconvenience: and, as the washing is done away, the brilliancy of the gas is left unimpaired.

The following may be considered as an outline of the process:—fresh lime must be mixed with a sufficient quantity of water to render it granulated, or of such a consistence that the gas can pass freely through it; when it must be placed, a few inches in depth, upon shelves perforated with small holes, in appropriate vessels, which in number, size, and arrangement, must be determined by the size and situation of the establishment, and which may be secured by a water-joint of the depth of an inch and half only: these vessels are so adjusted that the mixture, when no longer fit for the purpose of purifying, may be retained in them, until entirely deprived of all offensive smell, which a couple of hours will effect.

To PHILIP TAYLOR, *of Bromley, Middlesex; for a Method of applying the Heat of Steam in the Operations of Boiling, Distilling, &c.*

The inventions hitherto offered to the distiller have generally had for their object some one of the following advantages:—

To reduce the consumption of fuel;

To enable the distiller to work with greater rapidity;

To guard against accidents from boiling over;

To prevent the injurious effect of fire on the wash or other fluid subjected to distillation.

In attaining some one or two of these advantages, others of equal or greater importance have always been sacrificed; or the stills have been rendered difficult to manage, and not at all suited to operations on a large scale. The plan now proposed is free from these objections, and will be found to combine the foregoing advantages with several others of considerable value.

Mr. Taylor's mode of applying heat is found very economical as to the consumption of fuel; the saving generally amounts to one-third, and in some cases even more.

As the vessels or stills are not exposed to the destructive action of the fire, they are not liable to wear out; they are more easily cleaned; and may be made of any material capable of containing the boiling fluid. It being unnecessary to surround them with brickwork, much expense is saved; and, from their occupying less room, a far more convenient arrangement of them can be made. The buildings in which such vessels are placed need not be lofty; neither fire-place nor ash pit being required under them, they may stand but little elevated from the ground.

In the distillation of spirits, essential oils, simple waters, vinegar, &c., the improvement in flavour and quality will be found very considerable; at the same time that a larger product may be obtained, from its being possible to continue the operation until the last portions are drawn over, without risk of injuring the still.

The same important advantages will be found in boiling and evaporating all kinds of vegetable, oily, or saline substances; and any operation requiring a heat considerably above that of boiling water may be performed with certainty and safety. It is particularly applicable to many chemical operations, and various other branches of business; such as soap-boiling, salt-refining, dying, tallow-melting, chandling, &c.

Then follows a description of the apparatus for boiling sugar and distilling rum by the heat of steam:—the *steam-boiler* may be placed in any small building adjoining either the boiling-house or the still-house. It is represented in an engraving accompanying Mr. Taylor's pamphlet, as placed in the shed which covers the fire-places of the *teaches**, &c. now generally used. The fire-place of the

* The name of the pans used for boiling sugar in the West Indies.

the steam-boiler, constructed to burn cane-trash, wood, or coals, according to the situation in which it is to be employed. The *mercurial gauge*, which at the same time shows the state of the steam in the boiler, and provides for its escape long before it can attain a pressure which would incur risk. The *safety-valve*, through which any superfluous steam passes off. The float gauge, indicating the quantity of water in the boiler, and pointing out when it requires to be supplied. A cast-iron box riveted to the boiler, containing *a perfect safety-valve*, which limits the pressure of the steam in the boiler, and is so secured as to be inaccessible to the workmen.

The boiler may be supplied with water by a pump worked by hand or attached to the steam-engine; or an apparatus is furnished, if desired, which feeds the boiler without labour or machinery. In either case, the water for this purpose is drawn from a cistern placed over the fire-flue at the end of the boiler; and, by returning the condensed water from the boiling and distilling apparatus into the cistern, heat and labour are œconomised. The principle on which the steam-boiler is constructed, the mode in which it is executed both as to material and workmanship, and the arrangement of its appendages, are such as to obviate every danger from mismanagement, or from its wearing out by long use.

The following vessels are attached to the steam-boiler for boiling sugar and distilling rum:—*Two clarifiers*, each holding 500 gallons. They are placed at an elevation allowing of their being supplied with cane-juice from the mill. The index cocks regulate the heat admitted into the *steam coils* placed at the bottom of the clarifiers;—there are likewise two cocks to carry off the condensed water. Large cocks are inserted in the clarifiers to draw off the clarified cane-juice into the grand evaporator. Openings with screw-plugs are also provided to discharge the impurities which settle at the bottom of the clarifiers, and render these vessels easy to clean. A scum funnel and pipe is attached to receive and carry off the scummings. The *grand evaporator*, capable of containing 620 gallons. The index cock, by which heat is admitted into the *steam coil* of the grand evaporator, and by which the rate of boiling is regulated. A discharging valve, opened and closed with a lever handle, empties the contents of the grand evaporator into the second evaporator in a few minutes. The *second evaporator*, capable of containing 380 gallons, furnished with *steam coil*, regulating cocks, scum funnel, and a discharging valve with lever handle, by which the teache can be supplied with syrup. The *teache*, containing 145 gallons, provided with *steam coil*, and regulating cocks, by which the boiling of the sugar is completed. The sugar when boiled to its proper proof can be drawn off into the coolers by means of a cock in teache.

The whole of the apparatus is supported on a handsome and substantial frame work of cast iron, with steps and platforms conveniently placed to get at the various vessels. Two stills, capable of working 500 gallons each, provided with copper heads, man-holes, and discharging cocks and index cocks, by which heat is admitted to the *steam coils* placed in the stills, and by adjusting which the rate of their working is regulated.

These stills may be used with a common worm or with the patent refrigerator, by means of which distillation may be carried on without requiring water for condensation, and with great œconomy of time, heat, and labour.

This apparatus takes very little room, and is not liable to be out of repair, the stills and refrigerator may be placed in distinct buildings, and yet be heated by the same steam-boiler. The following advantages will be found to result from the adoption of this apparatus:—The vessels employed *are not liable to wear out*. Their first cost and the expence of erecting them are much less than of those in present use. *Labour*, *fuel*, and *time*, are most materially œconomised by this mode of working. The *quality* and *quantity* of the sugar produced will be improved and increased. The *flavour* of the rum distilled by the heat of steam will be *finer* and *cleaner* than that which has been exposed to the action of fire. No substance is more liable to be wasted or spoiled during its manufacture than sugar; and it is beyond the reach of art to remedy the most common injuries done to it.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

J. Scott, esq. of Pengo-place, Surrey; for an improvement in steam-boats, and in the machinery for propelling the same.—Jan. 23, 1818.

James Ikin, of William-street, Christ Church, Surrey, machinest; for an improved

proved method of constructing fire or furnace bars, or gratings.—Jan. 27.

G. F. Hagner, gent. of the Adelphi; for certain improvements in manufacturing white lead and verdigris.—Jan. 27.

R. Ackermann, of the Strand, print-seller; for certain improvements on axle-trees, applicable to four-wheeled carriages.—Jan. 27.

W. Horner, B.A. clerk, of Howick, Northumberland; for a machine for acquiring a very high mechanical power in a small compass, and with little friction, and without the possibility of running amain, if employed in raising or lowering weights.

G. Prior, of Leeds, York, watch-maker; for perfectly detaching the escape-wheel of chronometers from the influence of the friction and inaccuracies arising from the main-spring, the pivots, and the teeth, of all the other wheels and pinions in the machine during the time of its giving impulses to the balance, whereby its vibrations will be more accurately and uniformly supported than by any other invention heretofore made public.

J. Penwarne, esq. of Stafford-street; for a certain improvement on the cock for drawing beer, &c. from casks and other vessels, without the interruption of a vent, plug, or any opening whatever in the upper part of the cask or vessel, either for the purpose of admitting air, or for affixing the said instrument or cock, or any apparatus or appendage belonging to the same.—Jan. 31.

B. Taylor, of Mile-end, Lanarkshire; for a loom, to work by the power from a steam-engine, which will weave figures or flowers upon either twilled or plain cloth, in either silk, cotton, linen, or worsted, or any of them intermixed.—Jan. 31.

Sir T. Cochrane, knt. commonly called Lord Cochrane; for an improvement in the process of purifying the spirit of tar or oil of tar, and which is obtained from the different ligneous, carbonaceous, or bituminous substances; by means of which improvement the said oil will be separated from certain impurities, which have hitherto prevented the application of such oil to divers useful purposes.—Feb. 3.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

IN Mr. Brande's interesting Lectures on Mineralogical Chemistry, he lately introduced the following observations on meteoric stones. We do not, however, agree with him in the theory of their origin, for many reasons; but we will name one of a conclusive nature—viz. that, if they came from the moon, they could never fall beyond the parallel of twenty-seven or twenty-eight degrees of north or south latitude.

The first tolerably accurate narration, (says Mr. Brande,) of the fall of a meteoric stone, relates to that of Ensisheim, near Basle, upon the Rhine. The account which is deposited in the church was thus:—A.D. 1492, Wednesday, 7 November, there was a loud clap of thunder, and a child saw a stone fall from heaven; it struck into a field of wheat, and did no harm, but made a hole there. The noise it made was heard at Lucerne, Villing, and other places; on the Monday, King Maximilian ordered the stone to be brought to the castle, and, after having conversed about it with the noblemen, said the people of Ensisheim should hang it up in their church, and his royal excellency strictly forbade any body to take any thing from it. *His excellency, however, took two pieces himself, and sent another to Duke Sigismund of Austria.* This stone weighed 255lbs.

In 1627, 27th November, the celebrated Gassendi saw a burning stone fall on Mount Vaisir, in Provence; he found it to weigh 59lbs.

In 1672, a stone fell near Verona, weighing 300lbs. And Lucas, when at Larissa, 1706, describes the falling of a stone, with a loud hissing noise, and smelling of sulphur.

In September, 1753, De Lalande witnessed this extraordinary phenomenon, near Pont de Vesli. In 1768, no less than three stones fell in different parts of France. In 1790, there was a shower of Stones near Agen, witnessed by Mr. Darcet, and several other respectable persons. And on the 18th of December, 1795, a stone fell near Major Topham's house in Yorkshire; it was seen by a ploughman and two other persons, who immediately dug it out of the hole it had buried itself in; it weighed 56lbs.

We have various other, and equally satisfactory, accounts of the same kind. All concur in describing a luminous meteor moving through the air in a more or less oblique direction, attended by a hissing noise, and the fall of stony and semi-metallic masses, in a state of ignition. We have, however, evidence of another kind, amply proving the peculiarities of these bodies. It is that, although they have fallen in very different countries, and at distant periods, when submitted to chemical analysis, they all agree in component parts; the metallic

metallic particles being composed of nickel and iron; the earthy of silex and magnesia.

Large masses of native iron have been found in different parts of the world, of the history and origin of which nothing very accurate is known. Such are the great block of iron at Elbogen in Bohemia; the large mass discovered by Pallas, weighing 1600lbs. near Krasnojark in Siberia; that found by Goldberry, in the great desert of Zahra, in Africa; probably also that mentioned by Mr. Barrow, on the banks of the Great Fish river in Southern Africa; and, those noticed by Bruce, Bougainville, Humboldt, and others in America, of enormous magnitude, exceeding thirty tons in weight. That these should be of the same source as the other meteoric stones seems at first to startle belief; but, when they are submitted to analysis, and the iron they contain found alloyed by nickel, it no longer seems credulous to regard them as of meteoric origin. We find nothing of the kind in the earth.

To account for these uncommon visitations of metallic and lapideous bodies, a variety of hypotheses have been suggested.

Are they merely earthly matter fused by lightning? Are they the offspring of any terrestrial volcano? These were once favourite notions; but we know of no instance in which similar bodies have in that way been produced, nor do the lavas of known volcanos in the least resemble these bodies, to say nothing of the inexplicable projectile force that would here be wanted. This is merely explaining what is puzzling, by assuming what is impossible; and the persons, who have taken up this conjecture, have assumed one impossibility to account for what they conceive to be another, namely, that the stony bodies should come from any other source than our own globe.

The notion that these bodies come from the moon, though it has been laughed at as lunacy, is, when impartially considered, neither absurd nor impossible. It is quite true, that the quiet way in which they visit us is against such an origin; it seems, however, that any power which would move a body 6000 feet in a second, that is, about three times the velocity of a cannon-ball, would throw it from the sphere of the moon's attraction into that of our earth. The cause of this projective force may be a volcano, and, if thus impelled, the body would reach us in about two days, and enter our atmosphere with a velocity of about 25,000 feet in a second. Their ignition may be accounted for, either by supposing the heat generated by their motion in our atmosphere sufficient to ignite them; or by considering them as combustibles, ignited by the mere contact of air.

While we are considering the possibility of these considerations, it may be remembered that, in the great laboratory of the atmosphere, chemical changes may happen, attended by the production of iron and other metals; that, at all events, such a circumstance is within the range of possible occurrences; and that the meteoric bodies, which thus salute the earth with stony showers, may be children of the air, created by the union of simpler forms of matter.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At a late meeting of this Society, Mr. Frazer's notes on THE HIMALA MOUNTAINS, accompanying a series of specimens, were read.

The plains of Hindostan are bounded on the N. E. by a mountainous track which runs from the banks of the Burrumpooter to the Indus, and, crossing that river, spreads out into a less circumscribed and less lofty highland country, the chains of which are connected with many of the chief ridges of Asia. The belt of hills, which thus separates Hindostan from Thibet, is perfectly unconnected and unbroken, running in irregular ridges, undivided by any valley of consequence from the one plain to the other. These mountains on the side of Hindostan rise from a level at once into sharp and precipitous cliffs, while the north-western side, according to the best accounts that have been obtained, falls more gradually into green hills, and ends in a gently-sloping plain.

The great Himālă mountains form the centre of this ridge, and rear their sharp crests, covered by eternal snow, to an almost incredible height, in unapproachable, desolate grandeur. Mr. Colebrooke, in the twelfth volume of the Asiatic Researches, estimates the height of the different peaks at 26,862 feet to 22,000 feet. Jumnatra, the source of the Jumna, is estimated at 25,500 feet above the level of the sea. During the tour, in which the specimens laid before the Society were collected, the route lay over a shoulder of this mountain, within (it was conjectured) 2,000 feet of its summit. The specimens were collected between the rivers Bhagirutta and Sutlej.

The general line of the mountains is here nearly N. W. and S. E. A small abrupt ridge, rising from 500 to 750 feet in height, and extending from three to six miles in breadth, runs next to the plains from Hurdwar, half way to the Sutlej. This consists of sandstone, indurated clay, and beds of rounded pebbles and gravel. The next range of hills runs from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, with sharp narrow crests, and consists of a very decomposable greyish brown indurated clay, containing silicious matter. Just beyond this range rises a mountain of limestone, about 7,000 feet high: a large perennial stream marked the division between this range and a mass of mountains consisting almost entirely of varieties of schist, with much mica, and veined with quartz. Connected with these, were observed a coarse sandstone, and a conglomerate of sand, mica, and gravel, cemented by a white spar easily frangible. As the snowy mountains were approached, rocks of white quartz were observed, and of a hard semi-transparent stone of many colours, grey, red, yellow, and greenish. On reaching the heart of the snowy mountains, the distant peaks appeared to be stratified, and to dip to the N. E. at an angle of about forty-five degrees. For several thousand feet below their tops all vegetation ceases, and no living thing is to be seen. The returning route was for a considerable way along the bed of the river Pabur, which rises among the depths of the Himālā: in this bed, blocks of a peculiar kind of rock were found. The neighbouring rocks were schist and limestone. Another opportunity presented itself of viewing the summits of the Himālā from Jumnatree, which rises in two grand peaks, covered on the S. and S. E. by perpetual snow, but showing a precipitous rocky face towards the N. W. The river Jumna was here traced to its source in a number of small rills flowing from the snow, and collected in a pool at the bottom of a steep slope. Nearly every sort of rock observed throughout the tour was found here, particularly the rock before referred to as occurring in the bed of the river Pabur, and white quartz in veins intersected the general stratification. From these veins trickles a stream of hot water, impregnated with calcareous matter, which it deposits on the surface of the rocks over which it runs. There are no glacieres in any part of the snowy mountains; but a perpetual frost appears to rest on their summits.

After descending into the bed of the Bhagirutta, that river was also traced nearly to its source: the glen through which it runs is deeper and darker, and the precipices on either side far more lofty than those forming the bed of the Jumna: the rock in the neighbourhood of its source was granite, and contained black tourmaline.

Since the above was published, we have seen the following more exact particulars of the height of these mountains.—Lieut. Webb, of the Bengal Establishment, has transmitted to Europe the result of his observations for ascertaining the heights of some of the principal mountains in the Nepaul country: from which it is found that many of those mountains much exceed in height any before known; that, out of twenty-seven peaks, nineteen are higher than Chimborazo, and that the highest exceeds the mountain of the Andes nearly 5000 feet. Lieut. Webb's results were transmitted, by a correspondent, to the Editor of the Madras Gazette, and first published in that paper,—in which the altitude above the sea is calculated.

Peaks.	Feet.	Peaks.	Feet.
1	22,345	15	22,419
2	22,058	16	17,994
3	22,840	17	19,153
4	21,611	18	21,439
5	19,106	19	22,635
6	22,498	20	20,407
7	22,578	21	19,099
8	23,164	22	19,497
9	21,311	23	22,727
10	15,733	24	22,258
11	20,686	25	22,277
12	23,263	26	21,045
13	22,310	27	20,923
14	25,669		

Chimborazo, according to Reddell's chart, is 20,900 feet.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT NAPLES.

Signor Monticello has communicated the following report upon the Eruption of Vesuvius in Dec. 1817.

This eruption of Mount Vesuvius began on the 22d, and terminated on the 26th, of December last. On the 23d I was at Resina, and on the 24th at Torre del' Annunciata; so that I had an opportunity of observing the two currents of lava, one of which ran towards the plain of Pedimentina, the other towards Mauro. On the 24th, I remarked that the small conical hillock which stood near the centre of the edge of the crater had disappeared; it seemed

seemed swallowed up by the same ignivomous aperture which raised it in 1816. The other smaller hillock upon the western ridge of the crater had also fallen in, and was swallowed up by a very large rent upon that side of the Volcano. Instead of these hillocks, I found the recent lava curiously disposed in the manner of a wall, fortifying, as it were, the ancient crater upon the east and west sides; convex, and very irregular upon the north and south. Of this wall some parts are quite even and regular, looking exactly like our terraces: the whole was extremely hot, and apparently incandescent in the interior, as seen through some of the holes and fissures. I have little doubt that parts of these walls were hollow, not only from this appearance, but from the sound occasioned by throwing a large stone upon any part of them. Upon the south, all former appearances are destroyed, and there has been produced a very gently-inclined plain, covered with fine sand; indeed it would have been impossible here to have recognized the former edge of the crater, were it not for two large blocks of stone which were thrown up in the eruption of 1812, and which, though much changed by the action of two small *fumarolee* underneath them, which have burned since the year 1815, still serve as landmarks. This plain is often traversed by long fissures, more or less perpendicular, running east and west.

On the second of March we counted round the crater fourteen apertures, most of which were still smoaking; one of them was circular, and about two feet in diameter; it was perfectly quiet, and appeared of an unfathomable depth. The largest of them is on the northern side of the crater, at a little distance from the great fissure which rent the cone asunder during the eruption of 1813, and which has been entirely obliterated, or at least covered by the late formation of lava. Upon the north-east side, a little above the sandy plain, is the new crater, which poured forth the lava that cut the cone of the volcano, and took the direction of Mauro. This lava spread round the antient Somma, and upon the east side of that mountain descended through a wood, and, passing before a house belonging to the Prince of Ottaiano, reached to within a very short distance of the principal street of Mauro. On the 26th of December, while we were observing the progress of the torrent from a small wood of oaks near the Prince's Casino, we were suddenly surprised and alarmed by the motion of the ground we were standing upon, and, immediately afterwards, three small jets of flame made their appearance at a few feet only from us; we therefore hurried away to a place of safety, expecting a repetition of the same phenomenon, but we only observed jets of smoke here and there in the wood.

Whilst observing Vesuvius on the 24th of December, I remarked lava flowing from five apertures, which augmented the current that formerly issued from the south side of the cone previous to the destruction of Torre del Greco, and in which were small apertures emitting flame, and rapidly appearing and disappearing in succession. The light was very intense and splendid.

On the north of the great fissure of the crater above alluded to, the recent lava assumed the aspect of basaltic columns.

On the 27th of December, a cavern near Mauro was covered with a white incrustation of salt, sublimed from below; its quantity was so considerable, that fifty or sixty people made a profitable occupation of collecting it; for this purpose they either broke the stones, or scraped off the saline matter, and replaced them in their former situations, and a day or two afterwards they became again covered as before. We often saw the deposition of this sublimate, which I am induced to believe required the presence of air for its formation, for it only existed near the surface, or in cavities open to the access of atmospheric air. The same observation applies to the beautiful specimens of sublimed oxide of iron *(fer oligiste)*. Various other sublimates were deposited upon the lava, but in much smaller quantity; their colours were chiefly yellow, red, and green; they were most abundant near the large crater; the yellow and red were deliquescent; but the yellow and green permanent. The smell of muriatic acid, though frequently perceived near the large burning orifice of the mountain, was never observed in the lava of Mauro.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 58th YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SIXTH SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXXIII. *To alter the allowance for broken Plate Glass, and to exempt Manufacturers of certain Glass Wares from Penalties for not being licensed.*—May 23.

Cap. XXXIV. *To repeal the several Bounties on the Exportation of refined Sugar from any Part of the United Kingdom, and to allow other Bounties in lieu thereof, until the 5th day of July 1820, and for reducing the Size of the Packages in which refined Sugar may be exported.*—May 23.

Cap. XXXV. *To provide for the maintaining of the Royal Canal from the River Liffey to the River Shannon, in Ireland.*—May 23.

Cap. XXXVI. *To carry into Execution a Treaty, made between His Majesty and the King of Spain, for the preventing Traffic in Slaves.*—May 28.

Cap. XXXVII. *For further continuing, until the 5th Day of July 1819, an Act of the Forty-fourth Year of His present Majesty, to continue the Restrictions contained in several Acts of his present Majesty, on Payments of Cash by the Bank of England.*—May 28.

Cap. XXXVIII. *To extend and render more effectual the present Regulations for the Relief of Seafaring Men and Boys, Subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Foreign Parts.*—May 28.

Offences against the Act of 11 and 12 W. 3. c. 7. to be prosecuted by indictment in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, &c.

Penalty on masters of vessels at foreign ports refusing to take on board seafaring men being his Majesty's subjects.

If any master or other person, having charge of any merchant-ship or vessel belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects, shall leave any seafaring man or boy on shore at any foreign port or place, on account of sickness or any other inability to proceed on the voyage, every such master or person, having the charge of such ship or vessel, shall deliver to the governor, minister, or consul, if any there, or, if not, then to two respectable merchants at such port or place, a true and just account of the wages due to such seafaring man or boy, and pay the amount thereof, either in money, or by a bill upon the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, to such governor, minister, consul, or merchants, as the case may be; and, in default of his so doing, or in case of the owner or owners not accepting and paying such bill when due, such owner or owners shall be liable to an action for the amount, with interest at the rate of five pounds *per centum per annum*, to be brought in any of his Majesty's courts of Record at Westminster or Dublin, or in his Majesty's court of Exchequer in Scotland, at the suit of the holder or holders of such bill, as for money had and received by such owner or owners to his or their use; but, in case of payment of such wages being duly made as required by this Act, the same, when received by the said governor, minister, consul, or merchants, as the case may be, shall be applied by him or them towards the payment of any hospital expenses of such seafaring man or boy as aforesaid, (except the charges for his subsistence,) and also towards the payment of the expenses of clothing, bedding, or other necessaries, that may be supplied to him, and the remainder (if any) shall be paid to such seafaring man or boy.

Cap. XXXIX. *To explain and amend an Act, passed in the 56th year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for amending the Law of Ireland respecting the Recovery of Tenements from absconding, overholding, and defaulting Tenants, and for the Protection of the Tenant from undue Distress.*—May 28.

Proceedings may be instituted against tenants of 20l. a year.

Cap. XL. *To continue the Laws now in force relating to Yeomanry Corps in Ireland.*—May 28.

Cap. XLI. *To amend an Act, made in the 56th year of his present Majesty, for regulating and securing the Collection of the Duties on Paper in Ireland, and to allow a Drawback of the Duty on Paper used in printing certain Books at the Press of Trinity College, Dublin.*—May 28.

Instead of the charge under the recited Act, paper-makers shall pay at the rate of 12s. 6d. British, per month, for every cubic foot of the engines used by them.

Officer to make a return to the collector of the amount of the monthly rate, and also of the quantity, quality, and weight of paper, and of the duty thereon.

Duty to be payable within three months, on penalty of 2 d.

No license shall be granted, unless the engine contain fifty cubic feet.

But not to prevent the granting of license to persons who were licensed on or before

before Aug. 5, 1816, having engines of less content than fifty cubic feet, or to persons having license in force.

If the content of the engine exceed, by three cubic feet, the number mentioned in the return, the paper-maker shall forfeit 50l.

Officer shall make a return of the increased contents of the engine, and the duty payable thereon,—which shall be paid in fourteen days, on penalty of 20l.

Cap. XLII. *For enabling the Trustee of certain Premises at Great Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk, held in Trust for his Majesty, to execute a Conveyance of the same to a Purchaser thereof.* —May 28.

Cap. XLIII. *For preventing the Destruction of the Breed of Salmon, and Fish of Salmon kind, in the Rivers of England.*—May 28.

Justices at sessions to appoint conservators of rivers; and to fix periods in which salmon shall not be taken, &c.

Cap. XLIV. *To alter the Application of Part of the Sum of fifty thousand Pounds, granted by an Act passed in the 56th year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for improving the Road from the City of Glasgow to the City of Carlisle.*— May 28.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY;

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

**** Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 20th of the month.*

THE chief acquisition of the library in July is to be found in Mr. HALLAM's *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, in two quartos. In character, it takes a middle course between the formal dissertations on the same times which Mr. Godwin has introduced into his Life of Chaucer, and the dull matter-of-fact style of Puffendorf, in his History of Modern Europe. It is, however, more historical than the one, and more philosophical than the other. Mr. HALLAM's pretensions in his Preface are very moderate; but, in our opinion, his performance far exceeds his pretensions, and his work can scarcely fail to rank high among our historical treatises. The period which it embraces, is from the decline of the Roman empire to the Reformation, or about a thousand years. In every part the author displays extensive reading and careful research; and, viewed as a collection of facts from authorities difficult of access, the work may be regarded as an acquisition to the student and enquiring reader. It is impossible to give any specimen of a work which treats on general subjects, and of which severe, but judicious, retrenchment, is the useful characteristic.

The uninteresting tameness of the German character, and the stupidity of *legitimacy*—as it vegetates in the petty German courts, is brought under the eye in a very lively manner, in a volume called *An Autumn near the Rhine*. We do not suppose, however, that the author intended to draw pictures of moral deformity, for he appears to be deeply smitten by the smiles of Grand Duchesses, and only to see the people and country through the medium of the several courts. His work is, nevertheless, a very amusing one, and abounds in anecdotes, at once novel and interesting; while they are calculated to render more accurate our acquaintance with the character and policy of the several states on the Rhine. It merits notice, that even this courtly traveller mentions several facts tending to prove that the Napoleon *regime* was as popular on the Rhine, and even at Frankfort, as, on the evidence of all travellers, it seems to have been through France and Italy. How grossly, and in every point how completely, have the people of England been imposed upon by the agency of a corrupted press!

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG's second publication of *Minutes of Cases of Cancer*, at the Cancer Institution, instituted by the late Mr. Whitbread, merit the notice of the entire body of the faculty; and to the afflicted they will recommend themselves. To the cases Mr. Young has added an appendix, containing a reprint of his valuable dissertation on the nature and action of cancer, with a view to a regular mode of cure, which was first published in 1805.

Mr. HANSBROW's geography of commerce, called *Universal Commerce*, is a volume of practical utility, and may be regarded as a valuable supplement to Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary,—of which, after the decease of Mr. M., he became the editor.

Mr. BIRKBECK's *Letters from the Illinois* are characterized by the same good

good sense and benevolence as his former productions. Nothing but courage to undertake the voyage appears to be necessary to enable any family, which is not quite devoured by taxes, tythes, and high rents, to settle in social security, as freeholders, in the most genial climate and most productive soil on the globe. The two last no country possesses in more enviable degrees than England; but, alas! the passions of wicked ministers, and of the borough-faction, have destroyed the bounties of Heaven. It remains to be seen, whether the unmanageable minority will be able to enforce a more just and rational policy, so as to keep our industrious population at home: if not, then we fear that the political liberty of the two Americas will draw from us our life's best blood, in hundreds, and even thousands, of such nobles of nature as Mr. Birkbeck. All Europe, indeed, without an entire regeneration of its social and political system, must, from the operation of the same cause, soon become a mere *caput mortuum*, like modern Greece, or Asia Minor. According to Mr. B. in this land of Canaan, land sells at the rate of two dollars an acre; wheat is 3s. 4d. per bushel; and beef and pork 2d. per pound. The soil is fertile and easy of tillage: there is nothing to be deducted from the profits for poor-rates, tythes, or rent; and the taxes amount to about one farthing per acre. At the end of fourteen years, the stock of a proprietor will be accumulated, and the worth of his estate increased, and no renewal wanted: besides, the capital required by an English farmer, at least doubles that required at the outset by an Illinois proprietor. For about half the capital required for the cultivation of worn-out soils in England, a man may establish himself as a proprietor there, with every comfort, and the certainty of establishing his children as well or better than himself. To labouring people, and to mechanics, this country seems to afford every opportunity to obtain comfort and independence, with the certainty of escape from the calamities both of war and peace,—from oppression and taxation. The government imposes no taxes, and the whole system of internal taxation has been abolished by a late law, which, at the same time, decreed a large sum for canals, bridges, &c.

The Journal of a Residence in Iceland, during the years 1814 *and* 1815, *by* Ebenezer Henderson, D.D. a missionary from the Bible Society,—bears the most ample evidences of his zeal. Where the researches of his predecessors do not furnish Dr. Henderson with data of theories, he exhibits a wonderful degree of assurance in getting out of his depth; that is to say, to get footing in the credulity of his reader, by torturing into his journal some verse of his Bible, or some shred of poetic rodomontade. Dr. Henderson calls his journal, "My Assemblage of Wonders;" and, truly, he makes it marvellously edifying, by illustrating many parts of the sacred writers, from volcanic mountains, herds of rein-deer, hot-springs, the Aurora Borealis, and Scandinavian poetry. Nothing can be more ridiculous than many of the titles of the poems which compose the *prosodiacal Edda*, or *teacher*. One of these sublime and reverend pieces is, "A dialogue between Thor and the ferryman Harbard, who would not, on any account, row him across a river:" another treats of "a visit from Thor and Tyn to the giant Hymir, in order to procure," from this last gentleman, "a kettle in which to prepare a feast for the gods;" and another is a song about "a hand-mill, in which two gant girls were wont to grind gold," for his Majesty of Denmark, King Troda.

The Algebraist's Assistant; by James Harris,—might be useful, were the writings of Dr. Hutton and Mr. Bonnycastle not in existence.

The first volume of *the Philosophical Library* is just completed, and embraces nine distinct and very curious subjects:—1. The Life and Morals of Confucius. 2. The Life and Morals of Epicurus. 3. The Life and Morals of Isocrates. 4. The Life and Morals of Mahomet. 5. The Political Mischiefs of Popery. 6. A Summary of the Ancient Irish Christianity and their Four Gospels. 7. A Looking-glass for Popes and Priests. 8. Extracts, on Catholic Emancipation, from the Memoirs of the late Bishop of Landaff. 9. A Genuine Catalogue of the Holy Relics of the Roman Catholic Church.—The "Morality of the East" is deserving attention, from the views which it gives us of the doctrines and practices of the Mahomedans. On the subjects of alms, avarice, beneficence, calumny, charity, civility, conversation, covetousness and oppression, debts, dissentions, divorces, envy, forgiveness, hypocrisy, inheritance and legacies, justice, modesty, oaths, orphans,

orphans, patience, pride, retaliation, toleration, usury, &c. &c.—there are many and various precepts which are worthy the consideration of those whom the Mussulman does not think "true believers." Without doubt, the public will receive instruction and information from the first volume of the Philosophical Library; as well as from the future series, if continued in the same spirit.

The Observations on the Properties of the Air-pump Vapour-bath, in Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, &c. with Remarks on Factitious Airs, and on Medical Electricity and Galvanism, by M. LA BEAUME, medical electrician,—seem adapted chiefly to promote his private practice, though we think the subject worthy of the fullest attention of philosophical physicians.

The second volume of the *Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough, with his Original Correspondence, collected from the Family Records at Blenheim, and other authentic sources.*—These Memoirs are extremely curious, whether we regard them as letters of business, the ebullitions of faction, or the bickerings of maids of honour and lords in waiting. They consist for the chief part of a collection of interesting letters, which will be read with profit and amusement.

MISS THURTLE's *History of France, from the earliest Periods to the second Return of Louis XVIII.*,—is a book constructed with ability, for the use of young persons.

Mr. J. B. LOGIER's *Refutation*,—will be much better discussed by the voices of the pupils and friends of his system of musical education, than by the pens of reviewers.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY's *Treatise on the Safety-Lamp for Coal-Mines*,—belongs to that class of practical scientific pursuits which benefit mankind. We need not here enumerate, by analysis, the contents of this little work: these have already appeared in our pages; and our readers are, therefore, in possession of the principal facts in the volume before us. The article on flame, which forms the appendix, is the substance of MM. Gay Lussac and De Humboldt's communication to Sir Humphrey; and the fact it illustrates is interesting from its possible application in explaining the phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis.

Sermons on Various Subjects; by JAS. LINDSAY, D.D.—are certainly, in a high degree, worthy of general perusal. All the subjects are interesting; and the manner in which they are treated is not less calculated to awaken attention, and to engage the affections in the service of religion and virtue. If a spirit of serious, but rational and manly, piety,—a spirit far removed from servile adherence to system, and the suppression of important truth, but, at the same time, the most generous, liberal, and humane; if extensive knowledge, correct discrimination, and sound sense, recommended by command of language, and a style distinguished by perspicuity, variety, classical elegance, strength, and animation,—have claim to our regard, we may justly recommend these discourses as valuable specimens of composition, in which such qualities are required. The respectable congregation to whom they were delivered, by requesting the publication of them at their own expense, have certainly shewn discernment, as well as gratitude and affection, for their excellent minister. It is impossible to listen habitually to such discourses without becoming wiser men and better Christians.

The Prospectus and Specimen of an intended National Work, by WILLIAM and ROBERT WHISTLECRAFT,—possesses some humour, and is occasionally not without passages of a higher order of merit. The versification is flowing and correct. It is a less highly-gifted, but by no means unworthy, member of the same family as Beppo; and worthy the attention of our readers as an agreeable trifle.

A small volume, entitled *Creation, and other Poems*, has issued from the press; but, although it shews no small share of information, and contains many pleasing and polished little pieces, it is deficient in genius and originality; and we fear that the author was not born a poet. An Essay on Sacred Poetry is appended, which is equally creditable to the head and to the heart of the writer.

AGRICULTURE.

LETTERS and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. selected from a correspondence of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, vol. 14. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ALGEBRA.

Conversations on Algebra, being an Introduction to the First Principles of that Science; by W. Cole. 12mo. 7s.

The Algebraist's Assistant; being a Compendium

Compendium of Algebra, upon the Plan of Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant. The whole designed as a Question-book for the Use of Schools and Private Study; by James Harris. 12mo. 4s.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Cathedral Antiquities of England; by J. Britton, F.S.A. No. 17, being No. 3 of York Cathedral.

No. 1 of Chronological and Historical Illustrations of Ancient English Architecture; by the same author.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

J. Souter's Catalogue of Books, selected for the Use of Parochial Lending-Libraries. 8d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of her Royal Highness the late Princess Charlotte; by T. Green. 8vo. 12s.

Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough; with his Original Correspondence, collected from the Family Records at Blenheim, and other authentic sources; by W. Coxe, M.A. illustrated with portraits, maps, and military plans. Vol. II. 4to. 3l. 3s.

Biographical Conversations on the most eminent Voyagers of different Nations, from Columbus to Cooke; by the Rev. W. Bingley. 12mo. 7s.

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Part 8, of Green's Botanical Dictionary; with coloured or plain engravings.

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Universal Commerce; or, the Commerce of all the Mercantile Cities and Towns of the World. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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The first volume of the Philosophical Library; being a collection of the most rare and valuable reprints of ancient Morality, &c. 8vo. 15s. 6d.

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Part XI. of Aspin's Systematic Analysis of Universal History.

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A complete Collection of State Trials and Proceedings for High Treason, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, from the earliest period to the year 1783: with notes and other illustrations; compiled by T. B. Howell, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. and continued from the Year 1783 to the present Time, by T. J. Howell, esq. Vol. XXIV. royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

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MECHANICS.

Part IX. of the Mechanic, or Compendium of Practical Inventions; by James Smith.

MEDICINE.

Observations on a Stridulous Affection of the Bowels, and on some Varieties of Spinal Disease: with an Appendix of Cases; by J. Bradley, M.D.

An Enquiry into the Probability of Mr. Hunter's Theory of Life; new edition; by John Abernethy, F.R.S. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

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Medical Tracts read at the College of Physicians, between the years 1767 and 1785; by Sir George Baker, bart. M.D. collected and republished by his son. 18s.

A Treatise on Uterine Hæmorrhage; by Duncan Stewart, physician-accoucheur, &c. &c. 8vo. 6s.

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The School-Fellows: a moral tale; by the author of "the Twin Sisters," &c. &c. 12mo. 4s.

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An Autumn near the Rhine, or Sketches of Courts, Society, and Scenery, in some of the German States bordering on the Rhine: with a map of Eastern Germany. 8vo. 14s.

Village Dialogues; by the Rev. R. Hill. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 6s.—12mo. 13s.

An Abridgment of all the Custom Laws in force in Ireland, and of the Laws which regulate the Trade from Ireland to and from all Places in his Majesty's Dominions, and in the Dominions of Foreign Powers, &c.; by John Heron. 8vo. 21s.

The Edinburgh Gazetteer, Part V. 8s.

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Modern Patriotism, or a few Stanzas suggested by the principal Speeches delivered in Palace-yard, on the 23d of March, 1818: inscribed (with respect, though not by permission) to the Right Hon. G. Canning, M.P. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

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A Grammar of Music: to which are prefixed, observations explanatory of the properties and powers of music as a science, &c.; by T. Busby, Mus. Doc. 9s.

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A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees: in which a new method of pruning and training is fully described; by W. Forsyth, F.A.S. 13s.

NOVELS.

The Physiognomist; by the Author of "the Bachelor and the Married Man." 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

New Tales; by Mrs. Opie. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 8s.

New Tales of my Landlord. 4 vols. 1l. 12s.

The Nun of Santa Maria di Tindaro; by L. S. Stanhope. 3 vols. 16s. 6d.

PHILOLOGY.

A Dictionary of the English Language; in which the words are deduced from their originals, and illustrated in their different significations by examples from the best writers: to which are prefixed, a History of the Language, and an English Grammar; by the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. F.S.A. 5 vols. 4to. 11l. 11s.

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Bodiam Castle, in six cantos: with notes, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Translations from Camoens, and other Poets: with original poetry; by the Author of "Modern Greece," and the "Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy." 8vo. 4s.

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Sermons on the first Lessons of the Sunday Morning Service, from the first to the thirteenth Sunday after Trinity; together with four Sermons on other subjects; by the Rev. R. Burrowes, D.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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A Letter to a highly respectable Friend, on the Subject of Certain Errors of the Antinomian Kind which have lately sprung up in the West of England, and are now making an alarming Progress throughout the Kingdom: with Notes and an Appendix; by the Rev. John Simons, LL.B. 4s.

Consolation for Mourners: five Sermons, entitled, Faith's Estimate of Afflictive Dispensations; by the late Rev. John Hill. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David, one of the Patrons of the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, on the Proceedings and Prospects of that Society; dated Moscow, February 24, 1818; by the Rev. Lewis Way, M.A. 1s. 6d.

On Protestant Nonconformity; by Josiah Conder. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

A Sketch of the History of Churches in England: applied to the purposes of the Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels: to which is added a Sermon on the Honour of God in places of public worship; by John Brewster, M.A. 3s. 6d.

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A neat edition of the Septuagint, with Apocrypha, in one volume; the text is taken from the Oxford edition of Bos. 8vo. 28s.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IT has been our rare fortune, in the progress of this miscellany, to be the harbingers of the various important discoveries which, during the last twenty-five years, have done honour to the genius of man. Notwithstanding the lofty pretensions of learned bodies and societies, we have, with few exceptions, been the first to draw these discoveries from obscurity, and exhibit to the world their claims in a clear and popular manner; and it is our glory, in regard to several of them, that, in recommending them, we have often stood alone, and have generally been opposed by contemporary journalists, and not unfrequently by *professors* of science. We have now to announce another application of philosophy to the arts of life, so pregnant with advantages, and so extensive in its purposes, as to threaten an entire revolution in the economy and formation of our domestic establishments. In the Number for April last, we introduced the details of a system of warming houses, by means of the Steam generated in a small boiler, worked in any out-building, and conveyed by pipes to hollow-sided cylinders placed in the rooms of a house; and we stated in such clear terms the advantages of this elegant mode of propagating heat, that the work-shops engaged in the manufactories have had more orders than they can execute. The experiments made in the course of these erections have, however, determined a fact which cannot fail to lead to a great extension of the system. It appears *that steam, conveyed in pipes nearly half a mile in length, has suffered at the extremity no sensible diminution of its heat;* consequently, hot steam may be diffused for purposes of heating houses, in a radius from the boiler of at least half a mile; and perhaps even of two, three, or more miles. Here then is a principle by which heat may be conveyed from a public boiler or magazine, where it is generated, to any desirable distance; and thence may be conveyed into houses for the purpose of keeping the rooms at any temperature, just as gas for light, or water for culinary purposes, is now conveyed into them. We thus divest ourselves at once of coal or wood fires, of all their smoke, filth, and dangers; and also of chimneys, grates, and their accessories. In cost, the ratio is very high in favour of the heat of steam, as ten to one, and twenty to one, according to circumstances. In effective heat, in wholesomeness, in enjoyment, and in luxury, there can be no comparison. Thus a bushel of refuse coal and cinders, costing eight-pence or a shilling, will boil a copper for fifteen hours, and generate steam enough to keep ten or twelve rooms at a uniform and equally-diffused temperature of sixty or seventy degrees. Of course it is the same whether these rooms are in one house, six houses, or twelve houses;* and hence the incalculable advantages of this application of steam. Houses,

* It is proved, by experiment, that every superficial foot of a metallic hollow cylinder will heat 250 cubic feet of air, at 60°, 70°, or 80°, as may be desirable. A cylinder, four feet high, and sixteen inches

Houses, manufactories, schools, churches, hamlets, villages, cities, and even the great metropolis itself, may thus be heated from one or many boilers, or from one or many stations, as may be most convenient. Smoke, the nuisance of towns, will thus at once be exterminated; because that which is generated at the public boilers may easily be consumed, or condensed. We thus also clear society of the stigma and the crimes of chimney-sweeping; and diminish the hazards and the horrors of those conflagrations which are as dangerous to our property as our lives. In fine, we expect that these observations will, in due time, have the effect of rendering STEAM-HEATING SOCIETIES as general, as popular, and as lucrative, as GAS-LIGHTING SOCIETIES; and we hope, in consequence, to witness, in the universal success of both, a greater triumph of philosophy than philosophers themselves have ever contemplated.

*** Being anxious to render the Monthly Magazine a focus of intelligence relative to the so new and important applications of aqueous and inflammable gas for heating and lighting, we shall give every encouragement to communications on those subjects till their advantages are understood, and their introduction has become general. We regard them as the greatest practical improvements of this age; and, therefore, shall devote a column or two every month to the subject.

Dr. CLARKE ABEL will soon publish, Personal Observations made during the Progress of the British Embassy through China, and on its Voyage to and from that Country, in a quarto volume, illustrated by engravings.

Dr. A. B. GRANVILLE has in the press, Memoirs on the Present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France; interspersed with anecdotes, and illustrated by plates and tables.

An Account of the Small-Pox, as it appeared after Vaccination, will shortly appear, by ALEXANDER MONRO, M.D. professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh; including, among many cases, those which occurred in the author's own family.

inches diameter, that is, having sixteen feet on the outside, and sixteen feet on the inside, will therefore heat 8000 cubic feet of air, or a room thirty feet square and nine feet high. It appears, also, that one small boiler will keep four such cylinders at 70° of heat; and, therefore, will heat twelve rooms, that are eighteen feet square and eight feet high.

A Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland is in the press; by JAMES PLAYFAIR, D.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S.E. principal of the United College of St. Andrew, and Historiographer to the Prince Regent.

JOHN GALT, esq. is preparing the second part of the Life of Benjamin West, esq.

Captain KATER has undertaken a journey to the North, with a view of ascertaining the length of the seconds pendulum at the principal stations of Colonel Mudge's Trigonometrical Survey, and the government has afforded liberal assistance towards this important investigation.

At the last meeting of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, a report was read from Messrs. HAY, MACDONALD, and NEILL, who, at the desire of the society, had paid a horticultural visit to some parts of the continent. They stated, that grafts of nearly fifty new pears, and about forty new apples, of the most approved kinds, raised by M. Van Mons at Brussels, had been received last spring; that they had been grafted on suitable stocks. It also mentioned that a collection of cones of some of the new species of pine-tree, originally brought from South America, had been received, and were now under trial.

The Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, by THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, A.M. illustrated with maps and fac-similes of biblical manuscripts, in three volumes, octavo, is nearly ready for publication.

The statue of Memnon, sent from Egypt by Mr. SALTE as a present to the British Museum, now lies in the Museum yard, and consists of one solid block of granite, weighing about nine tons. The face is in high preservation, and remarkably expressive. The same ship also brought presents of antiquity from the Bey of Tripoli to the Prince Regent, consisting of columns, cornices, chapiters, &c. found at Lebida. The columns are mostly of one solid piece, one weighing near fifteen tons, and being twenty-two feet in length. They were selected by Capt. W. H. Smyth, of the royal navy, in which he was assisted by the British consul at Tripoli.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY's experiment of the glowing platinum wire can thus be made when the combustible used is camphor:—if a piece of camphor, or a few small fragments in a heap, be placed in any convenient situation, as on a shilling, the bottom of a glass, &c. and a piece of platinum

platinum wire, either coiled or pressed up together, be heated and laid upon it, the platina will glow brilliantly as long as any camphor remains, and will frequently light it up into a flame.

Mr. THOMAS SCOTT, paymaster of the 70th regiment, stationed at Kingston, in Upper Canada, is reported in the United States to be the author of Waverley, the Antiquary, &c. &c. An acknowledgment of the fact was made (says the *Port-Folio*,) by one of the family of Mr. Scott to an American gentleman during the last autumn. In addition to this, an individual of Philadelphia has seen the manuscript of one of these works. Mrs. Scott, the lady of Mr. Thomas Scott, lately passed through New York, on her way to Great Britain, and the time of her arrival was distinguished by an advertisement of a new tale in three volumes, entitled "*Rob Roy*," as having been put to press in England, by the author of Waverley and other novels. The intimate connexion which Mr. Walter Scott is known to have had with these publications is fully accounted for upon the supposition that the author is his brother, and lives in Upper Canada.

A river of the first magnitude has been found in the interior of New Holland, running through a most beautiful country, rich in soil, limestone, slate, and good timber, by Mr. OXLEY, the surveyor-general. Its course was northerly, in latitude 32 deg. 45 min. S. and 148 deg. 58 min. E. longitude. To ascertain the course and direction of this river is to be the object of an early expedition.

There has long been a great and increasing population in India—the descendants of Europeans from Indian mothers and their progeny. Many of them are well educated, and people of considerable property; and, latterly, they have been studiously investigating their civil rights as free-born British subjects. They have commenced a newspaper to facilitate the objects of their inquiries, and all public measures in India will now be openly canvassed, and Europe will no longer be abused respecting the condition of the Eastern hemisphere.

An Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia, by HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E. will speedily be published.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLS is preparing for publication, in three octavo volumes, the Miscellaneous Works of the late George Hardinge, esq.

Dr. SPIKER's Travels through England have been published at Berlin, and an English Translation is preparing for the press.

Capt. GOLOWNIN, the Narrative of whose Captivity has been recently published, is printing Recollections of Japan, comprising an account of the people and of the country.

Mr. J. W. WHITAKER, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in the press, a Critical Examination of Mr. Bellamy's Translation of Genesis.

Dr. ANDREW DUNCAN will soon publish an Account of the Life, Writings, and Character, of the late Dr. Alex. Monro, delivered at the Harveian Oration at Edinburgh for 1818.

In a few days will be published, Family Worship considered, and some hints suggested for its more effectual performance, with prayers.

On the 17th of June the Russian brig Rurick, under the command of Lieut. KOTZEBUE, reached Portsmouth, last from the Cape of Good Hope, having been out two years and eleven months on a voyage of discovery.

The honour of the British nation is so deeply compromised by the base conduct of the ministry, which abuse its name, in the person of the Emperor Napoleon, that we feel it our duty to mention with applause some very eloquent Essays on this subject, which, within the month, have appeared in the Sunday paper called *the Luminary.* These Essays, if widely circulated, may tend to counteract the malignant and black-hearted doctrines maintained by the conductors of certain unprincipled Newspapers and Journals, whose hypocritical canting on other subjects obtains them credit with many worthy readers. Carthage, at the return of Regulus, was doubtless misled by wretches like these to commit a crime which brought on it the resentment of the whole world, and has since rendered that city and its fate a proverb to all posterity. Truth will finally prevail over the effrontery of falsehood, and all experience proves that similar causes never fail to produce similar effects.

Mr. CHALMERS has in the press, an abridgment of Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

Professors WOOD, PLAYFAIR, and PICTET, have certified that Dr. BREWSTER is the original discoverer of the kaleidoscope as at present made and used. It seems, however, that in Kircher's *Ars Magna Lucis et Umbræ*, published at Rome in 1646, there is an account of the kaleidoscope. At p. 890 of

of that work is a description of the appearance of the circle divided into its aliquot parts by means of two plane mirrors, which are set at the angles of 120°, 90°, 72°, &c. &c. with one another. He afterwards goes on to describe the multiplication of images by reflections from mirrors, set in different situations with one another, and expressly mentions the variety of combinations which may be produced by changes in the objects which are reflected.

Speedily will appear, Sermons, by the Rev. C. R. MATURIN, Curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, in octavo.

The Rev. R. BROOK is preparing for publication, the State and Progress of Religious Liberty, from the first propagation of Christianity in Britain to the present time.

Mr. WM. CAREY has in the press, a Biographical Sketch of B. R. Haydon, esq. with critical observations on his paintings, and some notice of his essays in the public journals.

We have often maintained the opinion, that the increase of the population in 1811, compared with 1801, arose from the greater accuracy of the last census; but a periodical writer maintains, that the baptisms and burials of Hampstead, Hendon, and Edgeware, afford evidence of a proportionate increase between 1811 and 1818.

Dr. JACOB, demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Dublin, has discovered and demonstrated in his lectures on the diseases of the eye, this spring, a membrane covering the external surface of the retina in man and other animals.

Mr. W. AUST, of Gray's-Inn Road, has invented an instrument for freeing the shaft horse when fallen with a loaded cart. The instrument consists of the simple addition to the common props of the cart, of an iron bar and hook, about half their length, attached to the top of each prop, and a bent iron prong at the bottom, to prevent their slipping; the props are strengthened with an iron ferule at each end.

Dr. HALLARAN has in the press a second edition, with considerable additions, of his Practical Observations on the Causes and Cure of Insanity.

No. VI. of Mr. DYER's Lives of Illustrious Men is nearly ready.

The following letters throw some light on the late expedition to the Niger. They were sent from Senegal to Wm. S. Shaw, esq. of Boston, by whose politeness they have been published in the North-American Review.

Senegal, Sept. 5, 1817.

Dear sir,

Finding nothing here now worthy of your acceptance, and thinking an account of the English expedition intended for the Interiour would be interesting, I requested a French friend of mine, who was some time with Capt. Campbell about the coast last year, before the expedition started, and was at Sierra Leone when it returned, to give me an account of particulars. I am not certain that entire confidence can be placed in his account, though he had every means of being rightly informed. It seems the expedition started from the banks of the Rio Nunez in February, that they proceeded about a hundred and fifty miles, when the chief of the country prevented their proceeding farther, under some feigned pretext. After stopping there about four months, and almost all the animals having died, and seeing no prospect of being allowed to proceed, Capt. Campbell determined on endeavouring to regain the Rio Nunez, that he might save from pillage and total loss such articles of value as remained. He died in two days after arriving at the point he started from, and was buried by the side of his friend, Major Peddie. The circumstances attending the loss of officers were somewhat singular. Major Peddie and Capt. M'Rea died before they began their march; Capt. Campbell and a Mons. Comer, a French naturalist, who was with them, died after their return, and they were all buried near each other. Though the loss was great in officers, it was very small on the part of the men—two only were lost on the journey, one of whom was drowned. Of over two hundred animals which they took with them, three only, I think, arrived again on the bank of the Rio Nunez. The persons composing the expedition are now at Sierra Leone, and meditate another attempt. Lieut. Stoko, of the navy, is now the senior officer. He was on the lakes attached to Sir James Yeo, but was made prisoner, and was since then in our back country. He is gone with three men to visit a powerful chief at Pecmbo, to endeavour to secure his protection. If he succeeds, another attempt will be made, but under the most unfavourable circumstances, as most of the men are discouraged.

The following is a translation of a letter containing the French account above mentioned.

Senegal, Sept. 4, 1817.

Dear sir,

I will endeavour to gratify you with a statement of the facts which I have been able to collect during my stay at Sierra Leone,

Leone, concerning the unfortunate expedition to the Niger. On the death of Major Peddie, Capt. Campbell succeeded to the command. He felt the desire, he had always cherished, of tracing in his route the course of the Gambia, and of determining the geographical position of various points. He resolved to take a more easterly direction, which obliged him to pass through a rugged and dangerous tract of country,—a circumstance very unfavourable to the success of the undertaking. The company left Kakundy on the first of February. The baggage was so great an incumbrance, at that time, that the fine Arabian horses, which were designed for the use of the officers, were necessarily employed in transporting it. The whole company began their march on foot. This measure was the more unfortunate, as the health of the officers suffered from it severely, and it proved fatal to the horses, which, little accustomed to support so great burdens, sunk under the fatigue. In the mean time, the company arrived, after a painful march of about twelve days, at the village of Panietta, at the distance of a little more than one hundred and fifty miles from Kakundy. During this march, so many of the beasts of burden died, that Capt. Campbell was obliged to employ the natives to carry his baggage. This mode of transportation was the cause of many robberies, and of much disquietude to the travellers.

At the commencement of his journey, Capt. Campbell had made the chief of the country acquainted with the object of his voyage, and received many protestations of friendship. But, on his arrival at Panietta, it was easy to discover that the natives were alarmed at seeing so great a number of Europeans coming among them. He was, therefore, detained under various pretexts for the space of four months, expecting, each moment, a favourable determination on the part of the King of Fouti, to enable him to pursue his route towards the Niger. During this long and unexpected delay, the expedition had to struggle against the unhealthiness of the climate, famine, and a disease still more terrible than either. In spite of all the means which were used to procure necessary provisions, the scarcity became so great, that the company were reduced to a very small allowance. After having long waited in vain, and employed every means to obtain permission to continue their march towards the east, Capt. Campbell was forced to return in his first track. Having a vast quantity of baggage, but very few animals of burden remaining, he was obliged to employ the same mode of transportation as before, and this was followed by the same consequences. Many of his effects were pillaged, others were destroyed. Finally, after a very painful march, the expedition arrived at Kakundy, the point from which it started. Capt. Campbell's health had already begun to decline by reason of fatigue, and the chagrin he felt at the ill success of his undertaking; these, together with the unhealthiness of the climate, had worn down his strength and exhausted his spirits, and he died in two days after his arrival at the Rio Nunez.

The Oolite, or freestone, found at Bath, is very soft and porous, is easily penetrated by, and absorbs a considerable quantity of, water. It has of late been formed into wine-coolers and butter-jars in place of the common biscuit ware, and, from the facility with which the water passes through it, so as to admit of evaporation at the surface, it succeeds very well. But the most ingenious application of this stone is in the formation of circular pyramids, having a number of grooves cut one above the other on its surface; these pyramids are soaked in water, and a small hole made in the centre filled; salad seed is then sprinkled in the grooves, and, being supplied with water from the stone, vegetates; and, in the course of some days, produces a crop of salad ready to be placed on the table. The hole should be filled with water daily, and, when one crop is plucked, the seeds are brushed out and another sown.

Number of Persons executed for Forgery in England yearly, from 1790 to 1818.

1790	1
1791	2
1792	1
1793	3
1794	1
1795	8
1796	2
1797	6
1798	8
1799	9
1800	8
1801	7
1802	4
1803	10
1804	5
1805	6
1806	10
1807	3
1808	4
1809	3
1810	9
1811	4
1812	6
1813	8
1814	4
1815	5
1816	7
1817	2
Total	146

To

To prevent the blight or mildew from injuring orchards, rub tar well into the bark of the apple trees about four or six inches wide round each tree and at about one foot from the ground. This effectually prevents blight, and abundant crops are the consequence.

A gentleman has invented a perfectly novel apparatus for making the labels used by apothecaries and chemists in a neat ornamental manner by machinery.

GERMANY.

At the University of Göttingen there are at present more than forty professors, one thousand students, from all parts of the world, and a library of two hundred thousand volumes. The mode of instruction is entirely by lectures from the professors. The system of instruction is divided into four departments—divinity, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy. The following abstract gives an accurate view of the course of instruction, which has been pursued during the season of 1817 at Göttingen.

Department of Theology.

Professor PLANCK lectures on the first part of ecclesiastical history; and history of dogmatics.—STAEUDLIN on moral theology; and dogmatic theology in relation to its history.—POTT on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke; grammar of the Hebrew language.

Law.

BOHMER on ecclesiastical law; institutes of the civil law.—MFISTER on the system of Pandects; criminal law.—HUGO on the history and antiquities of Roman law; literary history of law; universal law in use; institutes of the Roman law in use.—BAUER on the institutes of civil law; law of nature; feudal law; criminal law; criminal process and art of defending criminals.—HEISE on German law; principles of the Roman law respecting inheritance and ambassadors; commercial law.—EICHHORN on the history of Germany; public law of those states which are united in the German league.—BERGMANN on ecclesiastical law; theory of civil process.

Medicine.

BLUMENBACH on physiology; and natural history.—STROMEYER on special pathology; and the art of healing diseases.—OSIANDER on obstetrics; and forensic medicine.—HIMLY on nosology and the art of healing; clinical medicine.—SCHRADER on botany: economical botany; medical botany.—LANGENBECK on the first part of surgery; diseases of the eye; clinical surgery.—F. STROMEYER on theoretic and experimental chemistry; chemical analysis; practical chemistry; pharmacy.

Philosophy.

EICHHORN on the Epistles of the New Testament; pentateuch; elements of the Syriac language.—REUSS on universal history of literature.—TYCHSEN on the Acts of the Apostles and the book of John; book of psalms; elements of the Arabic language.—MITSCHERLICH on Roman literature; style of Horace, his epistles and art of poetry; Theocritus.—HEEREN on geography and ethnography; history of modern Europe and its colonies; ancient history.—SARTORIUS on the statistics of the principal kingdoms in Europe; general politics.—BOUTERWEK on metaphysics in relation to divinity; general practical philosophy and ethics; general history of philosophy.—MAYER on modes of measuring angles; experimental philosophy.—SCHULZE on logic, and psychology.—THIBAUT on the pure mathematics; differential and integral calculus; introduction to practical geometry.—GAUSS on the elements of theoretical astronomy; practical astronomy and the construction and use of instruments.—HAUSMANN on geognosy; crystallography; mineralogy; technology.—FIORILLO on the history of the fine arts, with practical illustrations.—HARDING on the elements of astronomy; various methods of ascertaining time and geographical positions.—BENECKE on the elements of the English language; and the modern literature of Germany and England.—BUNSEN on physical geography; elements of the Spanish and Italian languages.—WELCKER on philology; history of ancient art; Clouds and Frogs of Aristophanes.—DISSEN on philology, illustrated by the Satires of Persius; Cicero de Oratore; the Greek syntax, with explanations of the metres of the ancient poets.

Besides those here enumerated, seven professors give what are called extraordinary lectures on different subjects in the four departments. The languages and literature of all the polite nations in Europe are taught, as well as dancing, horsemanship, and the military art.

FRANCE.

M. MALLET, in a recent Essay, has proved from authentic records, that the Icelanders discovered and were in the practice of visiting the northern coasts of America in the eleventh century: they gave it the name of VINLAND. Nothing seems more probable. Those who sailed from Norway to Iceland would not consider it a formidable voyage from Iceland to Labrador, or Newfoundland. It was, however, a barren discovery, and unknown in southern Europe; because Columbus, when he discovered the Bahamas, by chance, was intercepted on an intended voyage to the East Indies.

BARON VON HUMBOLT has published some Remarks on the natural Family

of the Grasses, in which he observes, that we may form a conception of the richness of America in plants of this nature, and of the smallness of the proportion of those which had come to the knowledge of the botanists of Europe, when we find, that of 343 species observed by M. Bonpland and himself, in the course of their travels, scarcely a fifth or sixth part had been recorded. In casting up the *Glumaceæ*, enumerated in Persoon's Synopsis Plantarum, those found by Mr. Brown, in New Holland, and Van Diemen's Island, and the new ones published by myself and fellow-traveller, we find that we are now acquainted with about 1200 *Gramineæ*, 900 *Cyperaceæ*, and 100 *Junceæ*, forming a total of 2,200 *Glumaceæ*. All over the world the *Glumaceæ* are found to increase their number in a wonderful proportion, either as you recede from the line, towards the poles, or as you ascend the mountain, from the level of the sea. In Lapland, there are three times more *Glumaceæ* than *Compositæ*; while in the temperate parts of Europe the families are nearly equal. On the other hand, in North America, from the 32d to the 45th degree of latitude, the *Compositæ* are already found to exceed the *Glumaceæ* by a fourth: a proportion which becomes still greater in the tropical regions of that continent. I have purposely taken the *Glumaceæ* and *Compositæ* for points of comparison, as being the two families which, in every part of the world, comprise the largest portion of vegetable species, and display the greatest variety of configuration. Next, in point of numbers, to the *Glumaceæ* and *Compositæ*, as far as I am able to judge, are the *Caryophylleæ*, *Amentaceæ*, and *Ericinæ*, in the frozen zone; the *Leguminosæ*, *Cruciferæ*, and *Labiatæ*, in the temperate zone; the *Leguminosæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, and *Malvaceæ*, in the torrid zone. In considering, separately, the three natural orders which compose the family of the *Glumaceæ*, we shall find, that the respective relations of the *Gramineæ*, (grasses.) *Cyperaceæ*, (flat rushes,) and *Junceæ*, (rushes,) under the line, are, to each other, nearly as 25.7.1; in the temperate latitudes of the old world, as 7.5.1; under the polar circle, as 2½. 2⅓. 1. In general, the countries which lie within the tropic of Capricorn appear to abound in the *Cyperaceæ*; for, of the 456 *Glumaceæ* of New Holland, described by Mr. Brown, 211 are ranked in the *Gramineæ*, and 200 in the *Cyperaceæ*; which proportion, if it be admitted as the true one of the relative distribution of these plants, is widely different from that which is exemplified in the tropic of Cancer.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen street, terminate at the water-side.*

THE writer of these Reports has recently been furnished with several opportunities to prove the error of that theory, which inculcates the impossibility of disease being at any time the result of mere debility; and which derides the supposition of tonic agency in medicinals. These affections that are called nervous, say the tenets alluded to, consist simply in determinations and accumulations of blood; and the only remedial principle that can, in any case, be brought to operate with efficacy, is that of either emptying the blood-vessels, or diminishing vascular impetus: hence cuppings and cathartics, without measure, and without mercy. While others (these now are a small minority,) not only denounce the principles and practice of the ruling powers, but roundly declare, that no circumstances of morbid being can at all justify the artificial detraction of a particle of blood from the human body.* The truth seems to lie at about an equi-distance from either extreme. That those sensations which, in a somewhat vague manner, we name nervous, are frequently connected with irregular distributions of the vital fluid, as part of their essence, is sufficiently obvious; but that in this irregularity of the circulation consists the whole of the malady—root and branch,

* Such are the doctrines broached by Dr. Maclean, in his recent work on the Plague,—a work to which the attention of the readers of these Reports will probably be again shortly called.

is

is one of the medical principia of the present day, that lead to practical inferences of erroneous bearing.

Were nervous complaints occasioned solely by plenitude of vessels, how could both their cause and cure be so greatly regulated, as they are actually observed to be, by the exterior circumstances and mental condition of the sufferers? Pleasant news will often suddenly dispel even a sick head-ache: here the curative influence must have primarily acted, not on the circulatory, but on the sentient, system; and, even at the moment that he is engaged in penning the present remarks, the writer has seen a case evincing, in the most satisfactory manner, the good resulting from steel,—where remedies of an opposite description had been tried (but without avail), on account of the apparent tendency to local irritation. Stimulants and tonics have undoubtedly been employed, in many instances, with worse than no effect: but the Reporter is persuaded that their careful and discriminate administration may occasionally ward off even actual inflammations, and eventual destruction, of vital organs. Inordinate action, let it ever be recollected, is by no means incompatible with radical weakness.

In adverting to the fact of nervous indisposition being so intimately connected with mental and moral states, it is pleasing to anticipate even the physical good which must necessarily result from those plans and practices which have recently obtained among the middle and higher classes of society, systematically to provide for the exigencies of their more indigent fellow-creatures. Did working societies for the poor promise nothing further than the diminution of the class of complaints now under consideration, their establishment might be hailed as a public benefit. Every device of human ingenuity, which has for its end mere selfish and sensual gratification, proves its impotence, by creating wants in proportion to the measure in which such wants are supplied: but, when we voluntarily labour for others' advantage, we gratify our feelings without thus morbidly increasing our sensibility. True it is, that, while we enjoy the benefits and blessings of social refinement, we cannot enjoy, at the same time, the hardy constitution of the vegetating and labouring rustic. We must, in the present state of things, be in some degree nervous; but, in proportion as our mode of living makes us more vulnerable to impressions, so ought we to be doubly vigilant, even for our own sakes, in repelling the shafts of our physical and moral antagonists; not by a slavish conformity to dietetic and medicinal niceties; not by trying to compound with luxury, in the way that the formal religionist does with crime,—who sets so many prayers against so much vice; but, by a constant, conscientious, and habitual, recollection of the duties and destinies of our being; by labouring to cultivate early habits of as little dependence for happiness as possible upon exterior excitations; by resisting the first shewings of vaporous depressions; and by a combination of a due self-respect with a humbling sense of our comparative insignificance in the great scale of Creation. To Dr. Burton's advice, "Be not solitary, be not idle," it might be well to add, "Be not proud, be not selfish;" for pride and selfishness are, at the bottom, almost invariably of that morbid sensibility which is so poisonous in its operation upon polished society. D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies-Inn; July 20, 1818.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE blue iron earth, or native Prussian blue, as it was formerly called, has been found in many parts of the continent of Europe; as also in Iceland, and in Shetland: but it had never been discovered in the island of Great Britain, until it was observed by DR. BOSTOCK in a clay, to be found in abundance on the north-east bank of the Mersey, at Knotshole, near Liverpool. We suspect, however, that the rarity of this substance arises principally from want of attention to the composition of our clay: for there is, we think, little doubt that, upon examination, the clays of the level parts of Somersetshire will be found to possess considerable quantities of native Prussian blue at some depth below the surface. We invite our Somersetshire philosophers to the examination of these clays.

MR. GEORGE LIEBIG, in Darmstadt, announces that he has made a discovery respecting gas lights, from which he promises himself various advantages. His gas yields light and warmth, and the material of which it is made is of more value when it comes out of the retort where it is burnt than when it is put in. "We will leave," says he, "coals and charcoal to the manufactories; my gas is derived from a finer material, which we have in abundance in our country."

In a treatise on the Blow pipe by ASSESSOR GAHN, of Fahlun, he states that, the substance to be submitted to the action of the blow-pipe should be placed on a piece of charcoal, or in a small spoon of platina, gold, or silver; or, according to Saussure, a plate of cyanite may sometimes be used. Charcoal from the pine is to be preferred, which should be well ignited and dried, that it may not crack. The sides, and not the

 ends;

ends, of the fibres must be used; otherwise the substance to be fused spreads about, and a round bead will not be formed. A small hole is to be made in the charcoal, which is best done by a slip of plate iron bent longitudinally. Into this hole the substance to be examined must be put in very small quantity; if a very intense heat is to be used, it should not exceed the size of half a peppercorn.

The metallic spoons are used when the substance to be examined is intended to be exposed to the action of heat only, and might undergo some change by immediate contact with the charcoal. When the spoon is used, the flame of the blow-pipe should be directed to that part of it which contains the substance under examination, and not be immediately applied to the substance itself. The handle of the spoon may be inserted into a piece of charcoal; and, if a very intense heat be required, the bowl of the spoon may be adapted to a hole in the charcoal. Small portions may be taken up by platina forceps. Salts and volatile substances are to be heated in a glass tube closed at one end, and enlarged according to circumstances, so as to form a small mattrass.

When the alteration which the substance undergoes by the mere action of heat has been observed, it will be necessary to examine what further change takes place when it is melted with various fluxes, and how far it is capable of reduction to the metallic state.

These fluxes are,

1. Microcosmic salt; a compound of phosphoric acid, soda, and ammonia.

2. Subcarbonate of soda, which must be free from all impurity, and especially from sulphuric acid, as this will be decomposed, and sulphuret of soda will be formed, which will dissolve the metals we wish to reduce, and produce a bead of coloured glass with substances that would otherwise give a colourless one.

3. Borax, which should be first freed from its water of crystallization.

These are kept powdered in small flasks; and, when used, a sufficient quantity may be taken up by the moistened point of a knife: the moisture causes the particles to cohere, and prevents their being blown away when placed on the charcoal. The flux must then be melted to a clear bead, and the substance to be examined placed upon it. It is then to be submitted to the action, first of the exterior, and afterwards of the interior, flame; and the following circumstances to be carefully observed:

1. Whether the substance is dissolved; and, if so,

2. Whether with or without effervescence, which would be occasioned by the liberation of carbonic acid, sulphurous acid, oxygen, gaseous oxide of carbon, &c.

3. The transparency and colour of the glass while cooling.

4. The same circumstances after cooling.

5. The nature of the glass formed by the exterior flame, and

6. By the interior flame.

7. The various relations to each of the fluxes.

It must be observed, that soda will not form a bead on charcoal, but with a certain degree of heat will be absorbed. When, therefore, a substance is to be fused with soda, this flux must be added in very small quantities, and a very moderate heat used at first, by which means a combination will take place, and the soda will not be absorbed. If too large a quantity of soda has been added at first, and it has consequently been absorbed, a more intense heat will cause it to return to the surface of the charcoal, and it will then enter into combination.

Some minerals combine readily with only very small portions of soda, but melt with difficulty if more be added, and are absolutely infusible with a larger quantity: and when the substance has no affinity for this flux, it is absorbed by the charcoal, and no combination ensues.

When the mineral or the soda contains sulphur or sulphuric acid, the glass acquires a deep yellow colour, which by the light of a lamp appears red, and as if produced by copper.

If the glass bead become opaque as it cools, so as to render the colour indistinct, it should be broken, and a part of it mixed with more of the flux, until the colour becomes more pure and distinct. To render the colour more perceptible, the bead may be either compressed before it cools, or drawn out to a thread.

When it is intended to oxidate more highly a metallic oxide contained in a vitrified compound with any of the fluxes, the glass is first heated by a strong flame, and, when melted, is to be gradually withdrawn from the point of the blue flame. This operation may be repeated several times, permitting the glass sometimes to cool, and using a jet of large aperture with the blow-pipe.

The reduction of metals is effected in the following manner:—The glass bead, formed after the manner already pointed out, is to be kept in a state of fusion on the charcoal as long as it remains on the surface, and is not absorbed, that the metallic particles may collect themselves into a globule. It is then to be fused with an additional quantity of soda, which will be absorbed by the charcoal, and the spot where the absorption has taken place is to be strongly ignited by a tube with a small aperture. By continuing

ning this ignition, the portion of metal, which was not previously reduced, will now be brought to a metallic state; and the process may be assisted by placing the bead in a smoky flame, so as to cover it with soot that is not easily blown off.

The greatest part of the beads which contain metals are frequently covered with a metallic splendor, which is most easily produced by a gentle, fluttering, smoky flame, when the more intense heat has ceased. With a moderate heat, the metallic surface remains; and, by a little practice, it may generally be known whether the substance under examination contains a metal or not. But it must be observed, that the glass of borax sometimes assumes externally a metallic splendor.

When the charcoal is cold, that part impregnated with the fused mass should be taken out with a knife, and ground with distilled water in a crystal, or, what is much better, an agate mortar. The soda will be dissolved; the charcoal will float, and may be poured off; and the metallic particles will remain in the water, and may be examined. In this manner most of the metals may be reduced.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*June 26.*							*July 24.*							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	£3	10	0	to	3	18	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	13	0	—	6	1	0	6	8	0	—	7	10	0	ditto.
————, fine .	6	17	0	—	7	3	0	8	6	0	—	8	18	0	ditto.
——, Mocha .	6	0	0	—	6	13	0	9	2	0	—	9	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common .	0	1	7	—	0	1	10	0	1	7	—	0	1	10	per lb.
——, Demerara . .	0	1	11	—	0	2	3	0	1	11	—	0	2	2	ditto.
Currants	5	8	0	—	5	14	0	5	7	0	—	5	10	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .	2	10	0	—	4	15	0	3	15	0	—	4	15	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . .	80	0	0	—	0	0	0	78	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	49	10	0	—	0	0	0	47	0	0	—	48	10	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	22	0	0	—	24	0	0	20	0	0	—	22	10	0	per cwt.
————, Bags .	20	0	0	—	21	0	0	17	0	0	—	20	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars .	13	0	0	—	13	10	0	12	0	0	—	12	10	0	per ton.
——, ——, Pigs .	7	10	0	—	9	0	0	7	10	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	17	17	0	—	19	0	0	16	16	0	—	19	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli . .	88	0	0	—	0	0	0	82	0	0	—	83	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	1	0	—	3	3	0	3	1	0	—	3	3	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina new .	2	5	0	—	2	6	0	2	8	0	—	2	10	0	ditto.
——, East India .	0	16	0	—	1	0	0	1	2	0	—	1	8	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw .	1	2	11	—	1	14	0	1	1	11	—	1	14	0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein .	1	4	3	—	1	4	8	1	4	5	—	1	4	8	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon .	0	13	0	—	0	14	0	0	13	0	—	0	14	1	ditto.
——, Cloves . .	0	4	0	—	0	4	3	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
——, Nutmegs .	0	7	0	—	0	7	2	0	6	10	—	0	7	1	ditto.
——, Pepper, black	0	0	8¼	—	0	0	9⅛	0	0	9⅞	—	0	0	10	ditto.
——, ——, white	0	0	10	—	0	0	11⅛	0	0	10⅜	—	0	0	11⅛	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	8	9	—	0	9	3	0	8	2	—	0	8	9	per gal.
——, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	0	—	0	5	6	0	3	0	—	0	5	0	per gal.
Sugar, brown . . .	3	14	0	—	3	17	0	3	19	0	—	4	1	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine .	4	4	0	—	4	10	0	4	8	0	—	4	13	0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1	16	0	—	2	2	0	1	15	0	—	2	2	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine .	5	12	0	—	6	2	0	5	15	0	—	6	2	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3	16	0	—	0	0	0	4	3	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
——, Russia, yellow	3	18	0	—	0	0	0	3	15	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . .	0	2	5	—	0	2	6	0	2	7¾	—	0	2	8½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best .	0	5	10	—	0	6	4	0	6	0	—	0	6	4	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old .	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old .	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
——, Sherry .	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d. —Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 12s. 8d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange, July 24.—Amsterdam, 36 10 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 34 3 2½ U.—Paris, 24 20.—Leghorn, 52.—Lisbon, 59.—Dublin, 11½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 230l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 840l.—Coventry, 960l.—Leeds,

Leeds and Liverpool, 300l.—Trent and Mersey, 1530l.—East India Dock, 170l. per share.—West India, 199l.—The Strand Bridge, 12l. 10s.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 50l. 10s.—Gas Light Company, 85l. and on the advance in London, and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 5d.

The 5 per cent. Consols. on the 24th, were 77¼; 3 per cent. Reduced, 78¼.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of June, and the 20th of July,* 1818, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 48.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

Ashworth A. Swan, York, fustian manufacturer. Oldham, Manchester
Atwood [illegible] Oxbury, victualler. (Swain and co. L.
Ashworth J. Manchester, grocer. (Watkinson, L.
Ball J. Watling street, straw hat manufacturer. (Sweet and co.
Baron M. Colford, Gloucestershire, scrivener. (Ad'ington and co. london
Barton J. St. James's place, St. James's street (Bull
Best J. and J. Snowden, Leeds, linen drapers. (Hindmarsh, london
Blowen J. H. Mint square, Tower hill, gun maker. (Evitt and co.
Butt J. Wapping, common brewer. (Rowland and co.
Clegg C. J. Manchester, timber merchant. (Hurd and co. london
Cunliffe R. Astley, Lancashire, shop keeper. (Gaskell, Wigan
Cooke T. and M. E. Brennan, Strand, music dealers. (Richardson and co
Dawson W. Whitby, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Latte, L.
Ford J. Bidborough street, Burton crescent, builder. (Cope
Gibbs J. Bishopsgate without, grocer
Goodwin S. Tottenham court road, cheesemonger. (Poole and co.
Hornsby F. Cornhill, stock broker. (Jennings and co.
Hornby T. J. [illegible] Hull grocer. Egerton, L.
Joseph M. St. James's street, wine merchant. (Kearsey and co.
James J. Cambridge, cabinet maker. (Toone and co L.
Jindars W. Letsworth, Oxfordshire, innkeeper. (R[illegible] and co london
Lippett W. Kincot, Somersetshire, tallow chandler. (Highmoor, london
Moly T. B. Haukchurch, Dorsetshire, baker. (King and co. london
Oakley G. and J. Evans, Old Bond street, upholsterers. (Oakley and co.
Oliver J. R. Blackheath, mariner. (Rivington
Prichard J. Church lane, Whitechapel, cooper. (Tilbury, london
Peart W. Northampton street, Clerkenwell, printer. (M'Duff
Phillips T. Haking, Pembrokeshire, merchant. (Slade and co london
Pearson J. W. Great Marlborough street, dentist. (Davies and co. london
Phillips J. Upper Eaton street, Pimlico, coal merchant. (Wettig
Rawlinson R Manchester, pawnbroker. (Buckley
Reeves J. Hornblottom, Somersetshire, victualler. (King and co. london
Selden D. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and co.
Smith C. Bristol, shoe maker. (Biggs, L.
Southall B. Laysters, Herefordshire, farmer. (Walker, L.
Stevens J. Collibroke, Devonshire, maltster. (Luxmore L.
Tickell J. Brighouse, Crosthwaite, Cumberland, broker. (O'Connell, london
Tomlinson W. Nottingham, haberdasher. (Lawrence, L.
Tucker B. Bristol, dealer. (Hicks and co. L.
Taylor I. Liverpool, chemist and druggist. (Blackstock
Todd J. and J. Wright, Lichborne street, haberdashers. (Young and co.
Whaley T. Packwood, Warwickshire, coal merchant. (Birch, london
Wilson R Liverpool, farrier (Chester, L.
Watkins J. and W. and R. Careless, Aldermanbury, merchants. (King
Walker I. George street, St. Mary le bone, haberdasher. (Carlon
Woodacton T W. Dover street, Piccadilly, upholsterer. Brooks and co.
West T. Manchester, joiner. (Appleby and co. L.
Wheeler A. S. Birmingham, merchant. (Tooke, L.

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible] T. Gough square
[illegible] J. [illegible]
Apedaile G. North Shields
Bravo J. London Wall
Blanchway L. Dover street, Piccadilly
Burn[illegible] W. Wapping
Buckeridge G. Pangbourn
Brooke J. Bristol
Bruce A. J. Brown, and G. Scott, London
Bradley G. Houndsditch
Brouchent W. Hull
Bryant W. Garden Court, Temple
Cross J Chesterton, Cambridgeshire
Cox G N. Edgware road
Curry T. North Shields
Coles W. F. Coles, and W. Williams, Mincing lane
Crompton T. Essex street, Strand
Coombs J. Windsor
Calvert A. Sydenham
Cole J. Plymouth
Clerk S. Tring, Hertfordshire
Crespin G. De Maumy, Wigmore street
Crohat P. and T. Stevenson, Liverpool
Cumberlege J. George yard, Lombard street
Durham A. Birmingham
Dollet G. Birmingham
Davies J. Robertswatham, Pembrokeshire
Dawks T. Bath
Dutton R. Liverpool
Duval H. Southampton place, Camberwell
Downs S. M Reading
Duckworth H Jun. Billiter lane
Elliot J. Southampton
Eales W. Swallow street
Eve[illegible] N Longbridge Deverell, Wiltshire
Edgar R. Hammond's court, Mincing lane
Edwards T. sen and T. Edwards, jun. Bradford Wilts
Fry E. Houndsditch
French A. B. Old South Sea House
Featherstonhaugh J. St Mary at hill,
[illegible]
Fancomb J [illegible] street, Golwell street road
Gidney J. Kent road
Glover D. Gutter lane
Grafton S. Barnsley Yorkshire
Halden R. Hazleend, Essex
Hamblin S. Wootton under edge, Gloucestershire
Harvey F. Oxford street
Hatton T Warrington
Hoare G. and J. Delvalle, Ludgate hill
Hodson J. and M. Hargreaves, Liverpool
Homan G. Barking
Harrow S. Trafalgar square, Stepney
Hamilton J. and W. Turkington, Finch lane
Humble W. Great St. Thomas Apostle
Johnson J. Paradise street, Mary le bone
Jackson J Middleton, Norfolk
Jackson W. B. Exeter
Johnson T. B. Liverpool
Jump J. and T. Hargrove, Fore street
Kent E. Gregory hill, Lincolnshire
Kelly A. Worcester
Kerkham J. Acre Farm Leek, Staffordshire
Kirkpatrick J Liverpool
King W. Thorpe, Norfolk
King J. Swaffham, Norfolk
Lawton W. Whitby
Lloyd S. T. Leather lane
Lees J Ealing
Lees S. Hurst, Lancashire
Latham J. D. and J. Parry, Devonshire square
Lovegrove R. Arborfield, Berkshire
Lowcock G. jun. Crumpsell, Lancashire
Lynnell S. and W. and E. Perkins, Chatham
Mercer W. Walton le Dale, Lancashire
Matthewman, Queen street, Cheapside
Macktooll J. Worthing
Miller J. and J Miller, Holywell
[illegible]
[illegible] Lynn Norfolk
Marsden N. Manchester
M'Grougan N. Pall Mall court
Marsden J Sharples Lancashire
Marks J. Leeds
Mogeridge R. Kingston upon T[illegible]
[illegible]
street, Finsbury square
Miller I. Jun. Portsea
Molony M. City road
Mackenzie A K. and E. Abbott, Austin Friars
Nash F. Tiverton, Somersetshire
Nash J. Wootton under Edge
Naylor J. Barnsley Yorkshire
Oliver J. Newington Causeway
Pattinson G. Strand
Payne W. York street, Westminster
Pelham M. North Shields
Phillips Sir R. New Bridge street
Palmer R. Brighton
Parker B. Moore street, Birmingham
Pickering T Liverpool
Pothonier F. Corporation row, Clerkenwell
Perram J. Herham, Essex
Rowlandson S, E. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside
Randall T. East row, City road
Ridley J. Lancaster
Rore J. High street, Shoreditch
Robinson G. and S. Paternoster row
Raine J. and B. Short, Phenix brewery, Bagnigge Wells
Smith E. Derby
Starkey, Gutter lane, Cheapside
Schneider W. W. C. White Lion court, Birchin lane
Scriven J. and J. Alcester, Warwick
Sill J. and W. Watson, Liverpool
Smith J. Duke street, Old Artillery ground
Smith G Sheffield
Snasdell T. Barton Bendish, Norfolk
Spencer T. Manchester
Stockport G. Chester
Taylor M. Rudby, Yorkshire
Todhunter J. London

Taylor

Taylor T. Auſtin Friars
Taylor T. Burgh, Lincolnſhire
Tebay E. Haſtings
Tetley M. Leeds
T[illegible] W. Birmingham
Thurkle G. M. New ſtreet ſquare
Titford W. and R. Union ſtreet, Spitalfields
Thomas P. Hatfield ſtreet, Surry
T[illegible] O. Eſſex ſtreet, Strand
Williams W. Limehouſe Cauſeway
Warne W. Bedford ſtreet, Covent Garden
Wells T. Gedney dyke, Lincolnſhire
Wingh[illegible] J. Long lane
Willoughby B. and B. Thomas, Plymouth, and R. Thomas, Cheapſide
Wilks J. Union ſtreet, Bath
White T. jun. and J. [illegible] Lubbren, Great Wincheſter ſtreet
Walſh S. Hackney
Watſon J. Brooke, Norfolk
Woolfry W. Great Mary-le-bone ſtreet
Wakefield J. and E. L. Pratt, and J. Miers, Lad lane
Wardley G. Pla[illegible]les, Lancaſhire
Williams G. Church row, Limehouſe
Wilks W. Leeds
Wilcocks F. Alderſgate ſtreet
Young W. Bolton, Lincolnſhire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

Results for June. 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.88—maximum, 30.26—minimum, 29.32—range, .94 of an inch.
Mean monthly temperature, 65°.1—maximum, 88°—minimum, 44°—range, 39°.
Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .44 of an inch, which was on the 20th.
Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 25°, which was on the 9th.
Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 2.4 inches, number of changes, 11.
Monthly fall of rain, 2.205 inches—rainy days, 15—foggy, 0—snowy, 0—haily, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	1	3	1	0	7	6	8	4	0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
2	2	3	18	1	3	1

From the 1st to the 12th, the weather was unusually warm, and the atmosphere almost cloudless. The high temperature of 88° occurred about two o'clock P.M. of the 12th,—when it was very clear and serene; the evening was sultry, and indicated thunder. A few drops of rain fell; but at Eccles there were very heavy showers, so as to drench the roads. The lightning and thunder about now lowered the temperature, which, with copious falls of rain, invigorated the drooping vegetation, and gave energy to the enfeebled animal economy.
Prevailing winds—north-west and south-west.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE charm is dissolved, a reaction has succeeded, and, in despite of the *ice islands*, and the conjectures of the learned, we have at length and in turn enjoyed a summer as high in temperature as any, or most of those, which used to warm our ancestors. Harvest commenced, some ten days or a fortnight since, in the south-western counties, and will soon become general. The long-continued drought has greatly injured all the crops,—wheat, it is to be hoped, least of all, as most able to endure drought, and generally productive in dry seasons. In some, perhaps many, parts, the wheat will be undoubtedly a great crop; in others, middling, below an average; and, upon scalding gravels, and weak arid soils, the produce will be light. The wheat plant has been universally tinged with *mucor*, in consequence of atmospheric vicissitude and drought; and considerable quantities of blighted and smutted wheat may be expected. The whole of the spring crops—barley, oats, beans, peas, will be short, throughout England; in some parts, the barley will barely return seed. On the other hand, letters from various districts in Scotland represent barley and oats as probable to be the best crops, the wheats not promising to reach an average. Hay, of every species, well got, but universally light; and green food never more scarce, affording a cheerless prospect for winter. They who, having land well adapted, stocked it with *lucerne*, will have ample reason to applaud their foresight and economy. Little progress has been yet made in turnip sowing, for want of rain; and great part of the plants, already above ground, have perished, with the exception of some of the northern counties, where, some showers having opportunely fallen, large breadths of turnips have been sown, and are in a healthy and flourishing state. Hops and fruit, particularly the orchard fruits, promise to be most abundant, equal to the most productive seasons; pears and plums are said to be exceptions. Many hop plantations are as clean and pure, in leaf and bine, as the oldest planter has witnessed. The potato crop greatly in want of rain. The weather has been

been extremely favorable for the sheep shearing, and the *clip* will be most valuable, as wool is perhaps higher in price than ever known before, and still apparently advancing. Both fat cattle and lean somewhat lower; stores considerably so, on account of the want of food. Pigs scarce and dear. Milch and in-calf cows greatly in request; and horses, of good quality, at extremely high prices. The demand from abroad for English well-bred mares has been greater, within the last twelve months, than ever before experienced.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s.—Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Lamb 5s. to 6s. 6d. —Veal 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Pork 5s. to 6s. 4d.—Bacon 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Fat 4s. 10d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 94s.—Barley 38s. to 60s.—Oats 28s. to 48s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 12d. to 14d.—Hay 4l. 10s. to 9l. per load.—Clover do. 6l. to 9l.—Straw 2l. 14s. to 3l. 6s.—Best potatoes, 3l. to 4l. per ton.

Coals, in the pool, 34s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex, July 20.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JULY;
Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

THE time having arrived when, under the faith of the European *legitimates*, the foreign troops who protect the Bourbon government in France ought to be removed, and the wishes of "the universal French nation" being pretty well understood, considerable agitation exists in regard to the course to be pursued. A meeting of the sovereigns is about to take place at Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Duke of Wellington, their chief agent, has lately passed several times between London, Paris, and Brussels.

The difficulty seems to be to raise the means of sustaining these troops in their most honourable employment. The French government says, it cannot pay any longer; the British peace expenditure far exceeds the revenue, and the new Parliament cannot be relied on; while the Sovereigns have no resources out of their own dominions! The alternatives, therefore, are obvious; and the dilemma most interesting to the friends of civil liberty. How different would have been the prospects of the Bourbons, if the Proclamation from Hartwell, if the Charter, if the Declarations of Alexander, if the Treaty of Fontainbleau, or if even the last Convention of Paris, had been scrupulously respected!

GREAT BRITAIN.

We have inserted in our Provincial Intelligence the numbers at the close of the poll during the late election-contests, as matter of record; and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that never were exertions greater than have been made every where to reject the members of the late corrupt Parliament, and that they have been generally successful. Failures, wherever they took place, arose from the want of previous arrangements, from the non-formation of canvassing committees, from the deficiency of funds to convey the distant voters to the place of election, and often from the difficulty of procuring worthy candidates;—causes, which it is to be hoped will not affect future contests.

The people have, however, triumphed in this general election far beyond any other election since the accession of the house of Guelph; and, having done their duty in placing in the House of Commons AN UNMANAGEABLE MINORITY, it remains that that minority do their duty to the people. What that duty is, many of these popular representatives may affect not to know; and others, in spite of appearances, may truly not know. To remove all equivocation, we will take it on ourselves to speak for the well-informed part of our fellow citizens, and state what we conceive the people of the United Kingdom expect at this crisis, from their independent representatives:—

1. The people expect, that no supplies will be granted, and that divisions take place on every pound, pound by pound, till the Septennial Act has been repealed.

2. They expect, by the like means, that the rotten boroughs be disfranchised, and that their number of representatives distributed among the counties and unrepresented towns.

3. They expect, by the like means, that, in towns, the right of voting be conferred on the inhabitant house-holders.

4. They expect, by the like means, that the British troops be forthwith withdrawn from France, and be not again employed in regulating the governments of independent nations.

5. They expect, by the like means, that the unnecessary standing army be disbanded.

6. They

6. They expect, by the like means, to see expunged from the statute books the unjust laws of the 56th of Geo. III. cap. 22 and 23, which condemned the Emperor Napoleon to perpetual imprisonment in British custody.

7. They expect, by the like means, to see a general revision of the fiscal laws, and the removal of all those clauses which have the effect of oppressing the people, and of exposing them to vexatious penalties and extortions.

8. They expect also, that creditors shall be allowed by law to arrange with their debtors as their own proper affair, and that the law shall be made to favour such settlements, and not be rendered a means of obstruction for the purpose of transferring the property of the debtor into the pockets of lawyers.

9. They expect, also, to see some compromise take place between the monopolies of the rich, and the wants and sufferings of those who are not rich.

10. They expect, by the like means, to obtain a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.

11. They expect, by the like means, to see the Catholics of Ireland placed on a footing of civil equality with their Protestant fellow-citizens.

12. They expect, by the like means, to see the Bill of Indemnity, 58 Geo. III. cap. 6, repealed.

13. They expect that no supplies will be granted to aid the cause of foreign despotism in South America; but, if any interference take place, that the independence of the new republican governments will be maintained with all the resources of the British empire.

14. They expect, by the like means, to see the Alien Laws repealed.

15. They expect, by the like means, to see informations *ex officio* declared illegal.

16. They expect, by the like means, to see a law passed which shall cause all juries to be called from the qualified classes in exact rotation, without any packing or selecting.

17. They expect, by the like means, to see a general revision of the Penal Laws.

18. They expect, by the like means, to see the repeal of the Corn-Bill, that the necessaries of life may find their true level.

19. They expect, by the like means, to see a radical modification of the tythe system.

The following account of the net produce of all the permanent Taxes of Great Britain, taken for two years, ending respectively the 5th of January, 1817, and the 5th of January, 1818, was lately laid before the House of Commons:—

	Jan. 5, 1817.	Jan. 5, 1818.
Consolidated Customs	£2,731,7[illegible]	£[illegible],975,995
Permanent, Anno 1813	516,855	4[illegible]7,017
Isle of Man	6,180	7,144
Quarantine Duty	17,716	17,112
Canal and Dock Ditto	28,211	21,510
Temporary or War Duty, 1809 } made permanent Anno 1810.	1,030,077	1,745,212
Ditto Ditto, 1810 and 1811 } made permanent Anno 1810.	47,782	100,[illegible]6
——— Excise	15,378,106	14,026,703
British Ships, 1806	292.300	577,850
Do. Do. 1811	516,610	471.4[illegible]5
Foreign Do.	87,610	64,[illegible]04
——— Stamps, 1815	5,965,434	6,[illegible]7,[illegible]3
Lottery Licences	4,298	3,179
——— Assessed Taxes, 1808	5,782,875	6,125,584
Letter Money	1,426,000	1,[illegible]38 000
Land Taxes	1,069 417	1,1[illegible]7,[illegible]51
Hawkers and Pedlars	2[illegible] 860	25,[illegible]50
Seizures	14,518	9,447
Proffers	608	624
Compositions	—	—
Fines and Forfeitures	100	1,435
Rent of a Light house	26	6
Do. Alum Mines	864	960
Alienation Duty	3,044	2.582
Hackney Coaches and Chairs, 1711	10.692	10,800
Do. 1784	1[illegible],473	14,450
Husbandry Horses 1798	3	—
Two-wheeled Carriages 1802	400	—
Four-wheeled Do. —	—	100

			Jan. 5, 1817.	Jan. 5, 1818.
Servants	1802		—	100
Horses	—		—	100
Windows	—		—	1,100
Husbandry Horses	—		—	100
Riding Do.	—		—	100
Dogs	—		—	200
Windows	1804		7	58
Houses	—		—	117
Horses and Mules	—		1	19
Horses	—		26	16
Horse-dealers Licences	—		1	—
Servants	—		4	7
Hair Powder	—		—	—
Carriages	—		—	63
Dogs	—		2	65
10 per Cent.	1806		—	—
6d. per Lib. on Pensions	1813		1,292	—
1s. Do. Salaries	—		190	—
6d. Do. Pensions	1814		694	530
1s. Do. Salaries	—		1,879	—
6d. Do. Pensions	1815		6,180	1,380
1s. Do. Salaries	—		14,635	2,117
6d. Do. Pensions	1816		2,600	5,500
1s. Do. Salaries	—		4,000	10,300
6d. Do. Pensions	1817		—	2,000
1s. Do. Salaries	—		—	4,000
Surplus Duties annually granted, after discharging 5,000,000l. Exchequer Bills charged thereon		Sugar and Malt	550.528	1,588,265
		Tobacco	153,740	251,411
		Additional Malt	889,844	661,243
		Annual Do.	553,428	297,971
		Land Tax on Offices	58,516	45,756
			37,260.874	38,320,355
Duties annually granted to pay off 5,000,000l. Exchequer Bills charged thereon		Sugar and Malt	2,393,202	2,871,506
		Tobacco	312,734	223,803
		Additional Malt	220,604	34,226
		Annual Do.	786	—
		Land Tax on Offices	4,016	—
			40,192,218	41,4

ST. HELENA.

The moral sense of mankind continues to receive fresh outrages in the treatment of Napoleon. His unpardonable crimes are, the being beloved in the countries which he governed, and the gloriously defending the independence of France against endless confederacies of envy and malice. Outrages on the moral feelings are, however, generally attended by a strong re-action; and the character of Napoleon was never, perhaps, so generally popular, as since the ignoble sought to debase him, and since the very lowest were employed to insult him. In this case, (unless the *medical practice* be successful to which Mr. O'Meara alludes,) we candidly confess that we should not wonder, as a necessary consequence of such folly, mistaken policy, or malignity, to behold Napoleon soon re-enthroned at the Tuileries; or to hear of such a war in France and Italy as that which prevailed in Spain during the absence of Ferdinand. Malice generally defeats itself, while its very success is infamous; and magnanimity towards an enemy, whether real or supposed, usually leads to victory,—while, if unsuccessful, it is nevertheless glorious.

The following documents, which (within the month) have appeared in the Morning Chronicle, and other London papers, speak volumes on this subject.

Letter of MR. O'MEARA, *the Surgeon, to the Governor of St. Helena.*

Sir, *Longwood, April* 19, 1818.

For ten months your *Excellency* has several times manifested to me intentions to subject me to the same restrictions as the French prisoners, to which I have always refused to consent: and I must beg leave now to state, that your *Excellency* has not the right to do so, as Napoleon Bonaparte is not considered as a prisoner of war, otherwise than by virtue of an Act of Parliament; and the other French (not even the domestics) are not named in the Bill, and could not be subjected to the restrictions

restrictions which have been imposed upon them, if they had not given their consent by a written engagement, the effect of which ceases at the moment of their option, as is clearly shown by the recent departure of General Gourgaud; therefore still stronger reasons exist that an English subject cannot be submitted to such restrictions without a special and written consent on his part, to which I have always protested, and protest I will never agree to, as it would be signing the dishonour of the naval uniform, and would inevitably draw down upon me the contempt of the brother officers with whom I have the honour to serve. Therefore, in the natural state of things, neither your *Excellency* nor any other authority can subject me to restrictions contrary to the rights of an officer, and the laws of England.

I have also had the honour to observe to you, that, independent of the general guarantee of the laws, I had provided a private one in the stipulations which I had made in 1815, when Admiral Lord Keith, then commanding the channel fleet, in consequence of the request made to him by Count Bertrand that I should be attached to Napoleon, as surgeon, in place of the French surgeon whom the English government had permitted to accompany him, authorized me to do so, I begged of his lordship to give me an order in writing, which he declined doing.

I recollect perfectly well his answer, which was—"It is not in my power to order you to accept of it, as it is out of the naval service, and is a business altogether extraordinary, and must be voluntary on your part; but I, as commander in chief, will authorise you to accept of it, and I advise you most strongly to do so, as I am convinced the government will be obliged to you, and it is a situation which may, with propriety and honour, be held by an Englishman." Although it was impossible for me not to follow the advice of such a distinguished officer, nevertheless I made some stipulations, viz.—that I should be at liberty to resign, should I find the situation not to be consonant to my wishes; that I should be borne upon the navy list in my rank as surgeon, with my time going on; that I should not be paid or considered as dependant upon Napoleon Bonaparte, but as a British officer (and consequently not subject to any restrictions inflicted upon French prisoners); and I have repeatedly had the honour, verbally, to express to you, that, sooner than consent to allow my rights as an English officer to be violated, I would prefer giving in my resignation; and, as you appeared to be struck with my observations and the stipulations which I had made with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I therefore concluded that you had given up all idea of putting them in execution. When, on the 12th of this month, I received instructions contrary to my natural rights, the stipulations I had made, and the protestations which I frequently made to yourself, which you caused to be sent to me, I immediately comprehended that it was merely a way of obliging me to quit Longwood. Delicacy, my duties as a medical man, and humanity, alike ordained that, prior to quitting, I should acquaint Napoleon Bonaparte with my intention, and I did so.

In neither the army or navy is it the custom, when any officer is desirous to resign, for him to first consult his Royal Highness the Duke of York, or the first Lord of the Admiralty, touching the propriety or otherwise of his doing so, the resignation tendered direct through the proper channels is always the first intimation; therefore in sending my resignation to your *Excellency* without first consulting you, I was only acting according to the established customs of both services.

In writing the letter to Count Bertrand I have not violated the respect which I owe to your *Excellency* as head of the government, as the question contained in it has been frequently agitated before. I have not violated the Act of Parliament, or any written restriction emanating from you. An inhabitant of Longwood, I have not been subjected to the restrictions imposed upon the inhabitants of the island either with respect to passes, as I live in the house, or as to communications, because for near three years communications daily and nightly, verbally and in writing, have taken place between us. There is not a day passes that I do not see the French several times, very frequently by night, and not a week that I do not make written communications to both the masters and the servants upon medical and other subjects pertaining to physic.

I have not violated any written instructions, because I have never received any positive prohibition restraining the nature of my communications. In all the restrictions there was always a latitude, a kind of discretional power, allowed me, by stating, "that I was not ordered not to reply to Napoleon Bonaparte or to any of his family on any other subject not medical; that, if I did so, the responsibility must rest upon myself; that I had not his authority for doing so." Indeed, had a positive prohibition been given, to comply with it was evidently impracticable for any person in my situation; and, as to the responsibility, I am content to bear the whole of it.

When frequently required to act in a manner which I conceived to be incompatible with my feelings and profession, and dishonourable to me, I have had the

 honour

honour to demand clear and positive instructions in writing, in order that I might study, meditate upon, and execute them punctually; or, if I found any thing in them contrary to my conscience, to give in my resignation: I have never had any except such as were worded in the manner I have described above.

For some months I have been made to lead a most wretched life by your *Excellency* obliging me to proceed to your house twice a week, reviling me, turning me out of doors in a most ignominious manner; once, indeed, having experienced every thing except personal violence, menaced by words and looks because I did not choose to comply with verbal insinuations.

It is not for me, sir, to pretend to remain in the situation against your will; but, instead of receiving orders to that effect from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, means are taken to oblige me to quit by attacks upon my rights and personal liberty, and for several days I have been oppressed, humiliated, and dishonoured; dishonoured as much as an officer can be by an arbitrary act, and rendered by indignation nearly incapable of exercising my calling. I have therefore, sir, the honour to demand from your *Excellency*—1st. Either the rescinding of your directions of the 10th of this month, and the privilege of exercising my functions at Longwood as I have done for near three years—2d. Or to accept the resignation which I wrote as soon as I found that I was assimilated to the French prisoners, and to allow me to proceed to England—3d. Or, if it is asserted that I have committed a crime, either in writing the enclosed letter to Count Bertrand, or by having done any thing else which I am ignorant of, and which your *Excellency* has not thought proper to communicate to me, or of not having complied with verbal and obscure directions, or of having in anywise violated the Act of Parliament, I demand to be, according to the provisions of that Act, transferred to England for trial before a competent court. I further protest against any longer detention in the state of oppression in which I am, which, by rendering me incapable of following my professional avocations, necessitates my being speedily replaced at Longwood; and I appeal to the justice of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty against the violation of the terms under which I accepted the situation. I have the honour to be, sir, with all possible respect,

Your *Excellency's* most obedient humble servant,

B. O'MEARA, surgeon, R.N.

To his Excellency *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. &c. &c. Governor.*

Note written by Napoleon, in the margin of a Letter from Sir Thomas Reade to Count Bertrand, dated 25th April, 1818.

1. I gave you to understand, yesterday, when you presented this letter to me, that I would not condescend to notice it; and that you need not translate it to me, since it is not in the form which has been observed for three years.

2. This fresh outrage only dishonours this coxcomb. The King of England alone is entitled to treat with me upon an equality.

3. This crafty proceeding has one object—to prevent your exposing the criminal plot they have been contriving against my life, for these two years past

4. Thus it is, that, affecting to open the doors to claims and complaints, they shut them the closer.

5. Thus it is, that, affecting a willingness to provide me lodging, and build a house for me, I have been kept for three years in this unhealthy barn, and no building has yet been commenced.

6. Thus it is, that, affecting to allow me the liberty of riding on horseback, they prevent me from so doing, and from taking exercise, by indirect means: hence the primary cause of my illness.

7. They employ the same means to debar me from receiving any visits. They have need of obscurity.

8. Thus it is, that, after having made attempts upon my physician, having forced him to give in his resignation, rather than remain a passive instrument void of all moral feeling, they nevertheless keep him under arrest at Longwood, wishing it to be believed that I have his assistance, when they well know I cannot see him, that I have not seen him for a fortnight, and that I never shall see him unless he be set at liberty, relieved from his oppressive situation, and restored to his moral independence in what concerns the exercise of his functions.

9. Thus it is they are guilty of a characteristic falsehood in causing bulletins to be issued by a physician who has never seen me, and who is ignorant both of my constitution and my disorder; but that is well calculated to deceive the prince and people of England, and Europe.

10. They indulge in a ferocious smile at the fresh sufferings this deprivation of the assistance of art adds to this tedious agony.

11. Desire this note to be sent to Lord Liverpool, and also your letter of yesterday, with those of the 13th and 24th April, that the Prince Regent may know who my———is, and be able to publicly punish him.

12. If he does not, *I bequeath the opprobrium of my death to the reigning house of England.*

Longwood; April 27, 1818.

NAPOLEON.

EAST

EAST INDIES.

The insurrection in Ceylon is no longer confined to the right bank of the Mahavillagunga; it has broken out in the Dombina, which is on the left bank, and the rebels (as they are called,) have made their appearance in considerable force at Goodegamma, in Hewatratty, a place near Hanjeraw Seeth, on the Badullo side, within ten or twelve miles of Candy.

On the subject of the Continental wars in India, we give place to the following dispatch from the governor in council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated March 4, 1818:—

We have the satisfaction of transmitting to your honourable committee the copy of a letter to our chief secretary from the honourable Mr. Elphinstone, inclosing a copy of a dispatch he has received from Brigadier-general Smith, dated the 21st of the last month, reporting the operations of the troops under his command, and particularly his having surprised and defeated the enemy at Ashta, near Punderpoor; Bapoo Gokla, the chief of the Maratta army, and two other Sirdars, have fallen in the action, with between two and three hundred men; and the Rajah of Sattara, his brothers and mother, have, to their great satisfaction, been rescued, and brought into General Smith's camp.

We most cordially congratulate your honourable committee on the brilliant success which has thus attended the zealous and gallant exertions of the troops employed on this occasion, from which the most important consequences may be expected to result.

Badjee Row, it appears, quitted his palanquin, and, mounting his horse, fled, at an early part of the action, and is reported to have bent his course to the northward.

The following dispatches and papers, connected with the operations of your armies, are now transmitted for your information; viz.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Hislop, to the governor-general, dated January 22, in consequence of the action at Coregaum.

From the resident at Poona, dated the 16th ultimo, transmitting a report made to him by Brigadier-general Smith, of his proceedings between the 7th of January and 12th of last month.

From Sir T. Hislop to his excellency the governor-general, dated the 28th of January, on the operations of the force under the command of Brigadier-general Doveton, in the vicinity of Nagpore.

From Major-general Sir William Keir, to the adjutant-general of the Bombay army, reporting his proceedings up to the 11th ultimo, particularly the dispersion of the force of Bheema Bhye, sister of Mulhar Row Holkar, who, after acquiescing in the terms which had been proposed to her, and coming into the British camp, had proceeded to Rampoorah.

UNITED PROVINCES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

This great republic now demands the affection of every friend of liberty. With an extent of rich territory, equal to all Europe, situated in the finest climate in the globe, and with fine ports on the Atlantic and Pacific, its prospects, as an independent state, are as splendid as those of the United States of North America; and both countries, in the worn-out, corrupt, and debased state of the old continent, will serve as an asylum of Truth and Liberty, and raise the human race to an elevation of character and happiness beyond any expectations which can be formed.

The Spanish government, it seems, had sent an expedition into Chili, under a General Osorio. He contrived to surprise the republican army on the 19th of March, and compelled them to fall back to the plains of Maipo, near St. Jago. There, on the 5th of April, the attack was renewed, but after an obstinate battle, from morning till evening, the *legitimates* were routed, and all their artillery and baggage fell into the hands of the victors, who also took above 2,500 prisoners and several general officers. The republican general St. MARTIN states, that Chili is, by this glorious event, placed out of further danger; and it appears that the war will now be carried by the republicans into Peru, by sea and land.

In Venezuela, the independents have been victorious on every point. Gen. Morillo is dead of his wounds; and Brion has gained an important naval victory near Trinidad.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

General Jackson took possession of Pensacola on the 21st of May. It appears he made certain requisitions, which either were not or could not be complied with; and, in consequence, he carried the fortress by storm. The acquisition of these territories is a favourite policy with the American government: it would make the southern portion of the United States compact,—while the different stations and harbours along the Mexican Gulph would be of incalculable advantage in a maritime point of view.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

IN our last we gave the state of the poll at Westminster at the eleventh day: on the fifteenth it closed; when the numbers were as under:—

Romilly	5339
Burdett	5238
Maxwell	4808
Hunt	84

Sir Samuel Romilly was immediately chaired, but the triumph of Sir Francis Burdett did not take place till the 13th. The public entry of conquerors into Rome could not be more popular and imposing: it is impossible to convey an adequate description of a procession of which two or three hundred thousand persons lined the streets and covered the houses of the main streets of Westminster.

In the Court of King's Bench, a cause was lately heard of great importance to the public, as it respects the power assumed by the Bank of England of impounding bank-notes, supposed to be forgeries. It was an action by a pawnbroker against an inspector of bank-notes, for falsely, maliciously, and without any reasonable or probable cause, charging the plaintiff with feloniously having in his possession a forged Bank of England note for one pound, whereby the plaintiff was imprisoned twenty-four hours. Lord Ellenborough intimated, "that the sole question seems to be, whether we are to assert the rights and liberties of the people, rather than that a clerk of the Bank should be found to be in the wrong." His lordship said, "I think the commitment in this case is unfounded in law, and the man who urges a commitment under the circumstances of this case, is *in crassa ignorantia*, and that is malice." These observations produced bursts of applause.

A meeting was lately held at the Crown and Anchor, of the Anti-monopoly Committee, for the purpose of considering the effects of the licensing system, in encouraging monopoly amongst the brewers to the injury of the publicans, the keeping up the price of beer, and the deterioration of its quality. Various resolutions were passed expressive of the opinion of the meeting, as to the injurious consequences of the present system; since beer might be sold at 5d. per pot instead of 6d. and as the extra charge was equal to a Property-Tax of 10 per cent. on labourers' wages.

A fire lately broke out in Newton-street, High Holborn; it commenced in the stable of Messrs. Spencer, feather-bed makers; five houses were totally destroyed, and others much damaged.

MARRIAGES.

J. R. Jenkins, esq. of Tottenham, to Miss C. Briant, of Gould's-hill, Essex.

Mr. J. Cochran, of Holborn, to Miss E. Imray, Whitechapel.

Mr. Wm. Richardson, of Mark-lane, to Miss A. Dalton, of Orsett, Essex.

Mr. W. H. Briant, of Gould's-hill, Essex, to Miss S. Sybella Somes, of Mile End.

J. Marr Brydone, esq. of the Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Hislop, of Knightsbridge.

Mr. Charles Young, of the Borough, to Miss Co-teker, of the Paragon.

Mr. Charles Aldis, of Camberwell, to Miss Mary Judith Spence, of Hertford.

Mr. Edward Innes, of Fleet-street, to Miss Lightfoot, of Islington.

Joseph Henderson, esq. of Ludgate-hill, to Miss L. Selsby, of Walworth.

William Roffey, esq. of Mead-place, Lambeth, to Miss Larkin, of Eastgate-house, Rochester.

Frederick Devey, esq. to Miss Frances Buttivant, of Kennington.

Robert Vaughan Richards, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Chalie, of Wandsworth Common.

Mr. Deacon, of Piccadilly, to Miss Laura Oakley, of Old Bond-street.

The Rev. James Hoby, of London, to Miss Ann Ward, of Derby.

Robert James, esq. of Gutter-lane, to Miss Morris, of Chepstow.

The Rev. R. Fletcher, B.A. of Clapham Common, to Miss Louisa Thomas, of Salisbury.

The Rev. D. Lewis, to Miss Henrietta Warwick, both of Twickenham.

W. T. Brande, esq. of Albemarle-street, Secretary to the Royal Society, and Professor of Chemistry, to Miss Anna Frederica Hatchett, of Mount Clare, Surrey.

C. R. Nugent, esq. to Miss Catharina Eleanor Nash, of Guildford-street.

R. Coffin, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Nash, of Guildford-street.

R. Hope, M.D. F.L.S. to Mrs. Davies, of Upper Cadogan-place.

John Matthey, esq. of London, to Miss Elizabeth Green, of Birmingham.

William Lloyd Wharton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Fanny Jacob.

H. Weston, esq. of the Southwark bank, to Miss Elizabeth Kirby, of Kennington-green.

The Rev. W. Mather, of Dover, to Mrs. Mary Slingsby, of Old-street.

Ralph Sheldon, esq. of Weston-house, Warwickshire, to Miss Sarah Broom, of Great Titchfield-street.

Thomas Mann, esq. of Andover, to Miss Elizabeth Stubbings, of Islington.

Lord Cochrane, to Miss Catherine Corbett Barnes, late of Bryanstone-street.

At Clapham, the Rev. M. Morris Preston, of Aspeden-hall, Herts, to Miss Elizabeth Garrett.

Mr.

Mr. H. Bond, of Leicester-place, to Miss Maria Charman, late of the Adelphi.

A. Ewart, esq. of the Madras Establishment, to Miss Agnes Scott, of Pall Mall.

Mr. John Wilson, of Moorfields, to Miss L. Wilson, of Ponder's End, Enfield.

DIED.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, *J. Campbell, esq.*

In Lower Belgrave-place, Westminster, 86, *Mrs. Eliza Fisher.*

At Chelsea, *Mr. J. Holles*, late of Windmill-street, Golden-square.

At Pentonville, *Mrs. Walkinson.*

At Hadley, Middlesex, 36, *Miss Ann Frederica Cottrell.*

At Edmonton, 53, *Mr. Isaac Lemesurier.*

John Wear, esq. barrister and bencher of Gray's Inn.

At Clapham Common, 43, *J. Sprot, esq.*

Mrs. Ann Peake, wife of R. P. esq. treasurer of Drury-lane Theatre.

In Orchard-street, Portman-sq. *Dorothy Lady Filmer.*

In Walbrook, 69, *Francis Alvon, esq.*

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, *Mrs. Hardy*, widow of C. M. H. esq.

At Richmond, *Mr. John Edwards.*

At Islington, 70, *Mr. T. Cato*, of Holborn-hill.

At Hampton-court Green, *the Earl of Kerry.*

In Upper Berkeley-street, *Lady Elizabeth Richardson*, wife of Francis R. esq. of the Madras Civil Service, and daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

In Upper Gower-street, *Mrs. Drummond*, widow of G. D. esq.

At the Rookery, near Dorking, 62, *Richard Fuller, esq.* banker, of Cornhill.

At Kennington, *Capt. J. Edmunds, R.N.*

In Norton-street, *Col. John Elford*, late of Newfoundland.

In Finsbury-square, *Mrs. M. Humphries.*

At Homerton, *James How, esq.* of the Navy Office.

In the Kent-road, 49, *C. Scarborough, esq.*

In Finsbury-square, 82, *D. Mellan, esq.*

At Peckham Rye, 80, *R. Moseley, esq.*

In Red Lion-square, *Sarah Maria*, wife of the Rev. Richard Worthington, of Swindon.

Charles Brydes Woodcock, esq. formerly of Brentford.

At Camberwell, 83, *Mr. C. Gastineau.*

Charles James, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street and New Inn.

At Leamington Spa, after a short illness, 69, *Sir Thomas Bernard, bart.* of Wimpole-street, LL.D. long and deservedly celebrated for his philanthropic labours and writings, in the promotion of the various public charities and other useful institutions, of some of which he was the founder. In consequence of the death of his two elder brothers, he succeeded to the baronetage in 1809, He was twice married, but has left no issue. The title devolves to his only surviving brother, Bernard Morland, esq. of Winchendon, Bucks, member in the late and present Parliament for St. Mawes.

At Cobham Park, 66, *Harvey Christian Combe, esq.* late alderman of the Ward of Aldgate—many years a very popular representative of the city of London—sheriff in 1797—and Lord Mayor in 1800. For his distinction in life, this gentleman was indebted to his integrity as a private man, to his virtuous consistency as a politician, and for solid, though not showy, talents. For above twenty years he sat among the illustrious minority of which Fox was at the head, and was often the mover of questions of great public interest,—in which he displayed considerable knowledge. As a magistrate, his independence was equally conspicuous, and, in various other relations of life, he was at once beloved and respected. No man of his time presided at a convivial board with more urbanity and good cheer; and for many years none was more frequently called to that duty,—from the chair of the Whig Club down to that of the various charitable institutions which abound in this great city. Mr. Combe had figured as a man of fashion, and often associated with royalty in the circles of Carlton House; but, for some years past, he has been indefatigable in his attentions to the brewery carried on under the firm of Coombe, Delafield, and Co. and latterly he had been the victim of a complication of diseases, which led to his honourable retirement from public life, and finally to his death.

At Richmond, Surrey, 73, *Sir Charles Price, bart.* alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without—many years one of the representatives of the City of London—sheriff in 1801—and Lord Mayor in 1803. He was, in trade, an oil merchant, and also a banker. As a private man, he was a good husband and father: but, as a public character, he was a Tory in principle and practice; a tool of the court; and, in Parliament, a never-failing unit of those ministerial majorities whose decisions, on most great questions of public policy, we have always felt it a point of conscience to condemn.

At Windsor, *James Cobb, esq.—See Biographiana.*

In Welbeck-street, *William Burdon, esq.—See Biographiana.*

In South Audley-street, *Isaac Hawkins Brown, esq.* He was the son of the celebrated I. H. Brown, distinguished by the little canto, entitled the "Pipe of Tobacco," and other poems; amongst which, a Latin one, *De Animi Immortalitate*, is well known. Mr. Brown usually resided at Badger hall, Salop, and was, for nearly thirty years, one of the representatives of the borough of Bridgenorth in Parliament. He

He was, in private life, an amiable and respectable man, and, upon some occasions, in Parliament, during the secession of Mr. Fox, he evinced considerable independence; but his timidity prevented him from being distinguished as one of those decided senators to whom we must look as regenerators of the State. He published, in 1768, a complete collection of his father's poetical works, including the two pieces above mentioned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Hon. and Rev. JOHN NEVILLE, M.A. to the rectory of Bergh Apton, and mediety of Holveston, Norfolk, and also to the rectory of Ottley, in Suffolk.

Rev. JOHN SIMPSON SERGROVE, LL.B. to the rectory of Cooling, Kent.

Rev. HENRY ANTHONY PYE, to the rectory of Harvington.

Rev. EDWARD BULWAR, to the rectory of Sall, Norfolk.

Rev. GEORGE BYTHESEA, to the rectory of Freshford, near Bath.

Rev. JAMES GIBSON, to the rectory of Worlington, Suffolk.

Rev. SAMUEL MADDOCK, to the vicarage and parish church of Bishop's Sutton, with Ropley.

Rev. J. SUTTON, M.A. to the rectory of Oakley Parva, and vicarage of Weekley, Northamptonshire.

Rev. HENRY BUTLER PACEY, D.D. to the rectory of Alderkirk cum Fossdike, Lincolnshire.

Rev. THOMAS WESTMORELAND, M.A. to the vicarage of Sandal Magna.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Consisting of Memoirs of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

⁂ In this Article it is proposed to record Biographical Facts, and not mere verbal Eulogies, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.

WILLIAM BURDON, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was born at Newcastle upon Tyne in 1764, and educated at the grammar school of that town, whence he was removed to Emanuel College Cambridge. He took the degree of M.A. and became fellow in 1788. But, not choosing to take orders, he resigned his fellowship in 1796; and, in 1798, married the daughter of Lieut. Gen. Dickson, who died in 1806. As a coal-owner, he resided part of the year at Hartford near Morpeth; the remainder of his time was spent in London.

His publications on political and constitutional subjects are numerous. His principal work is entitled "*Materials for Thinking*," in 2 vols. 1803, which passed through several editions; it contains information respecting the most conspicuous characters of the French Revolution. To this work, another edition of which is just announced with many alterations, must be added, as flowing from his prolific pen, "Three Letters to the Bishop of Landaff, 1795." "Examination of the Merits and Tendency of the Pursuits of Literature, two parts, 8vo. 1790." "A Vindication of Pope and Gralton from the Attacks of an Anonymous Defamer, 8vo. 1799." "Various Thoughts on Politics, Morality, and Literature, 8vo. 1800." "Unanimity in the present Contest recommended, 8vo. 1803." "Advice addressed to the Lower Ranks, 1803." "The Life and Character of Bonaparte, 12mo. 1804." "Letters on the Affairs of Spain, 1809." "A Constitution for the Spanish Nation, from the Spanish of Estrado, 1810." "Introduction to the History of the Revolution in Spain, from the Spanish of Estrado, 1810." "Treatise on the Privilege of the House of Commons, 8vo. 1810." "Examination of the Dispute between Spain and her American Colonies, 8vo. 1811." "Letters on the Annual Subscriptions to the Sons of the Clergy, 8vo. 1811." "Cobbett and the Reformers impartially examined, 1813."

Mr. Burdon was proverbial for his kindness to the destitute: his charity was equalled by his integrity,—which was of the most inflexible kind, and which no certainty of personal advantage, however great, could, for an instant, induce him to compromise. Having said this, we lament to state, that, had he been less vacillating in his political opinions, we should feel more disposed to bestow our approbation on this part of his character. To us, accustomed to adopt an uniform and decided mode of thinking and writing, it is difficult to divine those latent springs of human action which, in their operation, confound our reason and awaken our sorrow.

He died at his residence in Welbeck-street, at the age of fifty-three, deservedly and sincerely lamented by his domestic circle, as a loss which is to them irreparable.

DR.

DR. ADAMS.

In our last number we had the painful task of announcing to the medical world the death of Dr. Joseph Adams, on the 20th of June last.

Dr. J. Adams was born in London of a highly respectable family; his father, an eminent apothecary in the city, selected him for his successor, though his youngest son, from his early attachment to classical studies,—an attachment which continued through life, although he never allowed it to engross more than a proper share of his attention. Of studious and retired habits, his education during his apprenticeship must have been eminently fitted to qualify him for the part he was to act in future life. After that period, he studied chiefly under Dr. David Pitcairn and Mr. Pott, at St. Bartholomew's; and, subsequently, under Dr. Saunders at Guy's, and Mr. Hunter at St. George's. Mr. Hunter's theories (novel, ingenious, and profound,—but exhibited to the world in an uncouth phraseology,) had hitherto been neglected by many who might have understood them, and, by others, only studied for the purposes of misrepresentation and virulent attack; and, it was peculiarly fortunate for the interests of medical science, that they took deep root in a mind like that of Dr. Adams, equally capable of elucidating and defending them; and, it is a singular fact, that none of those who had found that they could attack Mr. Hunter with impunity have ever ventured to answer his defender.

We do not conceive that we are injuring the memory of Dr. A. by stating that the energies of his body were not equal to those of his mind, nor that his labours in the closet still farther tended to incapacitate him for the personal and active labour—we had almost said drudgery, of an apothecary. His success in practice after the death of his father not answering his expectations, he was readily persuaded by his friends, and particularly the late Dr. Saunders, to obtain a diploma, and settle in the island of Madeira, where a physician seemed to be wanted. In that island, he succeeded in rendering an important service to the invalids of this country, by improving every means of accommodation: there too he was enabled, from actual observation, to draw the distinguishing marks between true Elephantiasis or Syrian Leprosy, and Grecian Leprosy, and give to the world what has been shewn by every subsequent observation to be a standard description of the former disease.

During Dr. Adams' absence from England, the cow-pox (which he had first introduced to the world—vide *Morbid Poisons*, 1st edit.) had contributed to increase the attention paid to the subject of Morbid Poisons, and a second edition was loudly demanded. To publish this, and render it more complete by personal observations on the nature of sivvens, Dr. A. returned to this country. His arrival took place at a time fortunate for the interests of medical science; the death of Dr. Woodville had left open the office of physician to the small-pox hospital, and Dr. Adams was called to fill his place; every difficulty in the regulations of the hospital, and the bye-laws of the college, was done away, and he immediately fixed his permanent residence in London. From this time, Dr. Adams' life was less varied by incident; he continued advancing in reputation and practice till his death. In the year 1809, he was elected fellow of the Linnean Society, and, on the death of Dr. Lettsom, president of the Medical and Philosophical Society of London; of the former of which he had long been a member, as well as of the *Soc. Medicale d'Emulation* of Paris.

The accident which, at least, accelerated the death of Dr. Adams, was a compound fracture of the leg, from a fall whilst walking on his estate at Holloway, on the 7th of June; it had united by the first intention, and every thing appeared to go on in the most satisfactory manner till an hour preceding his death, when he appeared rather restless, but continued to see his friends and converse with his usual liveliness: he took his dinner at five in the afternoon, and expressed himself as "very comfortable," but shortly afterwards was seized with cold sweat and fainting; he appeared to revive for a few minutes, but soon relapsed, and gradually ceased to breathe at seven o'clock in the evening on the 20th of June, 1818. In private life Dr. Adams will long be remembered with respect and affection; not only his widow and more immediate relatives will feel their loss, but a large circle of friends to whom his many good qualities had endeared him,—humane, benevolent, liberal: by his friends, by his pupils, by the poor, his memory will long be cherished, and by all classes to whom his name was known his death will be esteemed a public calamity.

JAMES COBB, ESQ.

Secretary to the East India Company, was born in 1756. He wrote many pieces for the stage, the first of which "Strangers at Home," a comic opera, appeared in 1786. He afterwards successively wrote, "English Reading, 1787." "The First Floor," a farce, 1787. "Love in the East," a comic opera, 1788. "The Doctor and Apothecary," a farce, 1788. "The Haunted Tower," a comic opera, 1789. Ramah Droog," 1800. "A House to be Sold," a musical piece, 1803. He also wrote

wrote the songs to the "Siege of Belgrade," the "Pirates," and the "Shepherdess of Cheapside;" and we believe also some other pieces for the stage, which have not been printed. Some of the pieces, above mentioned, obtained, at the time of their acting, a considerable share of the public applause; but we believe that the attacks of some later wits upon Mr. Cobb's character as a dramatist, have somewhat diminished the attractions of his pen.

He married, in 1800, Miss Stanfell, of Fratton, Hampshire; and in private life, and in his situation as secretary to the East-India Company, a place which he filled with credit for a long series of years, was a worthy and respectable man. He died on the first day of June, at Windsor, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, in the sixty-third year of his age.

MR. COURTENAY,

Late M.P. for Appleby, a Lord of the Treasury, &c.

THIS gentleman is said to have been descended from a younger branch of the family of William Courtenay, Viscount Courtenay,—a house so illustrious in point of lineage, that Gibbon, in his celebrated historical work, has dedicated a long dissertation to illustrate it. Sir Wm. Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, in the county of Devon, having become the male representative of this great house, on the demise of the Marquis of Exeter in 1566, in 1588 joined with several English noblemen and gentlemen in a plan to send over settlers, "for the better planting of Ireland;" and thus laid the foundation of that immense estate which, until lately, was enjoyed by his posterity.

John Courtenay, descended most probably from one of these "settlers," was born in Ireland, and, to the latest period of his life, bore testimony to the place of his birth, by a certain Hibernian accent, which gave a considerable degree of quaintness to his jokes, and added fresh poignancy to his wit. After receiving a good education in his native land, he obtained a commission in the army; and, either by good or ill fortune—for the fact must be allowed to be equivocal—became acquainted with, and was patronised by, the first Marquis Townshend; who became viceroy of the sister kingdom in 1767, and remained there until 1772.

The subject of this brief memoir was a frequent guest at the Castle, and either followed or accompanied his noble friend to England. On the latter obtaining the office of master-general of the Ordnance, soon after his return, he did not forget his witty and faithful adherent; on the contrary, he appointed him his secretary, and thus gave a new direction to his career. In addition to this, he also nominated him one of the members for Tamworth, a borough in which that nobleman is said to have possessed and exercised great influence, although a peer of the realm in 1780.

On this occasion, Mr. Courtenay was of course obliged to assume the same political line as his protector; for we find him at one time supporting the American war by employing all his powers of ridicule against the opponents of ministers. On the 20th of February, 1781, he spoke in favour of the Civil List Bill, which added new influence to the crown; and, on this occasion, endeavoured to turn its adversaries into ridicule, on account of their pretended patriotism. "The cry of, O Liberty! O virtue! O my country!" observes he, "has been the incessant, pathetic, and fallacious topic of former oppositions; as for the present, they must of course be supposed to act on better and far purer motives! They, doubtless, weep over their falling country; and yet the patriot's, like the poet's, eye, 'in a fine frenzy rolling,' deigns at times to cast a wistful squint on the riches and honours enjoyed by ministers, and those they are pleased to term their venal supporters. And, if I were not apprehensive," adds he, "of hazarding a ludicrous allusion (which is always improper on a serious subject), I would compare their conduct to the sentimental alderman's, in one of Hogarth's prints, who, when his daughter is expiring, wears, indeed, a parental face of woe, grief, and solicitude—but all this grimace is put on for no other purpose than to secure her diamond ring, which he is in the very act of drawing gently from her finger!"

Notwithstanding this sally, he soon after frankly asserted, that "the American war was neither wise, politic, nor expedient;" and it must be fairly allowed, that he confined his support of ministers in so far as the country was engaged in hostilities with France and Spain.

When his friend the Earl of Townshend was accused, by Colonel Barre, of continuing the useless fortifications at Portsmouth and Plymouth, he lamented that this attack should have been made by a gallant veteran, who, like Serjeant Kite, in the comedy of the "Recruiting Officer," was accustomed "to eat ravelins for breakfast, and pick his teeth with pallisadoes!" Immediately after this, Lord North was driven from office, by repeated votes of the House of Commons; and Lord Townshend and Mr. Courtenay retired with him. No sooner did this event take place, than the ex-master-general and his secretary immediately opened a red-hot battery, in each house of Parliament, on the Duke of Richmond, whom they, in their turn, accused of extravagance beyond example, and an expenditure hitherto unequalled in the annals of this country.

At length, in consequence of the ever-memorable

memorable coalition, Lord North and Mr. Fox obtained possession of the Treasury Bench, where the subject of this memoir sat also, until they were all obliged to retire, in consequence of the miscarriage of the India Bill, owing, as has been said, to the personal interposition of the sovereign. This ill-fated measure having rendered them generally obnoxious, they withdrew, greatly to the satisfaction of the nation at large; and from that time Mr. Courtenay appears to have acted strenuously and uniformly with opposition.

He was among the first to recognize the cruelty and injustice of the slave trade; and, in 1791, delivered one of his best speeches in support of Mr. Wilberforce's motion for its abolition. "Every member," observes he, "ought to recollect, that on his vote this night depends the happiness of millions: that it is in his power to repress the most odious traffic that ever disgraced mankind; to sanction a measure, the beneficial effects of which will be felt over an extensive quarter of the globe; and which will sow the seeds of civilization, and establish the first principles of humanity, in regions where they were formerly unknown."

This gentleman also hailed the dawn of the French revolution as an event auspicious to the happiness of mankind; and, when Mr. Pitt, in 1793, proposed to declare war, without deigning to assign any reason, he treated him as an apostate from his former principles and professions. He, at the same time, played off his wit on Mr. Canning, whose interested attachment to the minister, according to him, had at length fixed his uncertain vote and his varying opinions:—

"Thus a light straw, whirl'd round with
ev'ry blast,
Is carried off in some dog's tail at last."

In 1794 he appears to have visited the House of Correction in Cold-Bath Fields, which he termed, "the Bastille;" and, in a speech in the House of Commons, he stated some of the many enormities committed there: "A person of the name of Smith, who was confined for a libel, had been immured in a cell, where he was not only deprived of the means of supporting his wife and children by his industry, but his health had been destroyed, and his mind perhaps deranged." He next stated the case "of a hackney-coachman, who had been detained six months in this odious prison, on the complaint of a gentleman, for refusing to take a fare, when his horses were lamed, and unfit for work! If such a piece of injustice," added he, "had been committed by Robespierre, what indignation and clamour would have been excited!" After some apposite allusions to the "vital Christianity" of Mr. Wilberforce, who was always busied in "redressing distant wrongs," he observed, "that Governor Aris, and his reverend coadjutors in the magistracy, perhaps kindly subjected their prisoners to so much unnecessary pain in this world, that less punishment might be inflicted on them in the next."

Mr. Courtenay having been returned for Appleby in 1796, in 1797 supported Mr. (the present Earl) Grey, in his plan for a reform in the House of Commons; and, during the remainder of his parliamentary career, he steadily voted against all the measures and projects of Mr. Pitt.

At length, like Belisarius, grown old in the service of his country, he finally retired from the fatigue of late hours and prolonged debates; and on this occasion, by the unexampled liberality of a Kentish earl, was permitted to *name* his successor. From this period until his death, which occurred in 1816, Mr. Courtenay has resided chiefly in the metropolis, on a small annual income, just sufficient to supply his wants, and enable him to pass his old age, if not in luxury, at least in independance. He had married early in life, and has left behind him a son, bred to the church, and two daughters; one of whom married the late Mr. Johnson, a banker, who had been in India; the other is the wife of Mr. L. D. Campbell.

In 1786 he published a poetical review of the literary and moral character of Samuel Johnson; in 1790 he produced his Philosophical Reflections on the French Revolution, addressed to Dr. Priestley; in 1793 he addressed Mr. Burke on the same fruitful theme; and in 1794 appeared several poetical epistles from Paris, Rome, and Naples.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN the city of Durham three candidates started,—Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Wharton, and Mr. Allan; but, at the close of the first day's poll, Mr. Allan resigned:

Taylor	154
Wharton	113
Allan	9

Married.] Mr. George Gallon, to Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips.—Mr. Wear, to Miss E. Douglas.—Mr. James Gosman, to Miss Mary Glover: all of Newcastle.—Mr. Thomas Fox, of Durham, to Miss Sarah Clark, of Seaton Ross.—Mr. Gilbert Steel, of Durham, to Miss Bainbridge, of Hylton Ferry.—Thomas Hutchinson, esq. of North Shields, to Miss Prudence Carr, of Ford. —Mr. Joseph White, of North Shields, to Miss

Miss Maria Hopper, of Newcastle.—Mr. Lancelot Johnson, to Miss Elizabeth Syer, both of Barnardcastle. — Mr. William Aynsley, of Darlington, to Miss Dorothy Moor.—Mr. Thomas Russell, to Miss Frances Temperley.—Mr. Matthew Dunn, to Miss Ridley.—Mr. Edward Baty, to Miss Jane Latham: all of Hexham.—Andrew Gibson, esq. M.D. to Miss Elizabeth Annett, of Alnmouth.—Mr. Henry Debord, of North Blyth, to Miss Catharine Rowell, of Weddrington Steads.—Mr. G. R Hutton, of Shincliff, to Miss Jane Metcalf, of Newcastle.—Mr. John Elliott, of Otterborn, to Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Davey Shield. — Mr. William Hamilton, of Rock's Bushes, to Miss Isabella Nixon, of Newton.—Mr. William Coats, of West Pitts, to Miss Isabella Bland, of Barnardcastle.—Mr. Thomas Lilly, of East Ord, to Miss Eleanor Thompson, of Tweedmouth. — Mr. T. Greenwell, esq. of Ford, to Miss Smales, of Durham.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Northumberland-street, 71, Mrs. Mary Cook.—22, Mr. William Haswell.—Mr. Peel.—At North Shore, Mr. Ralph Gibbon.—In Pilgrim-street, 85, Mrs. Margaret Meggison.—34, Mr. Joseph Longstaff.

At Gateshead, 75, Mr. George Wilkinson.—Mr. Wetherby, much respected.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Headlam, wife of T. H. esq.

At Durham, 30, Mr. Lawrence Harvey, respected.—71, Hawdon Phillipson Rowe, esq.

At North Shields, 27, Mrs. Ann Pearson.—93, Mrs. Jane Davidson.—39, Mrs. Mary May.—86, Mrs. Rebecca Gibson.—90, Mrs. Mary Ward.—34, Mr. J. Wood.—80, Mrs. Dorothy Lamshaw.

At Bishopwearmouth, 24, Miss Margaretta Barnes.—64, Mrs. T. Reed.—65, Mr. William Friend.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. John Blekinson.—Mrs. Margaret Bell.

At Sunderland, 47, Mr. Joseph Usher.

At Stockton, Mrs. R. Jaques.

At Tynemouth, 67, John Davidson, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland, much and deservedly respected.

At Alnwick, 63, Mr. James Galloway.—Mrs. Mary Chambers.

At Bedlington, 83, Mr. Matthew Catchside.—At Mill Hills, Haydon Bridge, 32, Mrs. A. Wailes. — At Lennell-house, Patrick Brydone, esq. F.R.S.—At Twezelcastle, 81, Sir Francis Blake, bart. regretted.—At Lowick, Mrs. Jameson, wife of Mark J. esq. town clerk of Berwick.—At Swalwell, 26, Miss Jane Forster.—At Wolviston, 84, Mr. Appleby.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Three candidates were nominated for Carlisle, Mr. Curwen, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Parkins; after some strong efforts on all sides, Mr. Parkins declined. The numbers stood,—

Curwen	250
Graham	225
Parkins	49

Sir James Graham with difficulty made his escape from the people.

The contest for Westmoreland, between Lord Lowther, Col. Lowther, and Mr. Brougham, was unexampled in severity:—

	Mr. Brougham.	Ld. Lowther.	Col. L.
Plumpers	823	13	4
Total Voters	889	1211	1157

Declared majority for Col. Lowther 268

The Lowther family have, therefore, succeeded in their first rencontre with Mr. Brougham. He threatens them with a second; and, if his politics are less equivocal, his success cannot be doubted.

Married.] Mr. Robert Gibson, to Miss Hannah Cowen.—Mr. William Wilson, to Miss Ann Stewart.—Mr. Richard Jackson, to Miss Mary Pattenson: all of Carlisle.—Mr. John Mallison, to Miss Susannah Bell.—Mr. John Hodgson, to Miss Priscilla Hodgson: all of Penrith.—Mr. George Studholme, to Miss Elizabeth Graves, both of Wigton.—John Walker, esq. of Woodside, Maryport, to Miss Allenby, of Flimby.—Mr. Archibald Smith, to Miss Reid, both of Langholm.

Died.] At Carlisle, in English-street, 65, Mrs. Mary Richardson, suddenly.—In Scotch-street, Mrs. Matthews.—31, Mr. John Chambers.—55, Mr. John Cowen.

At Workington, 42, Mr. William Lancaster.

At Penrith, 22, Miss Jane Mary.—88, Mrs. Tolson.—72, Mrs. Mary Routledge.

At Brampton, Mrs. R. Gibson.

At Wedholm-hill, 60, Mr. William Lightfoot.—At Campsall, 70, Mr. Richard Pease.—At Cumwhinton, Mrs. Eleanor Thompson.—At Dockray, Mrs. Kay.

YORKSHIRE.

The election for York closed, after four days' hard polling,—in which much bodily injury was suffered. The numbers stood:—

Hon. L. Dundas	1446
Sir M. M. Sykes, bart.	1276
W. B. Cooke, esq.	1055

Mr. Cooke was invited by a numerous body of freemen, and his cause was the popular one.

The election for Hull was vigorous and spirited: the candidates,—Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Graham, (son of the member for Carlisle, but opposed to his father in politics,) and Mr. Staniforth. The numbers stood,—

Mitchell	1324
Graham	1074
Staniforth	1036

A scrutiny was demanded, and granted: it ended in the establishment of Mr. Graham.

Graham. Mr. Graham was the popular candidate.

The cause of independence has obtained a victory at Boroughbridge. The Duke of Newcastle has been accustomed to consider this as his close borough; but his Grace's candidate was thrown, and M. Lawson and G. Mundy, esqrs. were returned by the electors.

The Lunatic Asylum for the West Riding, erected near Wakefield, which has cost upwards of 40,000*l.* is now opened, and ready for the reception of 150 patients.

Married.] Mr. William Cooper, jun. of York, to Miss Gray, of Hull.—Mr. William Briggs, to Miss Sarah Rust.—Mr. Samuel Mann, to Miss Sarah Fell.—Mr. S. Mason, to Miss M. Burnett: all of Hull.—Mr. Parker, of Hull, to Miss Watson, of Heighton.—Mr. John Fearn, jun. of Hull, to Miss Elizabeth Williamson, of Welton.—Mr. Sutcliff Nelson, to Miss Mary Ann Butterworth.—Mr. Thomas Fletcher, to Mrs. Huggon:—Mr. Charles Fearne, to Miss Sophia Bury: all of Leeds.—Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Halifax, to Mrs. Thorburn, of Wakefield.—Mr. John Lightfoot, of Halifax, to Miss Mary Brooke, of Great Gomersall.—Mr. Heap, to Miss Brice, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Berry, of Huddersfield, to Miss Widdop, of Netherton.—Mr. James Metcalfe, of Bradford, to Miss Ann Hill, of York.—Mr. Francis Flogg, to Miss Ketson, both of Birstall.—The Rev. G. Winter, curate of Cleckheaton, to Miss Rebecca Goodyear, of Wakefield.—The Rev. Thomas Hutton, of Pocklington, to Miss Laird, of Pudsey.—Mr. William Carlill, of Brantingham, to Miss Elizabeth Fetter, of Hull.—Mr. William Dearden, of Malton, to Miss Thyrza Woodhouse, of Nottingham.—Mr. John Petty, of Beeston, to Miss Elizabeth Hurst, of Leeds.—T. D. Shilito, esq. of Beall, to Miss Myra Boyes, of Eastburne.—Mr. Matthew Brown, of Horbury, to Mrs. Sharpe, of Holm Wood.—Mr. Joseph Batley, of Holm Firth, to Miss Hannah Armitage, of Honley.—Mr. John Audsley, of Horton, to Miss Mary Heron, of Sowerby.

Died.] At York, 71, Mr. James Benson, a common-councilman for Monk Ward.—At Hull, 21, Mr. John Pinder.—35, Mrs. Elizabeth Pettingell.—In Dock-street, 87, Mr. John Consitt, greatly respected.—Capt. Mott, R.N.—In Sykes-street, 70, Mrs. Mary Brummett.—In Daggerlane, 90, Mr. William Belgrave.—78, Mr. James Wheat.—James Wilson, esq.—66, Mr. William Sisson, sen. justly regretted.—79, Mrs. Coates.—69, Mr. John Cook.

In Sculcoates, 65, Mrs. Mary Bolton, much lamented.

At Leeds, Mrs. W. Cowell.—42, Mrs. Hannah Walker.—Mrs. W. Johnson.—67, Mr. Thomas Hodgson.—21, Mrs. Elizabeth Radcliffe.—60, Mr. John Nixon, merchant, deservedly regretted.

At Halifax, Mr. Robert Welsh.—Mr. Thomas Gregory.

At Huddersfield, 23, Mr. Joseph Brooks, much respected.

At Scarborough, 88, Mr. Philip Beverley.—At Knaresborough, 74, Mr. William Young, much respected.

At Wakefield, 63, Mr. Mitchell, deservedly respected.

At Pontefract, 28, Miss Catharina Maria Perfect, highly esteemed.

At Beverley, at an advanced age, Mrs. Sterne, widow of Richard S. esq.—Mr. George Lambert.—47, Mrs. Mary Sunman, deservedly regretted.—At Alford, 60, Mr. William Darkins.—At Beverley-park, 80, Mrs. W. Wallis.—At North Cave, 45, the Rev. John Petch, vicar, deservedly respected.—At Paley-green, near Settle, 70, William Preston, esq.—At Bramley, 39, Mr. Isaac Newton.—At Rawdon, 96, Mr. John Lane.—At Barnsley, Mrs. Cockshaw.—At Clifton, 26, Mrs. Mary Walker.—At Knottingby, at an advanced age, Mr. William Sharp, much respected.

At Portobello, near Sheffield, 62, Mr. Joseph Youle, teacher of the mathematics. Mr. M. was a self-taught mathematician, and his attainments in many branches of science would have honoured the most exalted station in the literary world.

LANCASHIRE.

Hardly inferior to any for public fervor was the contest for Liverpool; but, owing to the management of the committees of Mr. Canning and Gen. Gascoyne,—by coalescing and splitting votes,—these were returned; yet, from the state of the poll, which we subjoin, it will be seen that Lord Sefton's friends polled considerably more men than either of the other candidates:—

	Seft.	*Can.*	*Gasr.*
1207 freemen polled at Lord Sefton's bar: of these 49 split to Canning, and 2 to Gascoyne, thus..........	1207	49	2
869 freemen polled at Mr. Canning's bar: of these 642 split to Gascoyne, and 64 to Sefton, thus..	64	869	642
800 freemen polled at Gen. Gascoyne's bar: of these 736 split to Canning, and 9 to Sefton, thus ..	9	736	800
Total......	1280	1654	1444

Thus Liverpool, with all its good intelligence, has been unable to emancipate itself, and has been obliged to submit again to be represented by the most machiavelian or servile politicians in the House

House of Commons. This misfortune does not result, however, from any paucity of public spirit or numbers; but solely from defect of timely arrangements, and the unhappy choice of candidates in the patriotic interest. The issue of another contest cannot be doubtful, if committees are now formed, and a canvas is forthwith commenced in favour of any two resident friends of liberty.

At Preston, Dr. Crompton polled 1200; Mr. Hornby, 800; and Mr. Horrocks, 800; yet these, by exchanging their second votes, gained their election, and out-numbered the patriotic candidate.

Married.] Mr. William Holgate, to Miss Mary Stolfox.—Mr. Major Hurst, to Miss Ann Bradbury.—Mr. Robert Gray, to Miss Jackson.—Mr. Goadsby, to Miss Bottomley.—Mr. Badcock, to Miss Elizabeth Whitehead: all of Manchester.—Mr. John Battersby, of Manchester, to Miss Sarah Whitworth, of Bury.—Mr. William Beardmore, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Hannah Evans, of Mansfield Woodhouse.—Mr. John Whitehead, of Manchester, to Miss Sarah Pott, of Stockport.—John Harrison, esq. of Chorley, to Miss Sandford, of Manchester.— Mr. C. Bury, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Pauldin, of Over Peover. — Mr. John Parry, to Miss Hannah Mason, of St. James's-street — Mr. G. Johnson, to Miss E. Taylor.—Mr. Highfield, to Miss Wedgwood. — Mr. Thomas Park, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. John Yates, of Brownlow-street, to Miss Elizabeth Atkins. — Mr. Thomas Bunnell, to Miss Mary Ball: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Hugh Cumming, of Liverpool, to Miss Pearson, of Atherton.—Mr. Joseph Stubbs, of Warrington, to Miss Crosbie, of Cherdley.—Mr. J. Hanby, of Blackburn, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, of St. Helen's.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mr. Richard Johnson, county treasurer.

At Manchester, 40, Mr. John Hutton, of Hunt's Bank.

At Liverpool, in Bold-street, 77, James White, esq. formerly of Jamaica.—In Pitt-street, 56, Mr. Cuthbert Cardwell.—Mr. Thomas Jones, master of the Dry Dock.— Mr. John Williams. — 40, Mrs. Mary Carter, Old Dock — 55, Isaac Burgess, esq. of the Customs.—70, Mrs. Isabella Perry.

At Preston, Mrs. Winstanley, wife of John W. esq.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Cranke.

At Higher Ardwick, 57, Mrs. Stockwell, highly respected. — At Ashton in the Willows, 85, William Birchall, one of the Society of Friends. — At Rose-hill, near Manchester, 52, Adam Murray, esq.—At Rose-hill, Little Woolton, 76, Thomas Rawson, esq.—At Cleetwood, 44, Mrs. Alice Seddon.—At Newnham, 67, Mr. John Nash.

CHESHIRE.

Four candidates started for Chester,—the young Lord Belgrave, with General Grosvenor, his relative; and, opposed to these, Sir John Grey Egerton, the late member, and a Mr. Williams. Never was local party-spirit carried higher. The long-standing interest of the Grosvenor family seemed to be the point of popular attack: but the two former prevailed; and the numbers at the close of the poll were—

Belgrave	813
Grosvenor	737
Egerton	606
Williams	523

As Lord Grosvenor acts a noble part in Parliament, the friends of liberty were much divided.

Married.] William Field, esq. to Miss Ann Eltoft.—Mr. Franks, to Miss Sarah Dale: all of Chester.—The Rev. J. Harrison, of Chester, to Mrs. Mitchell, of Stockport.—Mr. George Bramwell, of Stockport, to Miss Jane M'Lellan, of Mansfield.—Mr. G. Wade, of Nantwich, to Miss Beckett, of Middlewich.—Mr. Fryer, of Witton-street, Northwich, to Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. Pearson, of Altrincham, to Miss Andrews, of Myrtle-grove, Northen. —Mr. Hatton, of Aston, to Miss Green, of Beech-hill, Northwich.

Died.] At Chester, 80, Mrs. Lloyd.—Mr. J. Jackson.—77, Catherine Maria, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Cotton, Dean of Chester, and aunt to Lord Combermere. —85, John Dyson, esq. senior alderman, deservedly regretted.—In Abbey-square, Mrs. Rowlands.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Vennett, wife of the Rev.——V.—72, Mrs. Allanson.

At Sandbach, 41, Mr. Francis Swindell, universally respected.

At Godley, 68, Mr. William Turner, universally respected.—At Ollerton, Josiah Potts, esq. — At Flooker's-brook, Thomas Beckwith, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Alexander Muirhead, of Buxton, to Miss Jackson, of Fazeley.—Mr. R. Astley, of Whitefield, to Miss Bakewell, of Leicester. — Mr. Thomas Doxey, of Hilton Common, to Miss Smedley, of Hugglescote.

Died.] At Derby, Thomas Barber, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Chesterfield, Robert Waller, esq. town's solicitor, respected.

At Ashborne, 48, Mr. John Hemsworth, greatly respected.

At Heath, Mrs. Goodwin.—At Quarndon, 25, Miss Mary Wilson, highly esteemed.—At Litchurch, 84, Mrs. Smith, late of Fulham.—At Elton, 47, Mr. William Ashmore.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

After a most arduous struggle, Mr. Birch

Birch and Lord Rancliffe were returned for Nottingham. At the close of the poll the numbers were—

Birch	2228
Rancliffe	1863
Smith	1840

A scrutiny was demanded by the latter candidate, but refused.

On Tuesday, April 28, as some boys were amusing themselves with digging in the rock at the back of Standard-hill, they made a small opening therein, which they found to be the original entrance into a room, or cave, hewn in the solid rock. Its dimensions are about eight feet by nine, with a rock bench or settle running round, the roof supported by a neatly wrought column of the same material, on which and the sides are several rude drawings, dates, initials, crosses, croslets fitched, and other devices,—the dates 1570, 1637, 1639, 1640. A rude oaken image, about five feet in length, was dug out of the sand on one side the entrance, and on each side is a narrow loop-hole.

Married.] Mr. Lee, to Miss Mary Salmon, of Stoney-street.—Mr. Nathan Sulley, to Miss Ann Richards.—Mr. James Marston, to Miss E. Forster, of Parliament-street: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Chamberlain, to Miss Burgess; both of Newark.—Mr. M'Lellan, to Mrs. Croft, both of Mansfield.—Capt. Miluerman, R.N. of Mansfield Woodhouse, to Miss Shephard, of Mausfield.—Mr. Joseph Jarvis, of Whaley, to Miss Bunting, of Langwith.—Mr. Joseph Fox, of Pleasley, to Miss Marshall, of Teversall.

Died.] At Nottingham, 76, Mrs. Hardwick, widow of James H. esq.—In Park-row, Mr. Cozens.—In Long-row, 48, Mr. John Firth.—In Parliament-street, 45, Mr. Joseph Vick

At Newark, 62, Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong.—Mrs. Cramperu.—Mr. Skinner.—At Beeston, 63, Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, deservedly regretted.—At Tuxford, Mr. Statley.—At Truswell, 21, Mr. John Hall.—At New Retford, 64, Mr. Robert Brown, highly esteemed.—At Calverton, 82, Mr. George Foster.—At South Leverton, Mrs. Holmes, widow of the Rev. John H.—At East Retford, Mrs. Jane Wilson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

There were three candidates for this county,—the Hon. M. Pelham, Sir Robert Heron, and Mr. Chaplin. After three days' sharp conflict, Sir Robert was obliged to decline; when the numbers stood—

Pelham	3693
Chaplin	3069
Heron	2653

The Hon. P. R. D. Burrell and Mr. W. A. Madocks have been again returned for the borough of Boston, after an arduous struggle. At the close, the numbers were—

Burrell	299
Madocks	288
Ellis	270

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Coningby, on the 6th of last February,—which lasted some seconds. A noise like the subterraneous firing of cannon was heard at the time, and the windows of the houses in the town were much shaken. At the same time, a similar phenomenon was experienced at the east end of Holderness, where the noise strongly resembled that of horses running away with a waggon; and it is said that the drivers of several teams drew up to the road side, to make way for what they supposed the cause of the sound. A gentleman, who, with his servant and labourer, were in the neighbourhood of Trentfall, about fifty miles from Coningby, also heard the noise. It lasted about two minutes; and at first consisted of noises exactly resembling gun shots at equal distances of about a second, each loud and distinct: afterwards it fell away to a kind of grumbling, which gradually ceased. The noise appeared to shift in a direction from east towards the south.

Married.] Mr. T. Burbidge, to Miss M. Smith, both of Grantham.—Mr. Evans, of Kirkhallam, to Miss Charlotte Doubleday, of Nottingham.

Died.] Of an apoplectic fit, 45, the Rev. Field Flowers, rector of Partney.

At Croxton vicarage, 73, Mrs. N. Pryme.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

It is forty-three years since the county of Leicester was contested. Mr. W. L. Keck, (says the Nottingham Review,) the supporter of the spy system, and the eulogist of Oliver, was obliged to retire from the contest. Lord Robert Manners was next put in nomination, with some faint hissing; then Mr. Babington, with great applause; and lastly, Mr. Charles March Phillips, of Garendon Park, was nominated with great applause: this last gentleman declared himself the friend of freedom, and unconnected with faction or ministers. A poll commenced; which, at the first day's close, stood,—

Manners	391
Phillips	307
Babington	257

When Mr. Babington declined.

For Leicester, the two bankers, T. Panes, and J. Mansfield, esqrs. were chosen.

Married.] Mr. E. D. Bardwell, to Miss Mary Ann Dawson, of Belgrave-gate.—Mr. Wale, to Miss Howes.—Mr. William Harley, to Miss Ann Thacker: all of Leicester.—Mr. Edward Hunt, jun. of Leicester, to Miss A. Mitchell, of Wakefield.—Mr. William Seddon, of Leicester, to

to Miss Boulton, of Islington, near Birmingham.—William Daniel Watson, esq. of Market Bosworth, to Miss Elizabeth Kendall, of Budbrooke.—Mr. Edward Wilford, to Miss Maria Mason, both of Melton Mowbray. — Mr. Sheppard, of Narborough, to Miss Warper, of Burbage.

Died.] At Leicester, in Granby-street, Mrs. W. Wale. — Mr. John Hewitt Cartwright, greatly respected.

At Leamington, after dining at the hotel, 55, Mr. Matthew Reid, an eminent manufacturer of Leicester.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Allsopp.—29, Mrs. Hepworth.

At Uppingham, 75, Mr. Thomas Mould. —At Barrow-on-Soar, 86, Miss Chamberlain.—At Seaton, Mr. Kilbourn, generally respected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Three candidates,—Mr. Benyon, Gen. Macauley, and Mr. Homfray,—contested the borough of Stafford. At the close of the poll the numbers were,—

Benyon	340
Homfray	254
Macaulay	150

Tamworth election was carried by Sir Robert Peel, and his second son, William Peel, esq. in opposition to Lord Charles Townshend. The place was a scene of uproar and confusion; much damage was done, and several houses destroyed.

Married.] Mr. Samuel France, to Miss Mary Griffin, of Walsall.—Dolphin Edwards, esq. of Withrington, to Miss Anne Salt, of Daw End.—Mr. Plumb, of Daw End, to Mrs. Woodward, of Rushall.—Mr. T. A. Proud, of Betston, to Miss Taylor, of Darlaston. — Mr. Laurence Haywood, to Miss Mary Ann Johnstone, both of Newton.—Mr. Henry Mascall, of Shelton, to Miss Kenwrick, of Castle Bromwich.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, in Berry-street, Mr. J. Hewitt.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcox, much lamented.

At Walsall, 49, Mrs. Ann Chavasse, deservedly regretted.—In the High-street, Mrs. Rooker.—Mr. Payton, respected.

At Penkridge, Mrs. Bennett.

At Dunston, Mrs. Mary Critchley.—At Tudbury, 82, Mr. Francis Greasley, highly respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Butterworth lost his election at Coventry: the final numbers being—

Moore	1180
Ellice	1000
Butterworth	624

Leamington Spa, as a place of summer resort, is now becoming as fashionable in its society as convenient in its situation. It is rising, on every side, with the rapidity of an American settlement; and it bids fair to vie in size with its ancient neighbour, and to dispute the palm of fashion with the most favoured resorts of Hygëia. Its waters are in the highest repute for their medicinal virtues; and, enjoying the peculiar advantage of being in the centre of the kingdom, they are more easily accessible to invalids of various counties. One of its unique features is the gallery of Mr. Bisset, an establishment as elegant as useful, combining pleasing specimens of the great masters of painting, with a supply of the daily papers, and the most interesting productions of contemporary literature. We are, however, concerned to observe, that Mr. Bisset has determined to enjoy the autumn of his active life in retirement, and that he announces this popular establishment for sale.

Twenty-six colliers have lately been committed to Warwick gaol, besides forty who are in Wolverhampton gaol, all charged with absenting themselves from their masters' employment, at Tipton, and refusing to work for the wages they had previously agreed for.

Married.] Mr. Richard Tubberner, to Miss Coswell. — Mr. Hearn, to Miss Woolfield.—Mr. S. Stapenell, to Mrs. S. Griffin.—Mr. Thomas Heath, to Miss Sarah Chislett: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. B. Dadley, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Anslow, of Brewood.—Mr. Stevens, of Birmingham, to Miss Ann Deggles, of Liverpool.—Mr. John Crowley, of Birmingham, to Miss Maria Jeffreys, of Hockley.—Mr. W. Selkirk, of Birmingham, to Miss Wood, of Walsall.—The Rev. B. Howell, of Ashted, to Miss Hazard, of Castle Bromwich.—Ralph Sheldon, esq. of Weston-house, to Miss Sarah Broom, of Great Titchfield-street, London.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Bordesley-street, Mrs. Gold.—39, Mr. John James, respected.—In Great Hampton-street, 78, Mr. Thomas Southall.—In Aston-street, 41, Mrs. Johnson.—In Moland-street, 69, Mrs. Hannah Jones.—In Aston road, 21, Mr. Zadock Gregory.—In Bath-street, Mr. Robert Hodges.

At Castle Bromwich, 53, Mr. Abraham Thornton, father of the man whose name was lately before the public in regard to the horrible murder of Mary Ashford.

At Coleshill-heath, Mr. Richard Warwick, justly respected.—At Sheldon-hall, 79, Mrs. Chilwell.—At Bordesley, 45, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen.—At Holloughton-hall, Mr. William Marston.—At Foleshill, 53, Mrs. Warner, late of Coventry.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Williams, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Mary Price, of the Strand, London.—Mr. John White, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Ann Bucknall, of Ludlow. —Mr. R. Parsons, of Market Drayton, to Miss Ann Henrietta Blakeway, of Norton. —Mr. Bentley, to Miss Jane Barlow, both of Newport.—Mr. Phillips, of Ludlow, to Miss Maria Matthews, of Tenbury.

—Mr.

—Mr. J. Windsor, of Ellesmere, to Miss Vaughan, of Stanwardine.—Mr. Watson, to Miss James, both of Ellesmere.—Mr. Robert Betton, of Booley, to Mrs. Bennet, of Edgbolton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 55, Mr. Egglesston, deservedly regretted.—In Castle-street, Mrs. Denston.—In the Crescent, J. Lyon, esq. barrister.—In Quarry-buildings, 64, Mr. Cooke, sen.

At Wellington, Mr. Thomas Lawley, suddenly.

At Clee Downton, 64, Mr. John Thomas.—At Ford, 44, Mrs. Catharine Dathan, much respected.—At Street Grange, Lilleshall, 55, Mrs. Dawes.—At Minsterley, Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins.—At Wollerton, Mr. Dicken.—At Stapleton, Miss Ann Allen.—At Wollaston, Mr. Richard Smith, justly respected.—At Lydbury North, Mrs. Blayney.—At Booley, 76, Mr. Joseph Betton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The retirement of Sir William Duff Gordon from the contest terminated the election for Worcester in favor of Lord Deerhurst and Col. Davies. At the close of the poll the numbers were—

Deerhurst	1422
Davies	1024
Gordon	874

A roller pump, on an improved principle, has recently been erected near Worcester, for raising water from the Severn into the basin of the canal, where it throws up at least 900 gallons per minute. It works by a rotatory motion, without bucket or rod, and produces a constant stream. It is entirely made of metal.

Married.] Samuel Stone Briscoe, esq. of Summer-hill, Stourbridge, to Miss Richards, of Dudley.—Mr. John Tolley, of Hadley-house, Ombersley, to Miss Charlotte Godfrey, of Heathy Mills, Kidderminster.

Died.] At Stourbridge, Mr. Joshua Jeavons.

At Worcester, in High-street, 26, Mr. Joseph Pitt.—Mrs. Palmer, one of the Society of Friends.

At Brittle-lane, near Stourbridge, 85, Mr. Samuel Smith, deservedly regretted.

At Mounsley-hall, 79, Mr. Thomas Wakeman.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The contest for this county was the greatest ever known: the candidates,—Col. Cornewall, Col. Cotterell, and Mr. Price,—were each strenuously supported; but, on the fifth day, Col. Cornewall declined. The numbers at the close were—

Cotterell	2175
Price	1949
Cornewall	1775

The contest for Hereford concluded on the retirement of Mr. Scudamore. The close of the poll stood—

Cocks	451
Symonds	354
Scudamore	293

Hereford had not experienced a contest since 1784.

Married.] Mr. Morris, of Hereford, to Miss Morris, of Batchley.—Mr. J. E. Gough, of Hereford, to Miss Mary Ann Nash, of Newnham.—R. Lovett, esq. of Huntingdon-park, Kington, to Miss Mary Hankins.

Died.] At Stretton Court, 79, Mr. Skyrme.

At Hereford, Mr. Kettle.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The election for the city of Gloucester terminated, after a most spirited contest, in favour of Col. Webbe and Mr. Cooper. At the close of the poll the numbers were—

Webbe	892
Cooper	886
Berkeley	838

The contest for Bristol is believed to be unparalleled in the history of elections, for spirit, vigour, and resolution. Mr. E. Protheroe and Col. Hugh Baillie both withdrew; but were again nominated. The close of the poll on the fifth day produced the following numbers:—

Davis	3377
Protheroe	2259
Baillie	1684

A meeting of Bristol freemen, resident in London, was lately held at the Sussex hotel, Bouverie street; Mr. Gast in the chair: when it was resolved to petition against the late election, on the ground that the poll was closed at the end of the fifth day, "without notice having been publicly given to the out-voters, who were desirous of voting at the said election."

Married.] Mr. John Taylor, to Miss James.—Mr. William Major, jun. to Miss Amelia Grainger, of St. James' Back.—Mr. Earl, to Miss E. Evans; all of Bristol.—John Wait, esq. of Kingsdown parade, Bristol, to Miss Fryer, of St. Mary's-square, Gloucester.—At Clifton, John Gray, esq. of Rock-house, to Miss Harriet Brice.—Mr. De Jersey, to Miss Walcam, of Bristol.—The Rev. J. J. Goodenough, D.D. of Bristol, to Miss Eliza Newman, of Thornbury-park.—Mr. Charles Smith, jun. of Westbury, to Miss Elizabeth Lucas, of Bristol.—William Lambert, esq. of Chalford, to Miss Mary Partridge, of Stroud.—Mr. Edward J. Blackwell, to Miss Mary Ann Jackson, both of Uley.—Strike Davois, esq. to Miss Lyoen, both of Logwell.—At Elmore, Mr. Daniel Vick, to Miss Mary Roane, of Putloe.—Mr. John Butt, of Whaddon, to Miss Sarah Copner, of Standish.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Trimnett.

At Bristol, Mrs. Lloyd, a highly respected member

member of the Society of Friends.—In Prichard-street, Mr. T. Probart.—In Park-street, 91, Mrs. M. Deard.—In Redcliff-street, Mrs. Mary Ball.—In Portland-square, William Watson.

At Monmouth, Mr. James Whitley, deservedly respected.

At Tewkesbury, 80, Mrs. Lovegrove.

At Clifton, Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. James Edwards, vicar of Fairford.

At Cirencester, 68, Joseph Colen, esq. formerly chief of York Factory, Hudson's Bay.

At Minchinhampton, 63, Mr. Abraham Calwell, justly respected.

At Newent, 42, Mr. John Careless, deservedly regretted

At Thornbury, Miss Mary Gastrell.

At Hill-house, Newnham, John Nash, esq. highly respected.—At Didmarton, 64, Mr. Haynes, regretted.—At Hartpury, Mrs. Hooper, much esteemed.—At Adnett, 20, Miss Alice Boughton.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Three candidates,—the old members, Mr. Wright and Mr. Lockhart, and Gen. St. John, on the Marlborough interest, —started for the city. Much activity was used by all parties; but Mr. Lockhart suddenly declined. The numbers stood—

Wright	530
St. John	389
Lockhart	353

A late Oxford Herald gives the following intelligence:—" Mr. E. Arnatt, of Eusham, who rents a farm of the Duke of Marlborough, made known his intentions of voting for Mr. Lockhart to Mr. P. Paine, a clerk in the office of the duke at Woodstock, who accosted him in the town hall as he was going up to vote, and who endeavoured to dissuade him from doing so. Mr. Arnatt, however, voted for Mr. Lockhart, and soon after received the following notice:—

" Mr. E. Arnatt,—Take notice, that you quit and deliver up the possession of all those lands and hereditaments which you occupy as tenant to me, situate at Eusham or elsewhere, in the county of Oxford, at Christmas next, or other end of the current year, for which you hold the same. MARLBOROUGH."

" *Dated this 22d day of June,* 1818."

D. Crisp lately accomplished an unparalleled undertaking, in walking to and from Oxford and London for seventeen successive days,—being sixty-one miles each day.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Ham, to Miss Chauney, both of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, 64, Mr. Thomas Galloway.—51, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsey. —38, Mrs. Anne Bennett, lamented.—Mr. Isaac Jackson.

At Banbury, suddenly, Mr. Goldsby.

At Henley, 63, Mrs. Charlotte Innes, of Paradise-house.

At Little Melton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hedges, deservedly regretted.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

For Aylesbury, the late members, Lord Nugent and Mr. Charles Compton Cavendish, and a new candidate, Mr. Rickford, were put in nomination. Lord Nugent was unanimously received; but Mr. Cavendish as disapproved: Mr. Cavendish gave up the contest. The close of the poll was—

Nugent	854
Rickford	573
Cavendish	420

We subjoin the pledge of Lord Nugent for his parliamentary conduct:—" With regard to the great subject which has so long and so fully engaged the public attention,—I mean reform of Parliament, —I will not trespass on your time by entering at any length into my views: but I must say explicitly, that never, so long as I have being, will I cease to protest against the doctrine, whenever I shall hear it advanced, that a reform of Parliament can be begun with usefulness, or even with safety, elsewhere than in Parliament itself. So long as reason shews us, and history and experience confirm, that, in maintaining the privileges, the ascendancy, and respect, due to Parliament, we alone can look for protection, equally against the undue power of the crown, and against the no less disgusting and fearful tyranny of a misguided populace, —so long we must leave reform, like every other legislative deliberation, to the free agency of Parliament. I am one of those who are far from thinking the House of Commons in all respects a perfect representation of the people. I think that a certain reform is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary: but I should probably stop far short in the reform of the lengths to which many might be disposed, in their speculations, to proceed. I am eagerly disposed to assist in every proposition, the effect of which would be to abate the power of the crown, and the undue influence of individuals at elections; to render the House of Commons what it should be,—a full and fair representation of the different classes of the people of this country to be freely, and in effect, elected by the classes which it represents. I do not wish to see the right of voting extended to a lower description of persons, in point of property, than those who now enjoy it; for I think that would only extend the undue influence of the crown, and give a wider and surer range to the powers of individual corruption."

Married.] William de Croix, esq. of Windsor, to Mary, daughter of the late Nathaniel Green, esq. consul at Nice.—Mr. John Tyrrel, of Abingdon, to Miss Elizabeth Cook, of Beeden.—The Rev. W. B. Wroth, of Edlesborough, to Miss Anna Barker,

Barker, of North Church. — William Mount, esq. of Wasing-place, to Miss Charlotte Talbot, of Gniting.

Died.] At Windsor, 68, Lieut. Col. Sir William Osborne Hamilton, many years governor of Heligoland.

At Abingdon, 67, Mrs. Pickman.

At West Hanney, Mr. Henry Dunsdon.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] J. M. Carter, esq. of Hertford, to Miss Sarah Price, of Great Munden.—And Edward Lewis, of Pigott's-hill, to Miss Eleanor Price.—The Rev. R. G. Baker, of Bayford-Bury, to Miss Emma Franks, of Beech-hill. — John Cowell, esq. to Miss Mary Grove, of Baldock.

Died.] At Baldock, 20, Miss Ann Simpson.—In his 65th year, the Rev. David Jenks, rector of Aldbury.—At Shepford, Mrs. Gage, deservedly regretted.—At Barley, 48, Mr. John Burrowes.

Captain William Ince, third son of Jas. Piggott Ince, esq. of Ramsgate. To deplore the loss of a relative or friend is a task which few have escaped, but the regret which such an infliction entails receives a severe aggravation when the blow falls unexpectedly, and the tenderest ties, to which every circumstance had promised permanence, are in a moment destroyed. Captain Ince belonged to the 38th regiment, a corps, whose services it would be superfluous to name, were it not to tell how far he had participated in its career; and the friend, who now details that participation, ventures to do so from a conviction that the progress of merit, however humble its rank, is seldom passed over with impatience or perused with indifference. In 1808 Captain Ince accompanied the regiment to Portugal, and was immediately engaged in the battle of Roleia. After serving through the campaign under Sir John Moore, which terminated with the battle of Corunna, he returned to England, and very shortly afterwards accompanied his regiment on the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren, where his constitution was impaired by the lamentable pestilence of the country, in a manner from which he never entirely recovered. Having been subsequently sent to Cork, the 38th, in 1812, was again ordered to embark for the Peninsula, and, advancing by rapid marches, immediately on its landing, joined the Duke of Wellington's army on the night before the memorable battle of Salamanca, in which Captain Ince was wounded. At Villa Moreal, on the retreat from Burgos, at the pass of Osmar, and in the battle of Vittoria, he was also engaged with his detachment. The conduct of the 38th regiment in the two sanguinary assaults, which terminated the siege of St. Sebastian, it is well known, was of the most gallant description; Captain Ince, participating in it throughout, was one of the officers who entered the breach when the fortress was captured, and was immediately afterwards promoted to a company. Having subsequently joined the column under Sir John Hope, (afterwards Lord Niddry, and now Lord Hopetown,) Captain Ince was engaged at the crossing of the Bidassoa; the three actions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of December, 1813; and, finally, at the siege of Bayonne, on the raising of which at the peace, he returned with his regiment to England; and, in 1816, married the only daughter of William Whittington, esq. of Broadwater, near Stevenage, Herts.; his death, which was awfully sudden, was occasioned by an effusion of blood on the brain, while at the residence of his father-in-law; his widow survives, with one child, and the expectation of shortly giving birth to a second. In Captain Ince were united many of the best qualities of a soldier, a gentleman, a friend, and a companion: the esteem which such qualities create among the ordinary connexions of society, he enjoyed; and by them, deservedly is his memory respected. In the closer relations of life, his death has inflicted a shock which will long be remembered, and a loss which, in many respects, can never be repaired.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Lord Compton and Sir Edward Kerrison have been returned for Northampton, after the severest contest ever known there. The numbers at the close were—

Compton	815
Kerrison	666
Robinson	639

The polling lasted thirteen days.

Married.] The Rev. T. Aston, of Creaton, to Miss Harriett Goode, of Upper-terrace, Islington.—The Rev. W. W. Dickins, of Wollaston-house, to Miss Knatchbull, daughter of Sir Edward K. bart.—Mr. Gee, of Arthingworth, to Miss Mary Higgins, of Whiston.

Died.] At Northampton, 55, the Rev. John Watts, rector of Collingtree, and vicar of Pattershall.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Mary Whitwell.

At Ringstead, 78, Leonard Burton, esq.—At Welford, 67, Mr. F. Wood, highly respected.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The contest ended at Cambridge in favour of Generals Finch and Manners, who polled 76, and Mr. Adeane 56. The generals were obliged to beat their retreat through an obscure street,—hissed, hooted, and pelted by the populace, who followed them to their inn, and then demolished the windows, &c.

An opposition to the ministerial candidates sprung up in Capt. Wells, for the county of Huntingdon. After Lord F Montague and Mr. W. H. Fellowes were nominated, Mr. Hammond, of Fenstanton

ton, expressed himself indignant at the enslaved state of the county, which was fast becoming the patrimony of one or two noble families; and proposed Capt. Wells, in order that the independent yeomanry might be afforded an opportunity of expressing their disapprobation of the measures of the ministry. This being duly seconded, the sheriff declared the shew of hands to be in favor of Capt. Wells and Lord F. Montague: Mr. Fellowes demanded a poll. The following is the state on the close:—

Montague	978
Fellowes	837
Wells	466

Married.] Mr. John Johnson, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards.—Mr. Tring, to Miss Bays: all of Cambridge.—Mr. J. B. Gromont, of Cambridge, to Miss Neal, of Brandon.—M. Quillett, of Melbourn, to Miss Beale, of Meldreth.—Mr. W. Shelverton, jun. of Bulwell, to Miss Mary Hailock, of Ely.—Mr. Headley, to Miss Forster, both of Whittlesea.

Died.] At Cambridge, 20, Mr. Thomas Nottidge, of Christ's College, occasioned by a fall from his gig.—60, Mr. Charles Murton, of Santon Downham.

At Huntingdon, at an advanced age, Mrs. Peck.

At Clare-hall Lodge, Mary, wife of T. Barratt, esq. of Leicester.—At Pedley, 80, Mrs. Robinson.

NORFOLK.

The contest for the representation of Norwich has terminated in the election of Wm. Smith, esq. and R. H. Gurney, esq. opposed by the Hon. Edward Harbord. At the close of the poll Mr. Coke came forward, and said, that he was glad to observe the alteration which had taken place in the sentiments of the people. Mr. Sheriff Burrows declared the final numbers to be—

Smith	2089
Gurney	2032
Harbord	1475

Married.] Mr. Thomas Starling, to Miss Coleman.—Mr. Munday, to Miss Browne; all of Norwich.—Mr. John Angell, of Norwich, to Miss Mary Cruso, of Lynn.—Mr. Bailey Bird, of Norwich, to Miss F. Fuller, of Scoulton.—Mr. William Dye, jun. to Miss Matilda Nicholls, both of Yarmouth.— Mr. William Warner, of North Walsham, to Mrs Ann Freeman, of Swanton Morley.—Mr. E. Reynolds, of Hethersett, to Miss Barnes, of Cringleford.—The Rev. H. R. Bowles, of Felby, to Miss Marshall, of Ormesby.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Gregory's, 92, Mrs. Ann Smith.—78, Mrs. Mary Page.—62, Mrs. Lucy Linan.—74, Mrs. Frances Wall.—Mrs. Mary Mansfield.—81, Mr. Richard Beatniffe, many years an eminent bookseller of this city.

At Yarmouth, 68, Capt. Robert Carter.—48, Mr. William Cheltleburgh.—84, Mrs. E. Burman.—34, Mrs. D. Dennis.—54, Mr. L. Baker.—48, Mrs. M. Simpson.

At Lynn, 58, Mrs. Mary Dellingham.—Mr. Mitchell.

At Gorleston, 85, Capt. J. Miles.—At Gaywood, Mrs. Long.—At Scarning, 59, Mrs. Mary Du Val Aufrere.—At East Dereham, 55, Mrs. Charlotte Bendy.—At Lakenham, 34, Mr. John Mackie.

SUFFOLK.

At a meeting of the freeholders of Suffolk, lately held at Stowmarket, Sir Wm. Rowley, bart. and T. S. Gooch, esq. were put in nomination, and re-elected members for the county.

An advertisement appeared in a late London paper, signed by six freemen of Ipswich, on behalf of 200 others, stating their determination to support two independent gentlemen who might offer themselves as candidates for the representation of that borough. In consequence, H. Baring, esq. of the firm of Sir F. Baring and Co. arrived at that place; and immediately addressed the electors, soliciting their votes in behalf of himself and Capt. Sir Wm. Bolton, R.N. This unexpected opposition to Messrs. Crickett and Newton led to one of the severest contests between the blues and yellows ever remembered at Ipswich. On a shew of hands there appeared a small majority in favour of Messrs. Crickitt and Newton, when a poll was called for by Mr. Baring, (whose colleague had not arrived,) which immediately commenced, and was carried on with great spirit by both parties. At the final close, on the sixth day, the numbers appeared as follows:—

Crickitt	428
Newton	422
Baring	389
Bolton	362

Mr. Baring intimated his determination to petition against the election of Messrs. Crickitt and Newton, on the ground of the returning officer having closed the poll without the concurrence of all the candidates, before the time allowed by Act of Parliament had expired.

Married.] Mr. Bacon, to Miss Ralph.—Mr. Benjamin Tadd, to Mrs. Womack.—Mr. John Christee, jun. to Miss S. D. Hewitt: all of Ipswich.—At Ipswich, Mr. George Wynn, of Dennington, to Miss Mary Hunt, of Botesdale.—Mr. John Culham, to Miss Aldhouse, both of Woodbridge.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Sarjeant.—47, Mr. Southgate.—52, Mr. Edward Clodd.

At Ipswich, in Upper Brooke-street, Mrs Anne Baker, deservedly lamented.—Suddenly, Mr. Elliston, of Cornhill.—Mr. Sawyer, of Greenwich farm.

At Bungay, 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Benhote, authoress of Bungay Castle, &c.

At Ludbury, 87, Mr. John Abbott,

senior common-council man of that borough.—Mrs. Golding.

At Eye, suddenly, 58, Thomas Wayth, esq. alderman and town clerk of that borough.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Susan Gooch.

At Hopton, 22, justly regretted, Mrs. Mary Anne Salter.—At Hadleigh, 35, Mr. George Hart.

ESSEX.

Three gentlemen,—Mr. Wildman, Mr. P. Wright, and Mr. D. W. Harvey,—offered themselves for Colchester. The former gentleman ministerial, the two latter of opposition politics: the contest, however, seemed to be between Messrs. Wright and Harvey. After each had addressed the electors, the latter in a speech of very considerable ability, a poll was proceeded in; but Mr. Wright shortly afterwards gave up the contest. Total at the close of the poll:—

Wildman	612
Harvey	503
Wright	160

Married.] Peter Kendall, esq. to Miss Jemima Elizabeth Russell, of Walthamstow.—Mr. Quin, of Malden, to Miss Tyrrell, of Rayleigh. — Mr. William Fletcher, jun. of Bocking, to Miss Mary Studd, of Whitton.—The Rev. Charles Wood, rector of Tendring, to Miss Ann St. John, of West Court, Finchampstead. —At Stanway, B. A. H. Maskell, esq. to Miss Ann Good.—Thomas Eastwood, esq. of Stock-house, to Miss Catherine Taylor of Lythem.

Died.] At Colchester, 80, Mr. Thomas Marshall.

At Harwich, 65, Mr. John Fison, generally respected.

At Billericay, Mr. John Burningham.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. Thomas Pettit.

At Chigwell, 45, Mr. Thomas John Hopkins.

At Boreham, Mr. Henry Belcher.

At Elmdon, 73, Mr. Chapman.—At Leyton, 22, Miss Elizabeth Solly.

At West Hanningfield, Mr. Richard Parnell.

KENT.

A very strenuous canvas was commenced for this county, by Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart., Sir W. Geary, bart., the two late members, and P. W. Honeywood, esq. The polling continued with unabated vigour, until Sir W. Geary resigned; when the numbers were—

Knatchbull	3417
Honeywood	2997
Geary	934

S. R. Lushington, esq. and Lord Clifton, have come in for Canterbury; after a smart contest with Mr. Baker. At the close of the poll the numbers were—

Lushington	990
Clifton	861
Baker	654

Married.] Mr. Turmain, to Miss Eliz. Gilham, both of Canterbury.—Major J. Wright, of the Marines, to Miss Coltham, of Canterbury.—Mr. Worsfold, to Miss Kelvington.—Nicholas Streiker, esq. to Mrs. Pokkis: all of Dover.—Mr. J. Lester, jun. to Miss S. Steele, both of Rochester. —John Hague, esq. of Folkestone, to Miss Beeker, of Dover.—Mr. S. Bayley, of Folkestone, to Miss S. Tucker, of Hythe. —Mr. R. G. Foord, to Miss E. Oswald Anderson, both of Margate.—Mr. James Beale, to Miss Sarah Smith, both of Sheerness.—Mr. William Long, of Knowlton, to Miss Sarah Heritage, of Goodnestone. —Mr. Stephen Cork, to Miss Mary Cork, both of Chatham.

Died.] At Canterbury, 74, Mrs. Sarah Drayson.— At an advanced age, Mrs. Le Geyt, widow of Robert Le G. esq.

At Rochester, Sarah, wife of Robert Clement Sconce, esq.—72, Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey.—82, Mrs. S. Keyser.

At Chatham, in Hamond-place, Mrs. J. Godfrey.—In the New Road, Mrs. Clift.

At Maidstone, 44, Mr. Abbey, of York.

At Ramsgate, at an advanced age, Mrs. Keeble.

SUSSEX.

Mr. Sugden, barrister, offered himself for this county in opposition to Sir Godfrey Webster. Three candidates commenced an active canvas.—Sir Godfrey Webster, Mr. Walter Burrel, and Mr. Sugden. The first day's poll was announced to be—

Webster	267
Burrel	171
Sugden	122

Mr. Sugden then declined.

Married.] The Rev. Edward Peyton, to Mrs. Wheeler, both of Lindfield.

Died.] At Chichester, 85, Mr. Joseph Fowler.

At Brighton, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Stileman Bostock.

The Rev. William Salmon, vicar of Wadhurst.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Colonel Wilson, to Miss Saunders, Above Bar.— Mr. Goater, of Winchester, to Miss Savage, of Stratford.—Mr. W. Frederick Barr, of St. Faith's, Winchester, to Mrs. Elizabeth Penny, of Bishop's Waltham.— Mr. John Nathaniel Atkins, to Miss Olivia Farmer, of Lower Brooke-street, Winchester.—Capt. Robert Smith, R.N. of Kingston Cross, to Miss Eliza Seeds, of Portsea.—Capt. Potter, late of the 98th regiment, to Miss Harries, of Gosport. —Mr. John Stead, of Gosport, to Miss Paul, of Brockhurst.—William Mount, esq. M P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, to Miss Talbot, of Guiting.

Died.] At Southampton, D. Vavouser, esq.—78, Mrs. E. Jones.

At

At Winchester, in the High-street, Mrs. North.—61, Mr. John Thorn.—Mr. Thos. Todd.—Mrs. Dalby.

At Porchester, 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell.

At Lymington, 46, Major Wingfield, late of the 36th regiment of foot, deservedly regretted.

At West Cowes, 30, C. C. Addlesley, esq. of Coleshill, Warwickshire.

WILTSHIRE.

From the length of time since the canvassing for this county commenced, from the excess of party spirit with which it had been carried on, and from the great conflicting interests opposed to each other, it may be ranked among the most violent contests in the kingdom. Bradford, Trowbridge, Westbury, and almost every town in the county, have presented scenes of tumult and confusion.

The following statement of the poll is another proof that the number of plumpers is no testimony either of popular favour or of superior strength: such votes arise frequently out of adventitious circumstances; and, as in the present instance, often proceed in an inverse ratio of the total majority.

	Methuen.	Wellesley.	Benett.
Plumpers	185	412	445
General votes	2637	1597	1127
Total	2822	2009	1572

R. Gordon, esq. of Kemble-house, and J. Pitt, esq. have been returned for Cricklade, to the exclusion of the other candidate, Mr. Calley. At the close of the poll the members were

Pitt	715
Gordon	602
Calley	505

This contest was carried on with the greatest activity.

Married.] Mr. Robert Bailey, of Calne, to Miss D. Hampton, of Cheverell.—Mr. Hervey, of Crewkerne, to Miss Elizabeth Viney, of Langport.—Mr. Woodman, to Miss Sarah Oatly, both of Melksham.—Mr. Benjamin Collett, to Miss Rebecca Townsend, both of Corsham.—Mr. G. Mitchell, of Corsham, to Miss Henrietta Pickering, of Box-Mills.—Mr. Joseph Banks, jun. to Miss Mary Ann Wilkins, both of Easton.—Mr. J. Brown, to Miss Tucker, both of Warminster.

Died.] At Trowbridge, 61, Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Cooper, deservedly lamented.—At Laugford, 67, William Edwards, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The contest for this county, which was carried on with great spirit by each party, terminated by Sir T. Lethbridge declining the contest. The following was the state of the poll:—

Dickinson	2830
Langton	2435
Lethbridge	2024

A. Baring, esq. and Sir W. Burroughs are returned for Taunton, after a smart contest; but the friends of Henry Powell Collins, esq. conceiving that gentleman to have had the largest number of legal votes, have resolved to present a petition to Parliament, without any expence to Mr. Collins, against the return of Sir W. Burroughs.

Baring	441
Burroughs	304
Collins	299

The late contest for the borough of Bridgwater has afforded a striking instance of what may be done by enlightening the people on the subject of their rights, and by acting upon and adhering to truly constitutional and honourable principles. Mr. MOGGRIDGE, by frequent, energetic, and truly constitutional, appeals to the understandings of the people, succeeded in exciting and maintaining such enthusiastic attachment to himself, and to the cause of constitutional freedom, that, but for the repetition of the foul practices which caused the late Lord Melcombe (himself not unpractised in the baneful arts of corruption,) to exclaim against "the venal wretches of Bridgwater," Mr. Moggridge, and probably his friend and fellow-candidate Mr. Parkins, must have been returned, notwithstanding, from circumstances beyond their controul, the old members had several days the start of them in their canvass. As it was, Mr. M. polled 164 votes, and had six in reserve, whilst Lord Powlett's representative (polling not only his very last man, but several doubtful votes,) could muster only 185.

Married.] Mr. Denson, of Camden-place, to Mrs. Old, of York-street.—Mr. R. Tarrant, to Miss Vagg.—Mr. W. Cave, of Walcot-street, to Miss Eliza Coombs, of South-parade: all of Bath.—Mr. Robt. Falkner, of Bath, to Miss Lucy Alexander, of Manningford.—Lieut. W. Richards, R.N. to Miss Lucie Cook, of Walcot-terrace.—Mr. Phipps, of Margaret's-buildings, Bath, to Miss Fast, of Lacock.—Mr. George Wiltshire, of Bath, to Miss Paul, of Winchester.—Capt. Kenney, of the 73d regiment, to Miss Lucy Gibbes, of Keynsham.—Joseph Fisher, esq. of Cleve, to Miss L. Sparrow, of Bourton.—Mr. George Atkins, of Heigh Grove, to Miss Mary Miles, of High Littleton.—Mr. Samuel Close, of Shepton-Mallet, to Miss Ann Sculy, of Castle Cary.

Died.] At Bath, 24, Edward Maine, esq.—In Brook-street, 74, Mr. Daniel Pawney.—In Westgate-buildings, Mr. Charles Davis.—24, Mr. Charles Moore, deservedly lamented.—On Walcot-terrace, Col. James Plumer, of the East-India Company's Bengal service.—60, Mr. M. Pitman.—In St. James'-square, Mrs. Nevile, wife of C. N. esq.—In New Bond-street, 73, Mr. George Smith.—In Lansdown Crescent, Mrs. Watson, wife of the Rev.

Rev. T. W.—In King-street, Queen-square, Mrs. Cleaver, greatly esteemed.

At Frome, Mr. G. M'Taggart; and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth M'T.—88, Mr. Frederick Kniggre.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Johnstone and town interests have triumphed in the contest for Weymouth, in the election of Messrs. Wallace, Ure, Buxton, and Williams. Final poll:—

Williams	293	Murray	118
Buxton	205	Warre	106
Wallace	204	Webb	103
Ure	197		

Married.] Mr. William Whitewood, of Poole, to Miss Ann Penton.—Mr. Wm. Weston, of Bridport, to Miss Jane Heptonstall, of Leeds.

DEVONSHIRE.

The independent spirit of the county of Devon has triumphed over all the efforts of a ministerial coalition, to rivet on the freeholders the chains by which they had so long been galled and degraded. Sir T. Ackland declined the contest on the sixth day of the poll, when the numbers stood:—

Ebrington	4090
Bastard	3820
Ackland	3804

This was as arduous a struggle as any county ever witnessed.

The election for Exeter was carried on with the same spirit which animated the county; but, at the final close of the poll, we deeply regret that the numbers were:—

Courtenay	730
Newman	635
Northmore	293*

The gentleman, at the foot of the list, is one of the first scholars and most upright characters of the day.

Married.] Mr. John Ellis, to Miss Eliza Thorn, both of Exeter.—Lieut. James Coward, of the field train department, to Miss Sarah Snelling, of Exeter.—Mr. H. Hooper, of Exeter, to Miss S. Wilcocks, of Heavitree.—The Rev. J. Denham, to Miss Lucy Dunsterville, of Gascoyne-place, Plymouth.—The Rev. J. Templer, jun. of Stover, to Miss Elizabeth Santer, of Ashburton.—The Rev. Mr. Stevens, to Miss Elizabeth Stapleton, of Bideford.

Died.] At Exeter, 88, Mr. J. Eastlake, sincerely lamented.—In Southernhay-place, Joseph Powell, esq. generally esteemed.—69, Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, justly regretted.—68, Mr. Thomas Salter, much respected.—44, Mr. William Wiley.—80, Mrs. Chorlock.

At Dawlish, 33, Mr. Wm. Browne, jun.

At Plymouth, 67, Giles Welsford, esq.—In George-street, Lieut. Crossman, R.N.

At Exmouth, 54, Mr. John Gifford, respected.—Mrs. Cooke.

At Pinney, John Edge, esq.—At Stonehouse, Mrs. Burdon, wife of Capt. B. of the royal navy.—At Alphington, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of James H. esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] G. D. John, esq. to Miss Catherine Pascoe, of Penzance.—Mr. John Mitchell, to Miss Hannah Shepherd; both of Redruth.—Mr. Richard Rowe, to Miss Maria Evans, both of St. Agnes.

Died.] At Truro, 76, Mr. Wm. Robarts, deservedly respected.

At Penryn, 35, Mrs. Edgcombe, wife of James E. jun. esq.

At Mevagissey, Mrs. Dennis, wife of John D. esq. of Alverton.

WALES.

C. Morgan, esq. has been returned for Brecon.

Married.] The Rev. William Lloyd, of Glasbury, to Miss C. Lord, sister to Sir J. Owen, bart.—William Symmons, esq. of Buckholt, to Mrs. Hames, of Henllys.—J. G. Green, esq. of Kellorough-castle, Glamorganshire, to Miss Charlotte Eliz. Albert, of London.—Philip Buckley Edwards, of Hendre, Denbighshire, to Miss Mary-Anne Yeend, of Edgbaston.

Died.] At Swansea, 24, Augusta, daughter of Harland Ainsworth, esq.

At Cardigan, 47, Mr. John Mathias.

At Carmarthen, William, son of John Williams, esq.—22, Miss Hebberd.

At Tenby, Mrs. Felix, wife of Dr. F. of Bristol.

At Llanrwst, Mrs. Martha Titley, universally respected.

At Llanfihangel Generglynn, Mr. John Jones, licensed master of the grammar-school there, generally esteemed.—At Landough-castle, Glamorganshire, 68, J. Price, esq. deservedly regretted.

SCOTLAND.

The little independance of choice which has been left in Scotland was successfully exerted in two or three instances; as appears by the following returns:—

County of Edinburgh.

Clerk	79
Dalrymple	49

Lanarkshire.

Hamilton	56
Cochrane	45

This election produced more enthusiasm, and excited more personal interest, in favour of the popular candidate, than any contest in Scotland since the Union.

County of Ross.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Applecross, was returned by a majority of six.

Married.] William Ogilvie, jun. esq. of Chesters, Roxburgshire, to Miss Alexina Falconer, of Woodcot park.—Roderick Macneil, esq. of Barra, Inverness-shire, to Miss Isabella Caroline Brownlow, of Lurgan, county of Armagh.—Sir George Sitwell, bart. to Susan, daughter of Crawfurd Tait, esq. of Harviestown.

Died.] At Edinburgh, F. Napier, esq.

At Leith, Mr. Alexander Neilson Lamb.

At Cortachy, the Countess of Airly.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

The elections in this country have been conducted with a degree of animosity corresponding with the injuries inflicted by one party on the other. The numbers at the close of the several great contests stood as under:—

County of Dublin.

Hamilton	783
Talbot	724
White	330

Dublin University.

Plunkett	34
Croker	30

County of Armagh.

Brownlow	1807
Richardson	1684
Caulfield	1281

Cork.

Hutchinson	1112
Colthurst	738
Longfield	712

Drogheda.

Ogle	201
Wallace	191

County of Galway.

J. Daly	4880
J. B. Daly	2657
Martin	2609

Town of Galway.

Blake	486
Prendergast	281

County of Leitrim.

Latouche	2375
White	1171
Clements	1160

This was one of the most severe contests in either kingdom.

County of Limerick.

Fitzgibbon	2476
Quin	1729
O Grady	1450

City of Limerick.

Vereker	601
Rice	305

County of Tipperary.

Cahir	5331
Mathew	4273
Prittie	3709
Barton	589

County of Wexford.

Carew	3335
Colclough	3180
Stopford	3133
Valentia	2968

One of the most remarkable incidents was the resentment of the Dublin populace against the equivocating Gratton, for his inflammatory speech in 1815, exciting the combined despots to disregard the independence of France. He narrowly escaped being torn in pieces; and was saved only by the generous eloquence of Mr. Charles Phillips.

Married.] The Rev. Frederick Bealty, of Dublin, to Miss Ann Bailee, of Wrentham.—Col. Hawker, of the 25th light dragoons, to Miss Anna Maria Harrison, of Cork.

Died.] At Springfield, near Charleville, Cork, Lord Muskerry, governer and Custos Rotulorum of Limerick county.

At Dublin, 75, *Joseph Atkinson, esq.* treasurer of the ordnance under the administration of the Earl of Moira; the friend of Moore, Owenson, Curran, Phillips, and the rest of the galaxy of Irish genius; and himself a respectable poet.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Millidgeville, North America, in March last, Joshua Toulmin, second son of Judge Toulmin, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Toulmin; a young man of most promising disposition and talents.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *published this day, possesses unusual interest. The books from which our extracts are made consist of Phillips's Recollections of Curran—Sass's Journey to Rome and Naples—Morier's second Journey through Persia—Hall's Travels in Canada and the United States—and Ensor on Population.*

The Finance Report is not yet in course of delivery, to enable us to state the last year's expenditure correctly. In some copies of our last, the deficiency of revenue below the expenditure was, by an error of the press, printed 28 instead of 18 millions. The copies signed C. S. were correct.

Some Correspondents, who have adopted the statements of empirical writers in a certain Review, have addressed us on the subject of the late hot weather, ascribing the undue heat to the undue melting of the Polar ice, forgetting that proofs are wanted of the fact, and that the melting of ice abstracts heat from surrounding bodies instead of increasing it. Even the venerable President of the Royal Society is quoted in support of these silly doctrines. The great heat of the Summer, at any rate, proves our assertion, that no change of solar heat has taken place on our globe; although this formed a prominent part of the statement of the meteorological wiseacres who write in the Review in question.

We are not aware of the Communication alluded to by G. of Dudley. We are of course anxious, as fast as possible, to meet the wishes of every Correspondent.

Our review of new Music did not come to hand in time for the present Number.

We invite further Communications in regard to Parochial Lending Libraries—to Steam-heating—to Gas-lighting—and other useful practical subjects. The Pilgrimage to Woolstrope, and some other deferred articles, if possible, in our next.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 316.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1818. [2 of Vol. 46.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO lessen the chances of misfortune in any place is an object of consideration with the humane; but to add to the security of vessels, in their passage through the ocean, is worthy of the attention, not only of the merchant, but of the statesman and philosopher. It is needless to suggest, when ships are in a rough and tempestuous sea, and in a dark night, making perhaps ten knots an hour, and sailing in the company of a fleet, how desirable it is to all commanders to obtain soundings, which may be depended on as accurate; and which may be resorted to constantly without bringing the ship to, or retarding her way.

My sounding-machine has been adopted by the navy for ten years; and, during that period, upwards of seventeen hundred of them have been in actual use; and reports of their accuracy, from skilful and experienced naval officers, may be referred to as undoubted testimonials of their merit.

When I find, however, that within the last four years a machine has been proposed for the adoption of the navy, which is fallacious in its principles, and in its consequences must be destructive to many ships, and to many crews, where forced recommendations may be substituted for the test of experience, and where the opinion of interest may delude the accuracy of invention, I feel myself summoned by the voice of truth, in justice to my own interests, and those of mankind, to state the result of a public trial, respecting the comparative merits of these two machines.

On Thursday the 16th, in pursuance of a public advertisement, I proceeded at the time, and to the place, appointed; and, in the company of several naval officers and gentlemen of high respectability, resorted to experiments, which have been duly reported to the Lords of the Admiralty, the Commissioners of the Navy, and the Board of Longitude. In one experiment made with the buoy and knipper, in three fathoms water, it appeared by the knipper to be four fathoms; and, on repeating this experiment in three and a half fathoms, it appeared to be seven, —the buoy running up the line: so that this instrument will shew a depth of water, in a current, or when a ship is under-way in a driving sea, so much greater than the real depth, as to endanger, in the most imminent degree, the ship and crew.

In another instance, when the buoy and knipper were carried out in a second boat, and the lead di[illegible]ed with thirty fathoms of line across the current, the lead hung in the knipper, and would not sink: this experiment was repeated with fifteen fathoms of line across the current; when the same result took place,—the lead not sinking.

In repeating these experiments frequently with my machine, the real depth was given, in every instance, without any variation.

Coventry; EDWARD MASSEY.
July 20, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN offering my warmest thanks for the flattering manner in which you have mentioned the French edition of Shakspeare, about to be published, permit me to correct an error, into which a slight perusal of the Prospectus may

may have led you; as it attributes to me an honour to which I cannot lay claim.

A few months since, several French literary gentlemen, of splendid talent, who are well versed in the English language and its literature, and who are great admirers of our divine Shakspeare, did me the honour to consult me upon a new translation of his works; the only one in existence being below mediocrity, and eminently unfaithful; the greater part of it being done from a German translation, by persons who did not know a word of English.

We all felt the importance of the undertaking; and, laying aside every principle of self-love, we only considered what was the best method of executing the task; for, however well a foreigner may understand English, Shakspeare presents insuperable difficulties to him. After mature deliberation, it was determined that the whole of the plays should be divided amongst the six translators; and that each should read over his part with me, before he began to translate; (by this means many of the difficulties would be smoothed;) that, after translation, the whole of the translators should meet at my house, and the translation be read in committee, I holding the original in my hand, and making observations wherever the translator appeared to abandon the original, of which I should give the exact literal or metaphorical sense: the point would then be settled by the committee, and the translation, thus carefully revised by all, sent to press.

To my care has also been confided the selection of the best commentaries, to accompany the text. The plan thus conceived has been undertaken by Messrs. Villemain, Dussault, Dureau de la Malle, Keratry, Aubert de Vitry, and Parizot; the first, Royal Professor of History and Eloquence, and all the rest men of celebrity in the republic of letters.

While the utmost care was thus taken as to the literary part, we determined that the typographical execution should be confided to the care of the first printer in Europe—Didot *l'ainé*, who has willingly undertaken it. The graphic embellishments (a plate to each play,) will be confided to the first artists of Paris.

All emulous of raising a monument worthy of our immortal bard, and resolved that nothing shall be slighted, we have determined to superintend every part of the execution ourselves: and have subscribed amongst us 2,000l. which is placed in a banker's hands, for paper, printing, and engraving; which, with the present number of subscribers, will amply cover all expenses: for, the honour and literary merit of the translators being well known, the number of subscribers is already large. The price to them is only ten francs (8s. 4d.) per volume: (for England the carriage and duty only will be to be added;) and the whole will form (with the life, commentaries, and critical essays, on each piece,) twelve volumes, octavo; two volumes of which will be published every two months, and each piece signed by the translator.

I have thus simply exposed our plan and means of success: to render it more certain, I invite my literary countrymen to favour us with any manuscript or printed notes or commentaries they may have made on Shakspeare, which may tend to illustrate the text; our sole ambition being to give a version worthy of the poet. Such communications will be most gratefully acknowledged, and the names of the authors cited. Our London agent, Mr. Souter, 73, St. Paul's Church-yard, will receive and transmit them to us. Such noblemen and gentlemen as wish to subscribe, will be pleased to favour him with their names, titles, and address, written very legibly, as the list of subscribers will be published with the last volume.

Paris; JOHN BYERLEY.
June 15, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME author has said Ingratitude is worse than the sin of witchcraft; and Shakspeare justly compares it to the serpent's tooth: but, if such be its character from individuals to individuals, what shall we compare it to when exercised by public men towards a valuable and praiseworthy individual, to whom the public owes the first culture of that now-vigorous plant—general education, and all its religious consequences? It was not without surprise I perused all the speeches at the late meeting of the heretofore Lancasterian schools, now so flourishing, without hearing the name of the original founder and father of them once so much as accented. And how could men, who take

take care always to remember the King of England's partiality to them, when their praises must fall dead on his ear, forget that it was in approbation of Joseph Lancaster's disinterested exertions that his Majesty uttered his aspirations for their success; and that to him individually it was that he promised never to neglect them; and not drop one mite of consolatory applause on the sturdy veteran who, for years, both in and out of season, has stood lustily in the gap to contend against prejudice, and to plant fresh standards on spots unnoticed,—even when abandoned by those whom he was once idolized by, and deserted in his utmost need.

I know Joseph Lancaster well, and I am not blind to his faults: his heart has been too big for his occupation; and often, by inconsiderate liberality, he has plunged himself and his coadjutors in difficulties. As bold as Luther in his reformation, and perhaps as proud, he will not creep where he can stand upright; and, entirely free from hypocrisy, he will not cant or whine, nor perhaps even bend, where he might do so without blame. But, take him for all in all, we shall be long before we find another such useful member of society.

Let us look at what he has achieved, and, I was going to add, is now achieving—but, alas, who now knows where he is, or has been this long time? He may be, and perhaps is, in sickness, in want, in solitude,—a corpse! For this I can assure you, his residence has eluded my inquiries; and there is no annuity as yet apportioned to this valuable servant of the country; although twenty shillings a-year from each great school that he has founded would keep him and his helpless family in affluence.

Bristol; G. CUMBERLAND.
July 16, 1818.

P.S. I trust, should he live, some independent member of the New House will make his *début* by noticing the necessity, for the honour of the country, of providing for such a man.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FEW years ago I was stung by a gnat, and, not having my usual remedy at hand, and reflecting on the absorbent and neutralizing quality of chalk, I resolved to make trial of it, and mixed some of it powdered with a little water, to the consistency of paste nearly, which I rubbed for some minutes well into the wound. This immediately effected a perfect cure. Since that time I have occasionally applied the same remedy for the above purpose, and always, with the same invariable success, by a single application, a second, having never been found necessary; and several persons, whom I acquainted with the remedy, have uniformly found this to be the case on using it.

Last summer, a man working in my garden was stung by a wasp in my presence: I directed him to apply the remedy, as described above, immediately; which he did, and in a few minutes, while rubbing the wound with the mixture, the pain began to abate, and in a few minutes afterwards ceased altogether, and never troubled him again,—a perfect cure being produced by a single application of the remedy. This being the case, there can be no doubt the same remedy would cure the sting of a bee, and that of all other insects. From the above facts it is reasonable to infer, that the application of chalk would be efficacious in the bite of vipers, and of other snakes; possibly even of those whose bite is generally, if not always, mortal; but in these cases the powdered chalk should be applied dry, instantly after the bite, and pressed into the wound, then wiped or washed off, and fresh chalk applied immediately in the like manner; and these operations to be repeated successively for some time, with a view of absorbing or neutralizing all the venom injected into the wound by the bite. If it be the bite of a snake, whose bite is known to be mortal, it would be advisable, immediately after the above-mentioned operations, to cut the wound out with a knife, or apply the *actual cautery*, and renew the applications of dry powdered chalk, subjecting the wound afterwards to surgical treatment.

It would be prudent to treat the bite of a mad-dog exactly in the same manner as described above for that of a snake, whose bite is mortal, with this addition—apply the dry powdered chalk daily to the wound, and wash it by pouring water (the colder the better,) out of the spout of a tea-kettle upon it, refilling the kettle, and emptying it in this manner upon the wound for the space of an hour every day, for a month, in order to wash every remaining particle of the venom out of the wound, which

which should be kept open as long as the surgeon deems expedient.

Allerton; July 14, 1818. G. BOOTH.

P.S. Persons in hot climates, where snakes are numerous, should constantly keep a little powdered chalk in their pockets.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TRUST an enlightened policy will pervade our new Parliament, so that ingenious speculation will yield to practical experience, and temporary expedients to established utility, in all points, where the mass of the community is concerned; whose welfare and happiness, and virtue, ought not to be left to casualty and experiment. But this can never be, while a book radically wrong is quoted by our senators, as if it were the result of the studies of a Locke or a Newton. I wish, therefore, *in limine*, further to shew the inconclusive, if not ineffective, ground, on which Mr. Malthus's Essay is built.

The facts which the partizans of Malthus declare that he has proved are—1. Population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence. This is a self-evident fact, if he means that people cannot live without food; but he has totally failed in proof that food cannot be multiplied faster than the people increase; and it is self-evidently more probable that one person will not procure food enough to supply himself, than that thousands cannot supply themselves; because one, in all cases of health, inclination, ability, &c. &c. depends on himself alone; but where there are thousands, a very few inclined to make provisions may supply the whole. Population, indeed, is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence to cattle, who have only a certain portion of pasturage; but not to man, who can make the land produce larger crops, who can invent and forecast, can apply to the endless sea and sky, and can go abroad and procure from other lands.

2. Population invariably increases where the means of subsistence increase; unless prevented by some very powerful and obvious checks. If he do not mean that population increases according to the means of subsistence, he means nothing; and, if the powerful and obvious checks are natural, (which the world's history proves,) there is nothing either to agree or disagree with, without the—

3d. Proposition—"These checks, and the checks which repress the superior power of population, and keep its effects on a level with the means of subsistence, are all resolvable into moral restraint, vice, and misery." Not to dwell on the absurd omission of unknown causes, and the irreligious one of the Divine will, the history of every city, town, and even village, will disprove this third proposition. We meet with husbands and wives without any offspring, where there is no moral restraint, no vice, no misery; while we find large families springing from combinations of vice and misery: we are convinced that vice and misery are no checks to population, but rather that population abounds where they exist. Certain extremes of vice and misery may produce incapacity; but we continually find the incapacity without the vice or misery. I could produce, out of the same population, plenty of instances of healthy, virtuous, and happy, couples, who have never had children; and, on the other part, it may not be amiss that I should notice two: I went to look after a suspicious character, and I found him to be one of sixteen children, born and bred in the midst of wilful vice and misery; and an old vicious man who married a common prostitute has, by this wretched woman, many children; and most wretched, deplorable, and idiotic, are these children, perpetuating a line of poverty and disease, vice and misery.

It appears to be a strange ignorance of human nature to call vice and misery obvious checks of population; and, among those really conversant with the various ranks of life, it is that policy upon which I would not further dilate; but, when we are gravely told that moral restraint is a check of population, it is such a truism, such a sapient declaration to say that there cannot be the effect without the adequate cause, that it becomes the mere child's-play of reasoning and philosophy:—*moral* restraint, indeed! any epithet is equally as conclusive to the consequence as *moral*, restraint negatives the capability: but I want not to ridicule the verbal sentence; give it its utmost latitude of sense and meaning, and I deny the efficiency of the whole. C. LUCAS.

Devizes; July 23, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

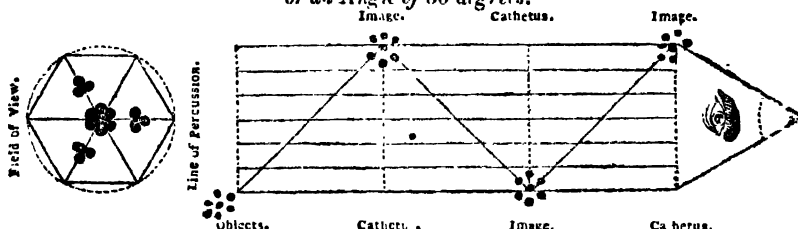
SIR,

HAVING shown, in your former Magazine, that the Kaleidoscope

is no more than a section of a polygon, I now proceed to lay before your readers, for public information, the powers of reflection peculiar to its mirrors, and the necessary length to breadth in the completion of that entertaining instrument.

1. Upon reflection, I find nothing new since the writings of the ancients: I therefore resolved to make some experiments upon an angle of the polygon. I had constructed a Kaleidoscope, the mirrors of which made an equilateral triangle. The mirrors were 8¼ inches by 1½ inch. I cut the mirrors into two divisions: one division was 4¾ inches long, and the other 3¾ inches long. Upon applying each division to the eye, I found the longest division to reflect the clearest rays. I then tried this division in a tube, with three common beads; those made a triangle with each other, when one of the mirrors was turned upwards. This induced me to believe, that the powers of reflection were in proportion to the squares of the base or mirrors; and that three times the square of one of those mirrors would be sufficient for the length. I proceeded with those experiments, and found that my expectations were well founded.

Scale of Reflection upon 2-inch Mirrors by 6 inches, making an Equilateral Triangle, or an Angle of 60 degrees.



By this scale I proved two very important questions:—first, the number of reflections which an equilateral triangle would make; that is, three: and secondly, the required length of all mirrors; that is, that they must be three times their squares. Thus the first polygon for all our calculations, for the Polygonalscope, is the hexagon.

The number of lines drawn upon the base of the scale demonstrates to the eye what polygon they belong to; as do the number of reflecting angles thrown out of the Polygonalscope into the field of view. Here the flower blooms, and exhibits all its various beauties: the transformation of images, painted landscapes, and stupendous waterfalls, the glory of the sun, and revolutions of the celestial globes.

The variations of the angle which may be made in the mirrors of the Polygonalscope are many. It is useless to increase the angle beyond 60 degrees; but very advantageous to diminish the angle below 60 degrees. I have already fixed the length required for all Polygonalscopes; and by practice it may be seen that the same length will give any number of reflections that can be made, till the mirrors, by the acuteness of the angle, are brought together like the leaves of a book.

I come now to consider the last question of this philosophical doctrine; that is, whether the reflections of objects take place in proportion to the squares of the mirrors, or the squares of the base to the mirrors? Upon varying the angle, we are convinced that the reflections do not take place in proportion to the squares of the mirrors; but in proportion to the squares of the base line. For instance, alter the angle of the mirrors from 60 degrees to 30 degrees,—which is changing the Polygonalscope from a hexagon to a dodecagon: here you will have six images and twelve angles, upon a reduction of the base line to one-half of its former diameter. Then square the base line with your dividers, and you will find exactly six squares. Those squares, set off as before, will give all the images, angles, and sides, peculiar to the dodecagon; and so on for any other polygon, even to a fractional part of an image or angle.

The Polygonalscope may be further improved by the addition of a regulator: this may be done after the manner of the regulator of a watch,—to move with a small pin. The pin must go through the tube, and also through the base line to the mirrors, or base mirror, which may be of polished brass. The pin must have four small cogs, to move two small brackets, fixed to the blinds of the mirrors. The brackets should be sunk into the base line, so as to work under the mirrors; and the mirrors should be cemented to their blinds, and the blinds should be hinged with

with a piece of thin leather. The regulating-circle should be marked with the number of angles, or reflections of images, made by turning the pin. The end of the pin, betwixt the mirrors, should be covered with a small round cap, and pinned on like the hand of a clock, to keep the whole steady within. For farther security, solder the base line to the tube. Thus the flower may be expanded or shut up at pleasure; and thus may be rivalled all the great improvements of the Parisians.

Bungay; July 11. JAS. SPILLING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

WHILST we possess such numerous testimonies of learned men to the incorrectness of many passages of our authorized English version of the Old Testament, it would be presumptuous to say, that no better version could be prepared; but, when we look back to the period when the translation was made, and consider how many profound and diligent men were employed upon it, we shall have reason to believe, that no better version, *as a whole*, of the original Hebrew text is ever likely to be given to us by any single individual.

The remarks which follow are intended as observations on the letter of J. T. Smith, in which he states the satisfaction he has found in reading a part of John Bellamy's new translation of the Bible.

I shall confine myself in this reply to the notice of a few of the passages which he has selected from that work, as spirited improvements on our authorized text; without animadverting on numerous other renderings contained in it, which I consider as extremely objectionable. One thing, however, I must notice in the outset; it is to me perfectly incomprehensible. "*I remind the reader*," says Bellamy, "*that the present authorized version, and all the national versions of Europe, were translated from the Latin Vulgate; and thus all the errors made in the early ages of the Christian Church have been perpetuated!*" Now, I would seriously ask, Is this correct? Is it probable? I say nothing of Luther's well-known and well-received translation of the Bible into German, or of the care of the pastors and professors of Geneva, who rendered the Bible into French: but did those honourable men of King James's day, who have raised in our common version such a noble monument to the strength of the English tongue, and who have preserved to us so much of the purity and spirit of the sacred original; did these men neglect the Hebrew, and translate from the Latin Vulgate? They did no such thing; they translated our English Scriptures from the Hebrew and the Greek. "After long expectation and great desire," says Fuller, "came forth this new translation in 1610; the divines having been at great pains in the work, not only examining the channels by the fountain, translations with the original,—which was absolutely necessary; but also comparing channels with channels,—which was abundantly useful in the Italian, Spanish, French, and German languages."

Nobody, I believe, who thinks reasonably, considers the version thus produced as wholly free from error: *it* needs improvement; but there are undoubtedly many pretended rectifications of it by modern critics, which are nothing less than mistakes. Anthony Johnson, in his *Historical Account of the several English Translations of the Bible*, (Lond. 1730,) tells us a very apposite story:

"Dr. Rilby, an excellent critic in the Hebrew tongue, professor of it in the university, a perfect Grecian, and one of the translators, going into the country, took Mr. Sanderson to bear him company. Being at the church on Sunday, they found the young preacher to have no more discretion than to waste a great part of the time allotted for his sermon in exceptions against the late translation (not excepting such a hearer as Dr. Rilby), and shewed *three reasons* why a particular word should have been otherwise translated. The preacher, in the evening, was invited to the doctor's friend's house, where, after some other conference, the doctor told him, he might have preached more useful doctrine, and not have filled his auditors' ears with needless exceptions against the late translation; and for that word, for which he offered that poor congregation three reasons why it ought to have been translated as he said, he and others had considered all of them, and found *thirteen more considerable reasons* why it was translated as now printed."

That John Bellamy's new version of the Scriptures may contain some renderings which are better than those of our common text, I can readily believe: scarcely a single biblical critic who has not contributed something to the common stock of sacred literature. For any thing that he may have done in this way, I feel, as an individual, obliged to him;

him; but cannot, on that account, consent to surrender my present Bible, and put his in the place of it. The latter possesses only a relative, and perhaps it will be found, after a sound examination, only an inconsiderable, value. He evidently proceeds on an inverse method of reasoning; and, instead of accommodating his theology to the Hebrew text, simply and literally construed, he first imbibed his principles of theology, and then violently bends the Hebrew to make them fit together. I shall now proceed to an examination of some of the passages noticed with so much commendation in the last number of this Magazine, and first with respect to Noah's ark.

"*Make thee an ark of Gopher wood: rooms shalt thou make in the ark; and thou shalt pitch it within and without with pitch.*" Authorized version, Gen. vi. 14. —Our new translator tells us, that in the Hebrew we can find nothing about pitch, and that the clause in the original contains, instead of it, a doctrine of high and holy importance. The word כפר [*kapher*], rendered in this place *pitch*, has, he says, no other meaning in the Hebrew Scriptures than expiation by atonement, ransom, satisfaction, redemption. It will, perhaps, be necessary to premise that the Hebrew is a very ideal language; that *numerous senses* are often derived from a single root having but one primary signification. The root of כפר [*kapher*] has a primary signification of, to cover, to overspread, &c.; and from this, and this only, is derived the sense of atonement, ransom, redemption; as that by which offences are *covered*—are hidden from the eyes of the judge, and forgiven. In this sense the word כפר is frequently used; but it is not confined, as the translator asserts, to this sense alone.

In Exodus xvi. 14, we find this same word, כפר, translated *hoar frost;* that which *covers* the ground.

In 1 Samuel vi. 18, כפר, a village, a place of *covering* or shelter.

In Isaiah xxviii. 18, we read thus, "And your covenant shall be *disannulled.*" In this instance the term *disannulled* is a translation from the future passive of the verb כפר, still preserving its primary meaning of *to cover*, *to overspread.* "The idea (says Parkhurst) is to be taken from smearing over, and so obliterating, a covenant engraven,—as the ancient ones used to be on tables of stone.

It is not then to be wondered at that translators, ancient and modern, should all agree in giving to this same כפר the meaning of *bitumen* or *pitch*, which completely *covers* the substance it is applied to.

"But why should Noah have been told, by divine communication, to do one of the most trifling things in this great work, viz. to pitch it within and without with pitch?" I would answer this question by asking another: how do we know that it was a trifling thing? Was it nothing to secure this great floating receptacle from the effects of the water in which it floated, and of a rain which was to continue on the earth for forty days and forty nights?

I would put it to the candid consideration of any unprejudiced Hebrew scholar, whether the original text can reasonably bear any other construction than our authorized version has given to it.

rooms *of Gopher*, *of the wood an ark to thee Make*
עשת לך תבת עצי נפר קנים
it and thou shalt pitch ark, *in* the shalt thou make
תעש את תבת רכפרת אתה
with pitch. and without within
מבית רמחרץ בכפרת

And yet we are called upon to surrender this literal version for the following very obscure and very strange translation of Bellamy:—"Rooms thou shalt make in the ark: for thou shalt expiate in it—even a house; also with an outer room for atonement!"

But we are now come to a much more important deviation from the text of our common Bibles, in Genesis xxii. 2; and, if we are to accept the new version instead of the old, the Almighty did *not* command Abraham to offer up his son Isaac as a burnt offering! What reliance can a man unlearned in Hebrew and Greek place upon his Bible, if *facts* of Scripture, testified of in the Old Testament, and confirmed in the New, are to be swept away in this manner?

"*God did tempt Abraham; and he said, Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac whom thou lovest; and get into the land of Moriah, and offer him there for a burnt offering.*"

I do not say that the Hebrew words והצלחו שם לעלה, "and offer him there for a burnt offering," are not by any possibility susceptible of a different translation; I acknowledge that they are: they certainly might, if they stood alone, receive the interpretation contended for by J. Bellamy—"*and cause him to ascend there to* [*or concerning*] *the burnt offering.* But, with such a rendering, what becomes of the whole chapter? The context evidently demands the literal sense

sense of the words as given by King James's translators; and the whole relation of the circumstance, so far from affording any real ground of alarm to a pious mind, tends to strengthen piety by the exhibition of Abraham's faithfulness and reward; and by the expressive type* which it affords of the sacrifice of the great Redeemer for the sins of mankind.

I would now just say a few words on the manner in which the new rendering is justified. The declaration of, "God did tempt Abraham," is said to be inconsistent with the text of James i. 13, "Neither tempteth he any man." But it must be evident, to any unprejudiced reader, that the word in the former passage is not used in the commonly-received meaning of soliciting to evil; it is a translation of the Hebrew נסה, to try, to prove, &c.: indeed, the word *tempt* itself, from *tento*, signifies primarily nothing more. The supposed disagreement therefore vanishes: the same English word is used in two different meanings,

"God did *try* Abraham," &c. The command given by the Almighty to Abraham to offer up his only son Isaac, was, no doubt, a severe trial to the faith of the good old patriarch; but, knowing the command was from God, he proceeded to accomplish it; not doubting that, if even his son should be permitted to die by his hand, God would restore him in mercy again to him. This is the view of the subject afforded to us by both the Old and New Testament. And Abraham said unto his young men, "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship, *and come again to you.*" He evidently knew that God had commanded him to offer up his son; but, nevertheless, trusting in the divine goodness and power, he also felt confident, that as they went, so they should return together.

"By faith, Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac, and he that had received the promises offered up his only-begotten son, of whom it was said, that in Isaac shall thy seed be called; accounting, that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead, from whence, also, he received him in a figure."—Hebrews xi. 17, 19.

On the subjects of Jacob's vow I am not disposed to enter into any controversy: the new rendering may, perhaps, be better than that of the common version; and with respect to the הנפלים [Giants] of Gen. vi. 4, I have no doubt that King James's translators were in error.

I cannot, however, approve the alteration made by J. Bellamy on the history of the creation of our first parents. It is not for us to inquire why Adam was formed out of the ground, and Eve was formed from his side: it is enough that the sacred text, in plain and literal terms, informs us that it was so, and that God is infinitely wise in all his purposes.

"*And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof; and the rib, which the Lord God had taken from the man, made he a woman, and brought her unto the man.*"—Gen. ii. 21, 22.

"In this place," says Bellamy, "and in this place only, in all the Scriptures, is the word צלע rendered to mean *a rib.*"

This is a mistake. The word צלע signifies radically, *to be or to go on the side.* Hence we have it as a noun rendered *side* in numerous passages; but we have it translated *rib* in Exodus xxx. 4; and in another passage besides the above it has, in its plural, the meaning of ribs, though not so translated in our authorized version. "He covered the floor of the house with בצלעות planks [or ribs] of fir."—1 Kings, vi. 15.

Now I am prepared to say, in looking attentively at the Hebrew text of Gen. ii. 21, 22, that it is impossible to give the following interpretation of it without a most forcible violation both of language and grammar.

Now Jehovah God caused an inactive state to fall upon the man, and he slept: then he brought one to his side, whose flesh he had enclosed in her place. Thus Jehovah God built the substance of the woman, which he took for the man, even a woman; and he brought her to the man.

Bellamy's Bible.

"*He brought one to his side!*" The word translated in this instance, *He brought*, is the same Hebrew word which the translator, in the following verse, has rendered, *He took;* and the expression *to his side*, is a plural noun, with the prefix מ, which signifies, according to J. Bellamy's own definition, (page 484, Monthly Magazine.) *without, out of, from*, and not *to*. If, therefore, the noun must be rendered by the term *side*, it can only in fairness be rendered in the plural number: it would then stand, *He brought one out of, or from, his sides.* Our common version has it literally, "He took one of his ribs." But, to shew the expedients to which the translator has resorted to make the passage

passage suit his peculiar views, it will only be necessary to observe, in conclusion, that, to avoid the mention of a rib, in verse 22, he has translated the words, את הצלע [a rib], by the unwarrantable terms of the *substance of the woman!*

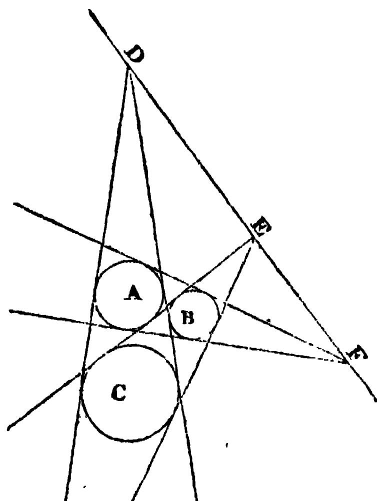
I avoid touching on the other subjects introduced by J. T. Smith, in his letter in your Magazine for July, as I have probably already extended this communication to more than its proper length. I agree with him in thinking, that a temperate discussion of the merits or demerits of new translations of the Bible may be attended with many advantages; and that, to use his own words, "The truth is too important on these subjects to be compromised, out of respect to any man, or any set of men."

Chelmsford. JOHN CANDLER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, to solicit, from some of your mathematical readers, a geometrical demonstration to the following remarkable proposition.



If from any three unequal circles, A B C, any how situated, tangents be drawn to intersect each other, the points of intersection, D E F, will always be in a right line.—Required a demonstration.

Spitalfields; July 14. B. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE my last letter I have visited Charliers, which is a considerable bookseller's library; in French literature particularly. And I have seen one shop of *optical* and other mathematical instruments, in which are many curious brass instruments, mostly ancient, for geographic and astronomic purposes. Besides this, Mr. Deacon, I understand, is an English optician resident in this city; and there is a *reflecting* telescope of his in the *museum* of the palace, which adjoins to the Botanic Garden.

Of the *Botanic Garden*, having, by unusual indulgence, the general *Carte d'Entrée* at all times, and the *keys* of every part of it,—I have been making a catalogue of the plants which came in *flower* from the 30th of May last. I have about 600 in the short space of a month and a half. It is true May, June, and July, are the great months of *florescence*; still this is a very considerable number. And many I have omitted for want of knowledge of them; though a lover and studier of plants all my life.

My respect for Mr. Martyn, who has honoured me with his correspondence; my respect for Sir J. E. Smyth, confessedly one of the first botanists in the world; and that which I still bear to the *university of Cambridge*,—makes me feel, powerfully and unexpectedly, the information which I have received from your Magazine.

Here is a botanic garden of about eight acres, and equal, by the great declivity upon which it stands, perhaps to near twelve, in its *capacity* of containing plants. Its sole considerable deficiency that I have observed by daily attention, is that which strikes at first, in the beautiful genus of *Erica*, so rich in *species*. As they spare no expense or trouble in collecting and compounding *soil*, I think this deficiency (which arises from their soil,) might be conquered. This garden has been an exceeding comfort and gratification to me; and, in the high state in which it is already, I cannot but wish every thing for its improvement. It has made me acquainted with a number of plants which I had never before seen; and revived my acquaintance with many others which, like some of those newly made known to me, can never be seen too often.

On the 18th of June, instead of going about ten miles *southward*,—which we have not yet done, and are not in haste to do,—we went about thirty north, and saw the fine city of Anvers (Antwerp).

We there admired its noble *cathedral*, the principal tower of which rises from the

the ground in one continued *pyramidal* series of pillared turrets, with *open* spaces on all sides, ascending above each other to a point at the summit; at least an *optical* point, from the great height from the eye of a spectator at the requisite distance from the base. This is stated to be 454½ feet high; and, with the cross, 469½. And the French foot, it will be recollected, *exceeds* the English. It is of course conspicuous on all sides; as is the very similar edifice, the tower of the Hôtel de Ville of this city, which is 364 feet high, besides the statue of Michael at its summit, and which appears about six inches to a spectator below,—though, in reality, said to be seventeen feet.

Here, at Antwerp, we saw the so highly-celebrated *Taking down from the Cross*, by Rubens; and other fine pictures.

In the *Museum* are fine casts from the *antique*, and noble paintings.

I saw, but of course only *pour le dehors*, the respectable residence (on the *Place Mur*, or *Great Square*, of the market,) which Bonaparte had when *first consul*. I was also shewn the house occupied by Count Carnot, when *governor* and *commander* during the siege of 1814.

I possess a *copper coin*, about the size of our *crown piece*, or of the Russian *copec*; which has on one side the N, surrounded by the laureate wreath, with ANVERS, above, 1814 under the laurel; and on the *reverse*, this legend circularly arranged, MONNAIE OBSIDIONALE, and in the centre 10 CENT. The whole is executed in a simple, strong, and bold, style; like that of ancient Rome.

I have seen and heard (on Monday, the 13th,) that wonderful actress, Mademoiselle Georges: sublimely beautiful in her person, which is about the full middle height, and noble in its proportions; her hair and eyes dark, with long eye-lashes; her figure grand,—as is her air, step, action, voice, and whole deportment; her *enunciation* very noble and beautiful, clear and impressive. The *pitch* of her voice so *low*, and the volume of *occasional* tone so *powerful*, as to remind a hearer of Mrs. Siddons; and, like that great actress, her *under* voice,—even when the quantity of sound is nearly *evanescent*, and the pronunciation hurried by the emotion of the instant,—most impressively distinct. Her arms and hands of a statue-like perfection: her action energetic, enthusiastic,—as the impulse of the occasion calls it forth; in indignation, maternal terror, in expressions of dignified self-command, and affectionate solicitude, she is pre-eminently happy. And let me add, that the *heaviness* of the French verse does not strike displeasingly when so pronounced: its slow marked and majestic march is *felt*; and its peculiar effect in *emphatic closes*. She does not make the rhime *too* sensible to the ear; but *neither* does she incur a perhaps still greater fault of making verse, of so decided a measure and cadence as the French, sink into bad prose; as verse always does when its terminations are not duly *perceptible*,—an error not less than it is to mark them unnecessarily and harshly. The *Merope* of Voltaire, perhaps the most *dramatic* of all the French tragedies, (if the immortal *Athalie* of Raccine be excepted,) was, happily for us, the character in which she appeared.

Give me leave to say, that Lord Castlereagh's bill *against* Napoleon did *not* pass *unanimously*: Sir Samuel Romilly *did* oppose both the *principle* and the *policy*; and, I think, *one* or *two* others. I wish you to ascertain, for the honour of *individuals*, what I cannot here. Whether he *voted* on the question, I am not able to say. In the other House, six or seven *peers* did themselves and their country the justice of placing their *Protest* against it on the *records of Parliament*. And Lord Holland, for this and numerous exertions, worthy of his ever-memorable *uncle*, and in the same spirit of wisdom, fortitude, and benevolence, has at least secured to himself the consolation of adherence to that leading axiom of *all* great and good conduct,—*Fais ce que tu dois; advienne ce que pourra.*

However, as the evil aggravates itself by time, I hail the return of Sir Robert Wilson as an *omen* that this wrong to our *military* character, as well as to *all feelings* which, as Englishmen, we should cherish, will be noticed vigorously at the earliest possible moment. In a House in which Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Bennet sit, he cannot be *alone* on such occasions; and I should not despair that, at length, Sir Francis Burdett will concur in an effort against conduct which so evidently cannot be continued without producing consequences from which history never can absolve those who have been active in the horrible ill, or those who unopposingly have witnessed its progress. And surely

surely the City of London has representatives whose feelings and reason would be awake to such a question. I am sensible that all that now can be effected in *diminution* of such an evil, and of the national opprobrium which it draws with it, is *miserably imperfect* justice: but I am sensible that, if all attainable mitigation be not speedily endeavoured,—even of those who can reconcile themselves to the *act*,—there are few who will not shrink under the just odium of its *consequences*.

I observe you have joined in the *anathemas* on *annual parliaments* and *universal suffrage*. I do not believe *annual parliaments* would produce a general indifference as to who should be returned: I believe they have no such consequence in America. I am less anxious however respecting these; and believe *triennial*, especially if one-third were annually to *go out*, capable of re-election, might be equally safe to freedom and constitutional right; and in *some* respects *preferable*. But, if a very considerable concurrence should manifest itself for *annual parliaments*, who would hesitate between those and *septennial?* Of those who would I have no wish to be one. *Universal suffrage*, recommended by arguments so worthy of an able and persevering *patriot* as those of Major Cartwright, and adopted by Sir Francis Burdett, surely does not merit a slighting or a *reproachful* mention. I see no *extravagance* in it: on the contrary, I consider an *approximation* to it, as servile tenures and sentiments and habits *receded* from *liberty* and *light*, to have been the *principle* and *practice* of the *constitution*. I see nothing to *alarm* moderate men, if their moderation be *firm* and *rational*. And I firmly believe that, on a *less* basis than this, or election (at lowest) by *all householders* who are adult men, neither criminals, mentally incapable, or habitual paupers,—we shall never have *any* reform whatever; or, if any, none at all worthy of the name.

Brussels; July 17. CAPEL LOFFT.

ERRATA.—In your Magazine for June, page 400, the position of *Vesta* refers to *Sigma Virginis*, and not 6.

In the Mag. for July, p. 503, l. 5, for "fine coloured copy," read "fine coloured *print*."—End the paragraph with *picture*.

Begin a new paragraph thus:—"In the *Jardin Botanique* the plants in general," &c. Without this correction it appears as if the portrait were in the *Jardin Botanique*, which was not meant.

No interrogation after Linnæus.

For "restorative" read "*instructive*."

For "Threia" read "*Thuya*."

Col. 2, l. 6, for "local skill" read "*zeal*, skill."

For "Leteghem" read "*Peteghem*," at the beginning of the letter.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July, p. 489, Mr. John Smith, of Alton Park, Staffordshire, in a parade of scientific phrases, gives, what he calls, "an explanation why the waters of Loch-Ness never freeze:" but that learned explanation, in my opinion, does not give the slightest hint of the real cause; which appears to me to be extremely simple and evident,—namely, some communication between this lake and a volcano; which, like a fire under a pot, keeps the water constantly above the freezing point. That this communication actually exists, was sufficiently proved by the extraordinary agitations of this lake during the great earthquakes at Lisbon, and other places. Besides, it is clear that there is volcanic matter under the very spot itself,—as several earthquakes have happened at Inverness within these two years past.

IMPUGNUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE MAD-HOUSE.

From the French.

I TRAVELLED the road from Paris to Charenton, and, arriving at the hospital, Monsieur C—— gratified my desire of inspecting an establishment which he governs with a zeal worthy of the highest eulogium.

"Madness," said he, as we traversed the first court, "is, when well considered, only an excessive developement of the vices, the caprice, and the follies, which exist in society. The world presents an infinite number of species, which may, however, be classed under three heads—*phrenzy, mania, and imbecility*. To the first belong all the violent passions, and the numerous family of vices, crimes, and excesses, which they produce; in the second, may be ranged the most prejudicial defects, and most marked follies; the third comprehends the innumerable varieties of this malady of the human mind, which reduces man to the state of a plant; from whence it arises, (said the doctor, laughing,) that society is sometimes compared to a *platte-band*."

 We

We approached the quarters of the furious, whose howlings redoubled when they saw us through the bars of their cells. I stopped for a moment to look at a man of an attenuated form, whose looks were more wicked than fierce, and who menaced us with a smile; whose cruel expression could never be imitated, except by the first of our tragedians.* "This wretch,"† said our guide, "is a man of distinguished birth, to whom Nature gave the heart of a tiger, and the genius of an ape; the days of his youth were marked by crimes, which he dared publicly to apologize for in more advanced years. As a punishment, he was deprived of the power of doing mischief; he became mad, and, for want of other victims, it is now on himself that he vents his fury. His existence accuses the justice of the laws; his madness has avenged the public morals." We speedily left this miscreant, who took leave of us with this charitable warning—"Make yourselves easy! I will take upon myself the trouble of having you flayed alive."

His neighbour did not appear less agitated, though more an object of commiseration. He articulated, in a low voice, phrases without connexion; the burthen of which, however, was, the words "*wife*," *rival*," and "*false toupee*." This last word figured so singularly in his tragical plaints, that I requested an explanation of it from the doctor. "There is, in truth," said he, "something very risible, if not in the misfortune of this poor man, at least in the cause of it. He is very ugly, as you see, but he was also very rich; and therefore it was not astonishing that he married a very handsome woman, of a rank above his own. Naturally jealous, the levity of his wife furnished him with frequent occasions of giving way to this failing. He had, or fancied he had, a rival, a young man on whom nature had prodigally bestowed every physical advantage, except on the head; some parts of which were so ill provided with hair, that he was obliged to have recourse to the industrious hand of Harmand, or Michalong. In a word, he wore those fragments of a peruke known by the name of '*mouches*.' I will not tell you how, or in what place, this suspicious husband found the sample of a coiffure, which disturbed him so much respecting his own; but from this moment hell was in his head, his jealousy became a delirium, and his reason evaporated in the most furious paroxysms. The very sight of a woman raises him to a pitch of rage, of which it is difficult to form an idea." It was impossible for me to support the sight of these torments, and we entered the quarter of the maniacs; some of whom Monsieur C—— described as he passed their chambers.

"This one," said he, pointing out a man who walked backward and forward, with a speaking-trumpet of paste-board in his hand, "was the captain of a privateer; after a brilliant cruize he was taken in sight of port, with all his prize-money, by a frigate, which he fought for two hours with the greatest intrepidity. This misfortune deprived him of his reason; he believes he is still on-board his vessel, engaged in the combat that was so fatal to him; and he calls out incessantly, "*Fire the magazine!*"

The chamber adjoining was grotesquely ornamented with strips of tinsel, and was occupied by poor T——, whom I knew formerly in society, attacked by a mania of a different kind, and much more ridiculous. When he passed for a reasonable being, he was persuaded that the soul of man resided in his heel; and that dancing, in which he excelled, was, of all perfections, the one that brought us nearest the Divinity! At present, he believes himself ambassador of the Great Mogul; adorned with *ribands* of all colours, he pleases himself with his chimerical grandeur, and gave audience in his cell at Charenton, with a dignity very amusing, and not altogether without model. What would he gain by being cured? He is no longer of an age for dancing, and with the return of reason would lose his embassy.

A little farther on dwelt a philosopher, who became mad from frequently repeating, on his own person, the experiments of Spallanzani upon frogs. His lodging place communicated with that of an old commentator, whose reason was extinguished in profound researches to discover whether the ancients wore perukes.

Their neighbour was the footman of a man of quality, whose brain got out of order, because he was not admitted to the honour of a place behind the carriage of his master on a day of ceremony.

In passing across a corridor, to go to the quarter of the women, we saw a maniac on whom they were putting the straight waistcoat—"That man," said Monsieur C——, "was formerly a satirical

* Talma.
† The Marquis de Sade.

tirical writer; that trade is not without danger, and people in anger do not always look where they strike. In the last assault he had to sustain, his head came in contact with a cudgel, and moral alienation was the consequence; since he is mad, he has changed characters: he no longer writes against any one, but wishes to cudgel every body."

Madness, among the women confined in this place, appeared to me to have, as in society, two characters, very distinct—*love* and *vanity*.

The first we visited was a species of *Aunt Aurora*,* whose brain had been bewildered by melancholy romances. Seated on the foot of her bed, an old guitar, without strings, in her hand, she believed herself on the banks of a torrent, or the point of a rock; and thrilled, with an almost extinguished voice, a song, in which the "*Bird of night*" and the "*Wind of the desert*" were not forgotten.

This maniac had, as a neighbour, a young girl, whose misfortunes interested me much more deeply. Abandoned by an unfaithful lover, the evening of the day fixed for her marriage, her heart was broken by mortification, and the loss of reason kindly restored the pleasing illusions which she had lost.

I expressed the astonishment I felt at seeing, in that place, a woman who exhibited no other mark of madness than that of believing herself thirty years younger than she really was; smiling graciously at all the young men, and being convinced that no one could see her without falling in love with her. "If these are proofs of madness," said I, "where could we find room to lodge all who are afflicted in the same manner?"

I stopped a moment to behold a woman, whose madness is directly opposed to the cause that produced it. This lady, deprived of her reason by an excess of mystic devotion, now experienced a delirium of a very different nature; it is impossible to divine to what suggestions she owes the ideas and images that necessarily present themselves to her mind, for the first time, and which she announces in a language she could never have had an opportunity of hearing.

I was informed that Monsieur C—— had sought, in concerts and scenic exhibitions, executed by his patients, a means of operating or preparing their cure. I witnessed this double experiment; but it did not appear to me that he had any just grounds for the hopes of success, which he still appears to entertain.

I returned to Paris to dine, and passed the evening in a very brilliant assembly, where I continued my remarks on fools, almost without perceiving that I had changed the place of observation.

* The French play of *Ma Tante Aurore*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the inquiry of your correspondent, Mr. C. E. Scott, in your last number, for a view of the Thames, west of London, I beg to say I have a small one, that was taken out of the London Magazine by my father, many years since; which he is at liberty to see. This I would have acquainted him with privately, but that I wished to bring to the notice of your readers, who may be fond of a water excursion, an easy means of enjoying one; perhaps not to be equalled in these southern parts of the island. The map is headed, "A correct Draught of the River Thames, from its Springs in Gloucestershire to its Influx into the Sea: with a Table of all the Bridges, Locks, Wears, &c. thereupon; the Tolls payable at each, and their distance by water from each other: exhibiting also the counties adjacent, &c. The whole carefully compiled from modern surveys, and authentic intelligence, by T. Bowen; 1775."

Having it in contemplation, two years ago, to take an excursion upon the Thames with a small party, a friend of mine, after much inquiry, found a map, then recently published by Bowles, which he purchased; and, with the aid of these two,—having previously sent a skiff to Reading by a barge,—we left that place the first Friday in August, and reached Blackfriars the following evening. During this short voyage, we had opportunities of making our observations upon the correctness of the two maps; and generally found the bearings of the river, and places bordering upon it, to be much truer laid down in the old map.

The gratification afforded from this excursion was an inducement to send the skiff last year by the same means to Oxford; and, early in the morning of the last Wednesday in July, we started thence, and reached Reading that evening, about seven o'clock; spent the next day there, and performed the remainder of the voyage in the two following,

following, as the year previous. In this last trip we had a still greater opportunity of marking the accuracy of the old map; and which, I am inclined to think, would aid a draughtsman in any new plan. Since its publication (forty-three years), pounds have been substituted for the old and dangerous expedient of having locks to pen-up a head of water; many new pounds erected; and great deviations from the old barge-track may be observed: yet we derived much assistance from it.

It is not for me to notice to Mr. Scott its varied scenery; who appears, from his letter, to be so well acquainted with the course of the Thames; but, if any of your numerous readers should feel disposed for such an excursion, I can assure them of being amply repaid for their time and labor: for those who have merely reached so high as Richmond or Twickenham (the usual extent of our London parties,) can little conceive the beauty and grandeur that border the Thames through most of its course.

Both voyages were performed, with great ease to ourselves, with only a pair of oars; and the last time whilst two or three what are termed *wanes* (a drawing the river low from a given distance above,) were run, to repair pounds, mills, &c. situate upon it; and I may add, however problematical it may appear to the timid, avoiding every imprudence, (which, to have a rational enjoyment, every man should,) at much less risk than in a journey of the same distance by the stage-coach.

I omitted to say we touched ground but once slightly the first voyage at Lalum-Gulls, where the bottom shews a greater inequality than in any other part that we could observe; for, with a little care, the proper channel is distinguishable by the dark hue of the water, compared with the shallows.

If the plan which Mr. Scott proposes should be drawn, I trust one object of those with whom the management of it rests, will be to offer it to the public at a moderate price.

As you have often inserted the short tours of many of your correspondents, I hope you may be pleased to notice this short water-excursion of one who is your constant reader.

Blue Boar Court, M. E. LEGG.
Friday-street; July 20.

N.B. I read, by the public papers, of part of France being much ravaged by the caterpillar; and the cork-trees have particularly suffered. I remember seeing an account of some person accidentally discovering a trap for them in a piece of woollen cloth, which had been left out in a garden, where numbers of them had taken refuge; and, by repeating the experiment, it was found an infallible attraction to them.

Quere.—If the number of every hackney-coach was put inside, where persons could not fail to see it, and might take it down unobserved, with the ticket proposed by Mr. O'Laufrar in your last number, page 495; would not that greatly check the drivers in their very general ill conduct?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been some months in the country, your Magazine for last December has but just fallen into my hands. On looking into it, I was not a little surprised to find some verses, which I wrote in the baths at Tenby nearly five years ago, and which I did not expect to see in print. As, however, you have published them, I take the liberty of sending them in their original state. I cannot say that the verses as now printed may not have been "left in the reading-room;" but, if they were, I conceive they must have been transferred (by some memory not very accurate,) from the door-post of one of the baths, on which I wrote them one day after bathing.

I do not know whether you will think it worth while to give yourself any further trouble about such a trifle, or whether you may prefer those which you have printed; but these are certainly the original.

If I may say the truth, (and it may be as well, where every one will so readily suspect it,) I do not think them improved by the words which have been inserted to make all the lines equally long. All I can say for them is, that they were written hastily by one who never pretended to be a poet, and who placed them in such a situation, that any offended reader might have passed a wet hand over them, and blotted them out for ever.

The line placed over the front of the baths is not accurately given in your Magazine: it is from Euripides (Iph.T.)

Θαλασσα κλυζει παντα τ'ανθρωπων κακα,

and my exercitation thereon was as followeth:—

Gazing around outside, I read with wonder
ϑαλασσα κλυζει παντα κακα;
Thought I, the author of that line must
make a terrible blunder:

For,

For, grant that it saves some men's lives,
By curing gout, or drowning wives;
And that a salutary dip
Cures hydrophobia and the hyp:
Yet "I've a secret sorrow here,"
Beyond old Ocean's reach, I fear.
Stone? dropsy? asthma? — Something worse,—
Confirm'd consumption of the purse;
And, though ten thousand lives it saves,
How can I gain one farthing from its waves?
I am no fisherman; and Tenby boasts
No pence-fraught fish (like Peter's) on her coasts:
I am no painter, to depict its views;
I am no doctor, to prescribe its use:
I've no "sea-prospect" lodging-house to let;
Nor will salt-water liquidate a debt.
In short, I'm no fit patient for the sea,
And all its benefits are lost on me;
For truly, Neptune, (be not thou displeas'd,)
Thou can'st not med'cine to a purse diseas'd.

July 21, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL *and* POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS *and* APOPHTHEGMS; *written in the year* 1797.*

In a late search amongst my manuscripts, some of them of much earlier date, I found the following, which had remained unnoticed since the year 1797, when they were noted with the pencil at intervals, and by scraps, during my morning walks in the fields. They seem to me applicable, and, I should hope, usefully so, to the present crisis; now that religious and political frauds have been once more let loose upon the continent, and boldly threaten a renewed tyranny over the whole earth. Happily, final success in such a scheme has become impossible, from the too great extent of an enlightened minority of mankind. At the same time, it is the indispensable duty of every man, who feels himself qualified, to stand forth with his mite in the cause of human freedom; a sacred duty, the performance of which he ought to prefer before life or fortune. Obscure an individual as I am, and in truth have studied to be, I yet feel a sort of necessity to say something of myself, because I feel, also, that I have been deficient in that degree of usefulness to which I aspired very early, and which, in my conviction, certain circumstances since have rendered, in an especial manner, incumbent upon me. A misfortune in very early youth deprived me for life of the full and unembarrassed use of my mental faculties. My first essays, between the years 1767 and 1770, were in verse! Immortality was within my view, no doubt within my grasp; but I very shortly recovered from that epidemic; learned to laugh, with the most impartial sincerity, at my own heroics and madrigals; and prided myself no little in possessing more common sense at seventeen years of age, than the great Roman orator, and the French Cardinal Prime Minister, at fifty or sixty. During the years 1774 and 1775, I was so situated as to have access to a very extensive American correspondence; and I afterwards wrote, occasionally, on that unfortunate international dispute, which, nevertheless, ended fortunately for both nations. A young man, strongly tinctured with political enthusiasm, could scarcely be expected to produce any thing worthy of attention or preservation, upon such a subject. Between 1784 and 1794 I published, always anonymously, various political and miscellaneous tracts. In 1795, I published my last political treatise. It contained a view of the theory of political rights, with practical illustrations. But the spirit raised in England, a few years previously, had already evaporated, or was repressed and confined in a very narrow space; infinite pains had been taken to purge the public mind, ever sufficiently ductile, from any undue prepossession in favour of liberty and peace; and men, with endowments far superior to my very humble pretensions, would then, in vain, have solicited a public hearing on the subject of equal rights. Not to encounter the discouragement of printing without the prospect of readers, I resolved to quit politics for a season, and to try if I could gain attention and render myself useful on veterinary and rural subjects, for which I had passed many years of practical preparation; having indeed on hand a considerable fund of materials. In this I succeeded, as far as I could reasonably expect, no longer publishing anonymously. These subjects make five octavos and one quarto volume, exclusive of two or three small tracts, my spare attention being engaged in the interim with the periodical press. Two later volumes have been published, but not in my own name. With respect to certain works, long since under preparation, notices of which have been imparted to friends,

* We have met the wishes of Mr. Lawrence, as a veteran author who is competent to defend and answer for his own opinions, by giving them a place in our pages; but, on this as on every occasion, we do not identify our own opinions with those of our correspondents.—EDITOR.

friends, there is little reason to expect, that either health or opportunity will be allowed for their completion.

Somers Town. JOHN LAWRENCE.

THE grand defect, in both ancient and modern systems, has been a total misconception of the grounds of moral truth and human right, and a general or partial adoption of an arbitrary scheme of causation.

Moral truth is co-essential with universal nature, independent of all authority and convention; for that which requires support is not truth: it cannot be created, or always suddenly acquired, by the reasoning faculties of man; but is destined to be gradually developed. It is, in substance, a result after all possible evidence on each side of a question has been admitted, and every possible objection removed. Conventional or political truth is nothing but an imperfect reflection from the original, and generally substituted for it by ignorance or knavery. Real political truth can result only from the admission of universal right.

Right also is essentially connected with nature and universality; for, unless independent and universal, it does not exist: right is lost in the idea of gift or compromise.

Nature is the law and condition of being: by natural necessity or the nature of things, is to be understood spontaneous result, or the order necessarily resulting from universal licence, or nature's *universal suffrage*: this natural condition of things ought never to meet a direct opposition, but may be moderated on universal and fairly-ascertained grounds: such is the legitimate *expedience* of the civilized state.

Moral nature includes reason as an integral part: human reason is, past all possibility of dispute, the paramount principle in this sphere; since every question, physical or metaphysical, must of necessity be submitted to its tribunal: metaphysics are mere non-entities, but as they exist in the human mind or human invention.

The vanity of the ancients, and the shame of their inability to solve the natural and moral phenomena, which could be effected only by the aggregated mental labour and experience of ages, first led them to the invention of suppositious causes; whence they deduced effects or conclusions in opposition to truth, and inimical to the liberty, morality, and happiness, of mankind. Not perceiving that the scheme of nature was founded on general harmony or perfect liberty, they began with erecting an imaginary tyranny in the clouds, which, once established, administered most conveniently, in their ideas, to all kinds of useful purposes below. Thus authority first usurped and fixed itself upon the seat of reason and truth.

Man is created, by nature, lord of his own finite being; independent, and unaccountable, but to the suggestions of his own reason, an emanation from nature; these, being natural, reflective, and unadulterated by system, always inculcate the obligations of eternal justice, and the duties of congregative or social order.

Hobbes rightly said, that the state of nature, meaning the unsocial and unconnected, is a state of warfare; nearly the same may be predicated of the arbitrary or compulsive social state, the inequality of which occasions perpetual striving: but man being a gregarious and social animal, the civilized, under a real equality of rights, may be fairly deemed his natural state.

Religion, or *the doctrine of right and wrong*, excites the most sacred and celestial of all motives that can influence the human soul; it is not only the cement of human society, but it is that without which the true social system cannot for a moment subsist; without which society, at best, must be a state of barbarism, treachery, and murder. Miserable reflection! such hath been almost universally the state of society,—the cause, a perverse and dishonest choice of the spurious cement instead of the simple and true.

Scepticism, in all things which admit not of instant demonstration, is the great and bounden duty, and the security, of a rational being, as the proper medium for the discovery of truth: merit rests in examination, not implicit belief; demerit in the incredibility or uncertainty, not the incredulous. This is one of those general rules which defy all exception. The possibility of falsehood takes all essential consequence from the proposition; being in its nature uncertain, it is dead letter, of no material account.

The supernatural illuminations of religious fanaticism, have multiplied in the world almost beyond calculation; they are all of ancient extraction, generally contradictory, or in opposition one to the other; yet all necessarily divine and infallible; all to be taken on trust; all opposed to the natural and moral phenomena; most in contradiction

tradiction to eternal justice by consequence of the most immoral and dangerous tendency—all perfectly superfluous. Here endeth the first lesson on the supernatural illuminations of fanaticism.

The whole scheme of religious superstition and fanaticism has been, from the first, a most wicked and detestable system of hypocrisy, perjury, fraud, avarice, cruelty, and murder; ensnaring and enslaving, with its plausible sophistries, the souls of naturally the best-intentioned men.

Never was a more stupid and groundless notion than the inveterate one, that crimes are diminished by the panic terrors of superstition; and that political frauds or fictions are required to hold the bands of society together. The accession to this fatal sophistry is so general, that all ideas of citation and proof are out of question. The pious Mr. —— will nod a vital assent, and the humane Lord —— will second him,—"better to have any kind of religion than none at all;" and, "were religion merely a cunningly-devised fable, it yet ought to be retained out of mere compassion to mankind."

You allow, then, the necessity of lying and fraud for a good end; the end sanctifies the means; the horrid, specious, and spurious principle becomes established, and runs through the whole moral world, leaving nothing but conventional virtue or hypocrisy. For one private murder, prevented by the feigned terrors of religious superstition, one hundred thousand are committed in its propagation and defence. Where the warnings and terrors of the natural and rational conscience (and the idea of future responsibility is innate and indestructible in the human mind) are insufficient for the prevention of crimes, the inculcated and uncertain threats of superstition will ever prove of small avail. I speak in the name, and on the experience, of all the ages of the world.

As gold alloyed is the less gold by the quantity of alloy, so virtue is ever diminished in proportion to the admixture of religious superstition. Fanatical prejudices, antisocial antipathies and hatred, deadly habits of lying and hypocrisy, prostration and slavery of mind, the loss of an invaluable portion of time, of rational pleasures, of property—have, in their baleful effects, ever infinitely overbalanced the pretended benefits of superstition.

The American Captain Stout, lately wrecked on the coast of *Caffraria*, found the inhabitants so totally devoid of religious superstition of any kind, that their chief could, by no possible means, through the medium of an interpreter, be made to comprehend the purport or meaning even of such a proposition. Yet that people, by the pure light of nature and reason, well understood the duties of hospitality, and of '*doing as they would be done unto*.' And a late celebrated African traveller found those tribes, to whom religious superstition was literally unintelligible, much more just and hospitable than those which had embraced the Mahommedan faith, and had learned to substitute opinions and ceremonies for social duties. *Confucius*, and the philosophers of ancient enlightened nations, taught, thousands of years since, those pure and rational doctrines specifically, of which subsequent superstition has vainly and arrogantly pretended to monopolize the discovery.

All superstitious systems, whether of religion or government, have changed or passed away according to the caprice, interest, or fortune, of their abettors; truth never has, or ever can, either change or pass away, and is contradistinguished from mere factitious system by its unchangeableness, general utility, and universal powers of application.

The dreams of religious fanaticism, so highly vaunted as imparting solace to the poor and distressed, and comfort to the departing soul, on the contrary, are more calculated to fill a weak mind with the most horrid alarms; at best, to unsettle the most rational hopes. The character of the Deity, drawn by the insane or venal pen of fanaticism, is that of a capricious, tyrannical, and barbarous goblin, and his history a fit companion for the Fairy Tales. The whole, too, good or bad, is to be implicitly believed, all investigation being a mortal crime. But, can there be a greater crime on earth, than thus to entrap the souls of the ignorant and unwary? Consult history and be convinced. Implicit belief can boast no merit, and even divests its object of credibility.

He who hath ears to hear, let him hear and be comforted. The Deity, all-wise, all-just, and all-powerful; that is to say, wisdom, omnipotence, and justice, which can neither be pleased nor displeased, love nor hate, favour nor neglect; is bound by his eternal and unchangeable nature, to do to all the strictest justice. Your security lies in your own nature and reason, which will

moreover, dictate to you the great duty of resignation, from the obvious certainty that your destiny is irrevocably fixed, and that you must, of necessity, conform to the laws of your being: to what purpose, then, degrade yourself with fears, or delude yourself with hopes of mere human invention and manufacture? Your sole reliance is on eternal justice. The remark that, 'God's justice may not accord with our ideas of justice' is a beggarly piece of fallacy. We are clearly bound by the laws of our nature and our proper reason, and responsible on the ground of no other kind of justice than that represented through them; nor are we, or can we be, bound on any extraneous or supernatural account.

Whoever shall dislike the *figure* of which I have just made use, may, if it will better please him, adopt the *round* and material one of Dr. Priestley, or accommodate himself with any other form more agreeable to his imagination; for, after all, it is by no means an affair of that consequence which certain officious persons are so eager to represent: is a man just and honest, faithful to his public and private trusts? let him then e'en speculate or preach *ad libitum*, on all subjects physical or metaphysical, accordingly as his own reason, or his own fancy may lead or mislead him. The naturally blind, it is true, may pretend to a skill in colours, but it would be no part of human prudence to be guided by such skill.

Superstition completely overturns both common sense and common justice: there is arrant popery in the very mildest and most plausible species of it. One body of men, equal in right and capacity, must believe forsooth, and without investigation or question, certain proposed metaphysical speculations; those, by the by, no objects of belief, since no objects of human evidence; and certain pretended historical facts, on the arbitrary dictation and mandate of another body of men, and that, on pain of hypothetical perdition in some future world, and of certain damnation in the present. To complete the sum of human madness, nothing is wanted but that the infidels, when they shall get uppermost, erect offices of Inquisition, Bastiles, and Literary Journals, in order to burn, rack, imprison the persons, and murder the reputation of those unphilosophic and fanatical wretches, who should be resolutely determined against not believing. Under such a dispensation, if I know any thing of the men, neither *Priestley*, *Wakefield*, nor *Watson*, would burn.

Every fabricated and spurious system, religious, political, or social, contracts, in degrees, and hardens the human heart, and clouds the understanding. It is a trite remark, that superstitious belief, form, and ceremony, are substitutes for, rather than assistants to, morality; but we are insufficiently aware of the literal truth and universality of the maxim. No proof is needed for the notorious fact, that justice and morality are ever but secondary considerations with the upholders of systems; nor does the most humane and sensible fanatic scruple to make use of injustice and cruelty against the presumed enemy of his God or his establishment; piously lifting up his eyes towards heaven, averting his face, stroking his band, lamenting the sad necessity of doing a small evil for so great a good; taking God to witness his sincere abhorrence of persecution, and then—giving over the intractable infidel to linger and perish. The system speaks for itself, nor are actual modern examples wanted. With what delight do our believers talk of punishing the French infidels, for the crime of not believing up to the height, and to the satisfaction, of their self-appointed judges.

"Political problems do not primarily concern truth or falsehood:" so said the (in this instance) ingenuous Burke; and he uttered a very general sentiment: it is precisely the same with respect to those of religious superstition; whence the invariable necessity of strict laws to guard the sanctuary and prevent the intrusion of doubting meddlers, whose prying eyes might discover both truths and falsehoods of primary and infinite concern to the dearest interests of man, and to the shame, confusion, and prejudice, of his enslavers.

The deception and fallacy of religious superstition are most satisfactorily evinced, and, according to an undeniable rule of evidence, by the double law which it ever needs, and ever has, for its support: the law of the state, which forbids all examination by pains and penalties; and the voluntary law of implicit faith, which every fanatic imposes on his own conscience. It is a curious but common trait in the human character, that men are able to impose laws of self-deception and terror, with an actual belief of the use and even merit of such extreme absurdities; and it may not be even unfair to represent many a hypocritical

hypocritical fanatic boasting in his orisons 'Lord! what monstrous lies have I believed, and what perjuries have I committed for thy sake:' as a certain commander on his death-bed, who had a chief hand in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, far from repenting of the murders he had helped to perpetrate, declared to his confessor, he thought, on that day, God was obliged to him!

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* JOURNEY *of some* ENGLISH EMIGRANTS *from* RIGA *to the* CRIMEA; *by a* LADY *of the* PARTY.

(Continued from page 11 of our last.)

AT Trepenhoff we were obliged to wait for want of horses all night, and here we had a most unusual scene: one room alone was to be had for the party, and our beds were made up on the floor, except one bedstead, which stood in the room, and which the baby and I were to occupy; the straw was spread, and Mr. Y. and Mr. H. and the children were laid down to sleep, when they brought in a broad long form, and laid upon it a soldier's cloak and a pillow; I had put on my night-cap, (the only change of course made in our dress,) and was going to lie down, when, to my surprise, a young officer walked in and very quietly laid himself down upon the wooden bench, where his cloak and pillow were laid. I sat musing with astonishment for some time, and doubtful whether, with this addition to our party, I could prevail upon myself to rest; but fatigue pleaded with a rhetoric which I could not withstand, and I soon followed the example given, and lay down to sleep. Since then I have been so accustomed to the same scene, that I could now lie down and sleep very soundly, with the addition of half-a-dozen to our party. It would be in vain for me to attempt giving you a description of the misery and dirt in which the people live; they all lie down to sleep in their cloaths, taking off only the upper garment, and throwing over them a sheep-skin or cotton quilted coverlid; they swarm with every sort of vermin, the natural consequence of want of cleanliness in themselves, their cloaths, and their houses. The accommodation of a water-closet, or any similar place, is very rarely found; and, where they have it, they are positively so filthy that it is impossible to enter it. Unhappily for those of the English who are compelled to travel on the continent, they are so used to all the comforts of cleanliness and decency that it is impossible not to feel extreme disgust and abhorrence at this barbarous race of beings, who, in all respects, live more like herds of swine than like rational creatures. In the houses of the Jews, in particular, they live together in swarms like bees, though not like them for purposes of industry; their little dirty children run about the house almost naked, or with only one garment on, a large long shirt; the children and the servants rarely wear stockings, and, with the little idea they have of cleanliness in their houses, it is not likely they can walk about their filthy clay floors with feet unsoiled. The want of horses detained us at the last-mentioned place, and we were advised to remain there another night, as many robberies had been committed by deserters from the army, who had secreted themselves in the woods, and had intercepted several passengers; but, our party being so large, the gentlemen took the precaution of going well armed.

We set out from Trepenhoff about nine in the evening, without being molested, and we proceeded to Dineburg, which we reached about nine in the morning. The country through which we had been travelling from Riga hither is most of it extremely wild, and many parts very beautiful and romantic; immense forests bounded our road on either side, and we have gone fifty and a hundred versts together, through avenues of trees, principally the fir, the birch, and the lime; our road lay nearly along the course of the Dwina, which we had twice to cross, and which frequently presented itself to view in a very delightful landscape. I could imagine this country, in summer, to look very beautiful; but its soil is barren, and its inhabitants but thinly scattered, so that scarce any signs of cultivation are seen. The peasants hang their bee-hives in the woods, that the bees may have the first flowers of the lime, which make very fine honey. The bark of the birch is made into several different things: I have already mentioned the peasant's shoes. Ropes are made of it, and it is used in making their sledges: to how many other purposes it is applied I cannot learn; but there are eight or ten more, insomuch that the owners of forest-wood complain extremely of the depredations committed by the peasants in stealing the

bark and injuring the trees. The houses here are all made of wood, not sawn into planks as in England, but whole trees cut into equal lengths: they also make their fences of wood, and in a most curious way; two stakes are driven into the ground just far enough asunder to admit the thick end of a pole; at the distance of the length of the pole two more are driven, and again two in the middle; between these a certain number of poles are laid so as to raise a fence, the height you wish.

Dineburg is now only the remains of a once-populous town; in the year 1810 the government pulled down seven hundred houses, with churches, monasteries, &c. to make a fortification here, which has since been destroyed by the French; who, in their route to Moscow, passed through the road we are now travelling, which is of course interesting, from a remembrance of the events of that memorable campaign. A pretty church and a few miserable houses are now only left in this once-flourishing place: generally speaking, the houses here are built with wood, but some few in the German style, with white brick, having a kind of barn at each end, attached to the house, one end used as a stable and carriage-house, the other as the sleeping-room of the Yemsbecks who go there; and this room, I am told, in no respect differs from the stable end, except not being fitted up with mangers. From Dineburg, when the repair of our carriage was completed, we proceeded to Platshy; here a battle was fought between the French and Russians, and the place and its inhabitants wore the aspect of miserable poverty. Late in the evening we arrived at Kreisloff, a very flourishing town, which we were desirous of seeing, and determined to rest there. The town being full, having many soldiers quartered there, we could not get accommodation at the Traiteur's, and Mr. Y. had tried several places in vain; when, turning round to the Russian servant, following him, he said, "And where the devil shall I go next?" Two gentlemen, who were passing at the moment, seeing he was a stranger, begged to know what he sought; on being told "Lodging for his party," one of them immediately offered and insisted on our accepting such accommodation as his quarters could afford. This gentleman was colonel of the regiment there, his name "Tursey;" it was impossible for any thing to exceed the hospitality with which we were treated, during four days that we remained there, the colonel giving up his room to me, and shewing every attention that politeness could dictate.

The town of Kreisloff, and several miles in extent on each side of it, is the property of Count Platow, a Polish nobleman; the senior count was absent, but we saw three of his sons; the eldest, in appearance and manner, is one of the most elegant young men I ever saw, and certainly does honour to the rank he holds in society. I much regretted my inability to speak either in French or Russ, during our stay here. I have begun taking lessons in Russian, and, should I have the opportunity of continuing them a few months, I shall then be able to enter with more pleasure into company. The town of Kreisloff is very beautifully situated, and affords some very picturesque landscapes. From Kreisloff we went to Druyar, another very pretty small town. The churches here are very handsomely built, and there are often three, four, or five, in a large village; at Druyar we counted five. At Drissa we crossed an arm of the Dwina, called by the name of the town we went through; as there are no bridges here, we went over on a ferry, which is a flat platform, made large enough to hold two carriages, and the horses also; a rope goes directly across the river, which, running through grooves in two upright poles at each end of this platform, guides the ferry over; by this also they pull, as the rivers are too deep in many parts to admit of pushing with a sprit. Nothing more, worthy of observation, occurred until we reached Polotsk, where we were detained ten days, getting our carriages put on sledges, for which they made us pay dear, and did them very ill beside; our sledge, in particular, being made so small, that the britchka went very unsafe, and one most serious accident was the consequence. At one of the stations, after we left Polotsk, the want of horses obliged our party to separate; and I, with the children, was in the britchka, when our driver, going full gallop down a hill that was steep, was thrown off his seat, and dragged under the sledge for several yards; the britchka, swinging from one side to the other with extreme violence, seemed every instant as if it would be dashed to pieces; and, when the horses were stopped at the bottom of the hill, Mr. Y. with much alarm, came to see if we were all safe.

We,

We, ourselves, escaped unhurt; and the britchka, though it was repeatedly upset during that night, and the next driver we had was twice thrown off, yet we had no other consequences than feeling much alarm. The poor fellow, who died in the course of the night after we left him, Mr. Y. saw safe lodged in a house we were near, and had a strong application used to his loins and back where the hurt was received, but it was principally internal.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL myself much pleased with Mr. Luckcock's observations upon modes of escape from fire. My plan, Sir, is simply this:—In every engine-house let there be kept a close cart, such as the soap-boilers carry their soap-lees in. Let this be kept constantly filled with water, and always attend the engine on any alarm of fire. The effect of having water always upon the spot is obvious. Whether saturating the water with alum might not be an improvement, from its power of repelling heat? W. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

M. BIOT'S ACCOUNT *of the late* OPERATIONS *in* NORTH BRITAIN, *undertaken to* DETERMINE *the* FIGURE *of the* EARTH.

TO connect the Trigonometrical Survey of this country by Gen. Roy and his able successor Colonel Mudge, who measured several degrees of the terrestrial meridian with great accuracy, with the French operations of Mechain, the *Bureau des Longitudes* was desirous that the same instruments employed in Spain and France should be applied to the English arc.

"Any design beneficial to the sciences (says M. Biot) could not fail to obtain the concurrence of the literati of England, and the approbation of the government of that enlightened country. Neither the one nor the other were wanting to us. The celebrated Sir Joseph Banks, and his worthy friend Sir Charles Blagden, assured us of every possible assistance. The minister of the interior, M. Lainé, whose encouragement of whatever is honourable and useful is carried to the utmost possible extent, liberally supplied the necessary means for the undertaking; and the *Bureau des Longitudes* committed the execution of it to me.

"I left Paris in the beginning of the month of May, last year; carrying with me the same instruments which had been used under the other points of the meridian,—a repeating-circle of M. Fortin, an astronomical time-piece, and the chronometers of M. Bréguet; in short, every thing that was necessary for making observations. An order of the English government, obtained by the kind interference of Sir Jos. Banks, awaited these packages at Dover. He caused the whole to be delivered to me, under the seal of the Custom-house, without expense, and without examination,—exactly as if I had not entered another country. The same protection attended their conveyance to London,—where they were deposited in the house of Sir Joseph Banks.

"How shall I describe what I felt when I saw, for the first time, the venerable companion of Cook! Celebrated for his long voyages, distinguished by an extent of understanding, and by an elevation of sentiment which gave him an equal interest in the progress of every science. Possessed of high rank, extensive property, and universal esteem, Sir Joseph treats these advantages as the common property of learned men of all nations. So easy and unaffected is the affability by which he is distinguished, that it seems almost to be the effect of a natural right in the person who receives it, instead of conferring obligation; and renders gratitude nothing but pure and unmixed pleasure. A noble example of superior influence, whose power is founded on esteem, attachment, respect, and confidence, perfectly free and voluntary; whose claims arise solely from inexhaustible good-will, and the recollection of favours conferred; and the long and undisputed possession of which implies extraordinary virtues, as well as exquisite delicacy, when it is considered, that all this influence must necessarily be formed, maintained, and exercised, among equals."

M. Biot now proceeded to Edinburgh with Col. Mudge, and afterwards with Capt. Richard Mudge, to the extreme northern point of the line. At Edinburgh and at Aberdeen he met with a reception worthy of the inherent hospitality of North Britain. Thence they embarked for Shetland.

"We continued (observes M. Biot) a long time at sea, detained by calms and contrary winds, deeply regretting the loss of so many fine nights,—which we could have employed so advantageously in making observations. On the sixth day we passed, at a distance on our left, the

the Orcades, and their ruddy mountains,—beyond which even the enterprising spirit of the Romans did not carry them. We discovered the Isle of Fairo, on the rocks of which the admiral's vessel of Phillip's invincible armada was wrecked. At length the peaks of Shetland appeared in the midst of their clouds; and, on the 18th of July, we landed not far from the southern point of these islands,—where the waves of the Atlantic, dashing against those that come from the Norwegian seas, produce an unceasing swell and perpetual tempest. The gloomy appearance of the sun corresponded with such a scene. Here are no fortunate isles of Spain, no smiling regions, no garden of Valencia,—where oranges and lemons in flower diffuse their odours around the tomb of Scipio, or among the august ruins of ancient Saguntum. Here, on landing upon rocks shattered by the waves, the eye perceives nothing but swampy land, deserted, covered with stones and moss, or naked mountains, made desolate by the inclemency of the weather: not a tree, not a bush, to relieve this dreary scene; here and there a few scattered huts, the roofs of which, covered with grass, permit the thick smoke, with which they are filled, to escape into the surrounding fog. In contemplating the sadness of this abode, where we were to remain exiles for many months, we directed our course, not without difficulty, across the plains and hills, where there was no road, towards a small collection of houses, built of stone, which form the capital called Lerwick. There we began to perceive that the social virtues of a country ought not to be measured by the appearances of poverty or riches. It is impossible to imagine hospitality more cordial and free than that which we received: persons who had learned our names but a moment before, were eager to become our guides wherever we went. Being informed of the object of our voyage, they very readily gave us all the information that might be useful to us; they collected and sent it to us with the same interest as if we had been conducting an affair in which they were personally concerned."

At Unst, Capt. Mudge became unwell; and M. Biot persuaded him to return to a milder climate, and remained alone to complete his researches.

"It was then (says he) that, remaining here alone, I was able to feel how fortunate it was for me that it had fallen to my lot to reside with M. Edmonston: the kindness of this excellent man seemed to increase with the difficulty of my situation. I could not make observations alone with the repeating-circle; the management of which requires two persons, one to follow the star, and another to note the indications of the level. M. Edmonston, who took as much interest in my labours as I did myself, suggested to me the idea of employing, for this last part of the operation, a young carpenter, who had already given proofs of his intelligence and skill in setting up our observatory; and who besides, like all the peasants of Scotland, and even of these isles, was able to read, write, and cipher, very well. I followed his advice; and, having rendered the task of my new assistant as simple as possible, I made trial of him, by giving him a few lessons daily, before the departure of Capt. Mudge. He succeeded very quickly, and perhaps better than a more learned assistant would have been able to do; for he observed and marked my level with all the fidelity of a person skilled in mechanics; and for nothing in the world,—no, not even to accommodate my impatience to observe,—would he admit my results to be good, until they were in exact conformity with the conditions I had prescribed; that is to say, until the bubble in the level had become perfectly motionless. However, as it is very necessary, when there is occasion to make an astronomer of a carpenter, to use some precaution, I had to the numbers which he wrote certain correspondences, which he did not suspect, and which would point out his errors, if he had committed any: this sometimes happened at first, and he was always very much surprised that I was able thus to discover and correct a mistake which he himself had not perceived when he made it, and which I had not seen him make. But, in the space of a few days, my occult science had no longer any occasion to shew its power."

Having, with this assistance, completed his task, M. Biot, after a residence of two months in these isles, returned to Edinburgh, and thence to England. The comments on our country, made by such an observer, are worthy of record.

"In England (says he) I saw the powers of Nature employed in every imaginable form in the service of man, and man himself reserved as a more precious and delicate piece of mechanism for the intermitting

termitting or accidental operations alone, which his divine reason renders him best qualified to execute. And whether it be that the contemplation of the moral state of society, which had so much engaged my attention, had left impressions too deep in my mind; or that the value of a manufacturing system, on an extensive scale, ought rather to be estimated in its national results than in its local and individual influence, I certainly admired this immense display of manufacturing operations, more than I wished it for my country. After having paid my respects to Oxford and Cambridge,—the ancient and tranquil abodes of literature and the sciences,—I again joined M. Arago in London; and associated with him for the purpose of ascertaining the length of the seconds' pendulum; no longer, however, in a small and almost deserted island, but in the magnificent Observatory of Greenwich. M. de Humboldt, who had accompanied him, took part in this operation; and was very ready, whilst it lasted, to forget the many other talents for which he was remarkable, in order that he might be an excellent observer. The astronomer royal, Mr. Pond, furnished us with every possible accommodation, with that generous solicitude which men, truly devoted to the sciences, always feel, and which they alone can feel, for whatever contributes to their advancement.

"After having enjoyed the gratification of observing the heavens, and studying some of the grandest phenomena of Nature, with the best instruments,—already consecrated, so to speak, by so many observations, and in a place renowned for so many astronomical discoveries,—I returned to my native country with a degree of pleasure which French minds feel in so lively a manner, and the charm of which was rendered the more delightful by a consciousness of inward satisfaction, and the grateful recollection of the veneration and respect which I brought back to it. It is, indeed, in a voyage undertaken for the advancement of the sciences, that a Frenchman can learn to honour his illustrious country the more, and to cherish it with the greater ardor. Placed beyond the region of political passions, uninfluenced by interest and ambition; without rank, without riches to uphold him; he partakes only in the claims which his country has acquired to solid glory from what is beneficial to mankind. He is transported by the recollection of the numerous services which she has rendered towards the civilization of the world; by the universal admiration excited by so many works, of the highest order, which she has supplied in literature, in the sciences, and the arts. Like Minerva, his country accompanies him into foreign climes; she speaks in his behalf; introduces, protects him; opens all hearts to receive him; and claims for him that hospitality which she herself has so frequently, and always so generously, afforded. Thus when, after having obtained the object of his labours, he relates to his countrymen whatever assistance, kindness, and even friendship, he has received among a people justly celebrated, he feels a satisfaction in giving expression to his gratitude, so much the more pure, as all these favours, in his estimation, are but fresh testimonies of respect for his country."

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on a* SERIES *of* LYTHOGRAPHICAL DRAWINGS, *presented to the* ACADEMY *of* FINE ARTS; *by* M. ENGELMANN, *of* MÜHLHAUSEN, *on the* UPPER RHINE.

THE effects produced by a tracing or drawing on the stone with a greasy or resinous substance, are the simple results of affinities of which there are three causes:—

1. The facility with which this compact calcareous stone imbibes moisture, without its retaining it in too great a degree.

2. The penetrating power or rather the strong adherence of greasy or resinous bodies to these stones.

3. The affinity of resins and grease for all bodies of the same nature, and the antipathy of these substances to water, and all moist bodies.

From these three principles arise the same number of consequences:

First, a stroke made with a pencil or greasy ink on the stone will adhere so strongly thereto, as to require some mechanical means to remove it.

Second, all parts of the stone, that are not covered by a coat of grease, will receive, absorb, and retain water.

Third, if a layer of coloured greasy substance be passed over the stone thus prepared, it will only adhere to those lines formed by the greasy ink, whilst it will be rejected by those parts that are moistened with water only.

In a word, the lythographical process depends on these two points, that the stone saturated with water should resist the ink, and that this same stone, oiled

or greased, should resist the water and take up the ink; thus, by applying and pressing a sheet of paper on the stone, the greasy and resinous coloured lines will alone be transmitted on the paper, shewing a counter-proof impression of that which is drawn on the stone.—For this purpose the stone must first be rendered capable of imbibing water, and at the same time of receiving with facility all greasy or resinous bodies.

The former object can be effected by an acid which will corrode the stone, and take off its fine polish, and make it capable of receiving the water.

Any greasy substance is capable of giving impression upon stone, whether the lines be made with a pencil or with greasy ink; or otherwise the ground of a drawing may be covered with a black greasy mixture, leaving the lines in white.

Hence result two distinct processes:—The engraving by tracing, produced by the line of the pencil or brush dipped in the greasy ink; and the engraving by dots or lines, as is done on wood or copper.

It is easy to get impressions of prints without any reversing, by transposing on the stone a drawing traced on paper with the prepared ink.

From these observations we shall conclude that certain lythographical processes differ entirely from those of engravings; and, as they partly depend on a play of affinities and repulsions, produced by substances of different natures, it is possible by varying them we may at length succeed in producing very unexpected effects.

Lythographic Process, or Method of Printing with Stone, invented in Germany.

All kinds of close calcareous stone of an even and fine grain, which are capable of taking a good polish with pumice-stone, and having the quality of absorbing water, may be used for lythography.

These stones are found in many departments of France, and amongst beds of calcareous stones, in the mountains which separate Ruffee from Argoulême: these are very proper for this kind of work.

Ink.

To compose the ink, heat a glazed earthen vessel over the fire: when it is hot, introduce one part by weight of white Marseilles soap, and as much mastic in grains; melt these ingredients and mix them carefully; then incorporate five parts by weight of shell lac, and continue to stir it: to mix the whole, drop in by degrees a solution of one part of caustic alkali in five times its bulk of water. Make this addition with caution; because, if the ley is added all at once, the liquor would froth up and run over the edges of the vessel.

When the mixture of these substances is accomplished by a moderate heat and frequent stirring, a necessary quantity of lamp-black is to be added; and immediately after put in a sufficient quantity of water to make the ink liquid and proper for writing.

Drawing.

This ink is used to draw on the stone in the same manner as on paper, either with a pen or pencil; when the drawing on the stone is quite dry, and an impression is desired, the surface of the stone is wetted with a solution of nitric acid, in the proportion of fifty to one of water; this must be done with a soft sponge, taking care not to make a friction on the drawing.

The wetting must be repeated as soon as the stone appears dry; it makes an effervescence, and when that ceases the stone is to be carefully and gently rinced with clean water.

Printing.

While the stone is still moist, it should be passed over with the printer's ball charged with ink, which will only adhere to those parts which are not wetted. A sheet of paper properly prepared for printing is then spread on the stone, and the whole submitted to the press, or passed through a roller.

To preserve the drawing on the stone from dust, if not in immediate use, a solution of gum arabic is passed over it, which can be removed by a little water when the stone is wanted again.

Instead of ink, they sometimes make use of chalk crayons for drawing upon the stone or upon paper, from which a counter-proof is taken upon the stone. The crayons are made in the following manner:

Three parts of soap, two parts of tallow, and one part of wax, are all dissolved together in an earthen vessel. When all is well mixed, a sufficient portion of lamp-black, called Frankfort black, will give it an intense colour: the mixture is poured into moulds, where it must remain till quite cold, when it will become consistent, and proper to be used as chalk pencils.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PROPOSE in this paper to submit to your readers some few observations on the violation of the purity of our language in that beautiful composition called "the Lord's Prayer;" a composition so plain and simple, so capacious, and of such immense importance to the temporal and eternal concerns of humanity, that, viewing it so, I contend, if it were for this reason alone, it should have been rendered as pure as possible: but there is one more reason, which I am inclined to believe is yet more imperiously cogent; that is, because those Scriptures, and that prayer in particular, are generally among the first which are taught to a child in Christian families. Now the manifest impropriety of suffering any thing incorrect, or even inelegant, to be imbibed by the infant mind, is sufficiently obvious to all concerned in the very important work of instruction.

Exclusive of this, sir, it is a consideration so humiliating, so depressing, to the national character, to suffer Europe, the world, and posterity, so poorly to estimate our national ability; and, when we have so many eminent classical scholars in every department of literature, so much skill in arts, and so splendid as are the talents of numerous of our professors of the various sciences, our regret, mingled with sorrow, can suffer no higher climax. We must blush, and feel a consciousness of shame that cannot be well magnified, to see mistakes so glaring, such palpable absurdities, in the works of our most erudite and dignified characters; and which any modern school-boy would be ashamed to confess himself to have produced.

I am only conscious that it ill becomes me to find fault with, or to criticise, the opinions of men so learned: however, it would be much more unpardonable, could I not assign the means whereby what I complain of might be amended; its sense, as it now stands, improved,—that occupies my present attention; its more enlarged and liberal, nay sublime, construction given; but which must be reserved for some future opportunity. I was saying, that it ill became me to criticise the labours of the profoundly learned, when so luminous a galaxy of talent and intelligence fill every scientific, learned, and critical, station in the kingdom; when our academical groves and scientific seats are full of beings possessing information as vastly superior to my small portion of acquirements in point of intelligence, as is the gigantic elephant to the most humble ant.

However, the learned will be informed, that I have patiently waited for near two years to see if any would amend, what I believe to be errors; or else to vindicate or justify what I humbly conceive to be much worse than Saracenic ignorance and Gothic barbarity, occasioned by the translators of the Scriptures in the reign of James the First.

But I am willing to presume, that those who possess the power, and have the ability, to amend,—like the lacquies in great families,—excuse themselves; because it may not be a labour specifically attached to any one of them. Now, if they console themselves in this manner, they are to be informed, that the shame, if not the sin, of omission will attach to them individually and collectively.

None appearing to amend or vindicate, I presume to lay the following considerations before yourself, sir, and the public, through the medium of your extensively-circulating miscellany.

The first word, I believe, objectionable, is the third of that composition, and the first pronoun in the prayer: it will be seen it is the relative and impersonal pronoun *which*, that I conceive obnoxious; contending, and hoping to prove, that it should be a personal relative pronoun, that is, *who*. Observing, that I believe the impersonal pronoun there used is, perhaps, more generally used, at least in a precative or optative sense, to express negation, rather than in an optative or supplicative sense, in which it appears to be there employed. I submit, nay contend, that it should be a proper personal pronoun, answering to its antecedent noun, *Father*.

Now, sir, in the Hebrew tongue,—and I believe I am correct in presuming the Eschito-Syriac to have only a difference from that language insomuch as one province varies from another in phraseology and pronunciation, not amounting to an idiomatic distinction,—I find only one word אשר, *asher*, analogous to the Greek ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, the *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, of the Latins; and the *who*, *which*, *what*, or *that*, of the English. The New Testa-

ment I well know to have been written in the tongue above-named (the Pschito-Syriac), although in the Greek character, on the authority of Dr. Middleton.

Now, if my prepossession be true, if the translation above given be correct, —for which I appeal to the Rev. Mr. Caddick's Grammar, chap. 8, page 25, —we perceive that, from a choice of three words, which the translators had a liberty to use, they really selected the most improper, with regard to grammatical propriety and the purity of the English language.

The rules of most general philological direction, in every language with which I am at all conversant enjoin, that "there should be an agreement between the noun and its pronoun, as well as between the noun and its verb; and likewise between the relative and its antecedent, in number, person, case, and gender."

It has been objected to me, it is most true, by a party to whom I once made the observation, that, "The pure Being, to whom the address is made, being incomprehensible, cannot be defined, of course, by any terms which we can use; and, accordingly, will not admit either of personal, much less sexual, distinction."* But I believe this objection is not tenable: because our Redeemer himself had, but in the previous instant, used the word *Father;* and, in order to avoid a repetition of that term,—if we take it in this sense, there used,—the proper relative personal pronoun, *who,* should have been substituted for *which.* However, to remove every doubt on this head, in the first chapter of Genesis we find a similar relative employed no less than six several times; namely, in the 5th, 10th, 16th, 20th, and 26th verses; one of which comes exactly in point: for, in the 26th verse, the creation of man is the theme narrated; given thus, but perhaps defectively, by the old common translation,—"And God said, Let us make man *in our image,* after *our likeness.*" Here we have given us specifically, not only the personal resemblance, but also the sexual distinction, of our Supreme Author; the awful, the incomprehensible, majesty of the pure Jehovah; which is familiarised to our conception by observing that man is, or at least then was, a copy of his dread prototype, Eternal Omnipotence. Consequently, in the sense we have it, the proper personal pronoun, *who,* should have been used. Also, because the divine Teacher had, in the noun immediately preceding, and to which this pronoun has immediate reference, sufficiently identified not only the person, but likewise the sex, of the pure Being, whom he was then still addressing, and to whom he applied the noun, *Father.*

Making every allowance for the comparative darkness of that age,—yet we find that Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Spencer, and Raleigh, all men of genius, and some considerably erudite, had then lived, if not in that identical period, they had existed, and left works behind them classically correct, and grammatically true: so that, with regard to justice, we must not be too indulgent, or make too large concessions on the score of mental darkness. Now, I would ask if either of these respected characters would have so expressed themselves? or, if they had, would their works have had even an ephemeral existence? Whereas, they are now likely to last as long as the English language shall be known.

I would not willingly treat so serious a subject with the slightest levity, but feel it impossible to resist a thought in searching for excuses for the reverend translators: accordingly, presume them to have been but then lately converted to the faith, from Druidical, Hindoostanee, Chinese, or Japanese, idolatry; they accordingly presumed they were still speaking of those utensils called gods, composed of wicker work,—the *Tuesis* or *Hessies*† of the Britons: those gods of wood, stone, ivory, silver, or gold, of the Oriental nations.

I will not, I say, seriously suppose this, because my information enables me to arrive at the contrary, the fact—they had been all bred up and educated in the knowledge of God, and the belief of Christ.

But I may, with more semblance of truth, presume, than in my former hypothesis, that their credence in transubstantiation so far carried them mystically beyond the boundary of sense, as to believe that the pure essence of the

* The learned author of Hermes observes, "The Supreme Being, God, the Θεὸς of the Greeks, the *Deus* of the Latins, &c. in all languages is of the masculine sex; which is considered most excellent, and as the eternal Author of gods and men.

† Vide Tacitus.

Eternal

Eternal was transfused into those little household gods, whom they had addressed with most profound reverence.

Since, under all circumstances, no rational excuse can be found for this oversight, or as none appears which can be pleaded with any prospect of success to extenuate it; to what cause can it be ascribed? I well know the learned theologians of that and the preceding periods paid infinitely more respect to human superstition than to divine wisdom; more veneration to folly than to reason. To this, and to mere negligence, I conceive this mistake is to be attributed.

You observe, sir, that here I have confined myself to one little word only*; but there are six or seven others in the same composition, which, with your leave, must constitute subjects for future investigation.

I have hitherto resorted to one portion of Scripture to expound another; I have now to revert to a human author, allowed to be superiorly eminent as a general grammarian: from whom it appears, those translators were bad Hebraists, worse Grecians, intolerable Latinists; and, in their own language, their ignorance exceeded every superlative degree of comparison: because they appear to have affixed any other idea than the proper one to the Divine Essence,—which is a manifest violation of every principle of general or universal grammar; the practice of which could not be vindicated by any principle of language.

Observing that Mr. Harris, the erudite author of Hermes, in the fourth chapter of that invaluable work, expressly says, "Besides number, another characteristic visible in substantives is that of sex. Every substance is either male or female, or both male and female, or neither one nor the other. So that, with respect to sex and their negation, all substantives conceivable are comprehended in this four-fold consideration."

In the same chapter the author has another paragraph on this subject: after remarking that, "It appeared to be a general rule in the English tongue, (except only when infringed by a figure of speech,) that no substantive is masculine, but what denotes a male animal substance; none feminine, but what denotes a female animal substance;" he continues, "But it is not so in Greek, Latin, and many of the modern tongues: these, all of them, have words, some masculine, some feminine, (and those too in great multitudes,) which have reference to substantives where sex never had existence. To give one instance for many:—*Mind* is surely neither male nor female; yet is ΝΟΥΣ in Greek, masculine; and *mens* in Latin, feminine."

Further, as if in conclusion of what I have to say on the present subject, he observes, "In others we observe a more subtle kind of reasoning,—a reasoning which discerns, in things without sex, a distant analogy to the great natural distinction, which (according to Milton) animates the world."

Moreover adding,—in this view we may conceive such substantives to have been considered masculine, which were "conspicuous for the attributes of imparting or communicating; or which were by nature active, strong, and efficacious, and that indiscriminately, whether good or bad, or which had claim to eminence, either laudable or otherwise. The feminine, on the contrary, were such as were conspicuous for the attributes, either of receiving, of containing, or of producing and bringing forth; or which had more of the passive in their nature than of the active; or which were peculiarly beautiful and amiable; or which had respect to such excesses, as were rather feminine than masculine."

J. F. L. WILLIAMS.
10, *Grenville-street, Somers Town.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

An ESTIMATE *of the* LITERARY CHARACTER *of* MR. ROSCOE.

THERE are men who have as essentially promoted the improvement of mankind by their countenance to the literary character, as many of those who have devoted their lives and talents entirely to the cultivation of knowledge; but, in England, persons of this description are not often met with; and it is still rarer to hear of mercantile men, celebrated for their love of the arts or of literature. On this account we are disposed to rank Mr. Roscoe, independent of his own attainments, among that high class who are peculiarly regarded as public characters, and are decidedly so in the most emphatic sense of the term. His merits, as a literary man, ought not to be estimated merely by what he has published, but also by what

what he has done in the way of example. Indeed, we think the service which he has rendered to his country in the latter respect, not only beyond what he has conferred as an author, but greatly surpassing that of all his cotemporaries; we even very much doubt if any British merchant, before this distinguished individual, ever united in himself taste so excellent, with such enlarged and generous views of literary attainments. It might be deemed invidious, were we to expatiate at greater length on this eminent merit,—a merit which Mr. Roscoe has the good fortune to see his townsmen acknowledge, by the liberality of their support to his suggestions for facilitating the progress of literature and science. The merchants of Liverpool, the most enterprising community in this country, have set a brilliant example to the whole kingdom; and, however deeply-rooted the prejudices of successful ignorance may be in other places, it is as certain as the progress of the seasons, that they must, in time, be supplanted by sentiments of a very different kind.

As a literary man, Mr. Roscoe may be classed with Mr. Dugald Stewart, whom, allowing for the diversity of their respective pursuits, he much resembles, not only in the degree of talent, but in the faculties of his taste and judgment. He possesses a similar classical tact of propriety in its general sense, as applied to morals and knowledge, and in its particular, as applied to style and the management of his topics. He never surprises his readers either by paradox or by truth, for he uniformly abstains from controverting any of the received notions of mankind, and confines himself only to the development of what was not clearly stated before.

His two great works "*Lorenzo de Medici*," and "*Leo X.*" are monuments of research and discrimination; but the former, in our opinion, excels the latter in the first particular so much, that we are almost disposed to doubt if the materials for both were collected by the same mind; meaning, with the same intellectual method. The materials for *the Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, appear to have been gathered together by some skilful Italian antiquary, and digested into a narrative by another hand; but in "*The History of Leo X.*" the author seems to have commenced his work without any previous general view of the subject and to have been led from one topic another, not by the historical sequence of events, but by accidental circumstances suggested in the course of proceeding with his composition.

The Life of Lorenzo de Medici, without being either eloquent or profound, is written with so considerable a degree of elegance, that it was, on its appearance, received as one of the classical works of the language. The narrative, however, does not flow smoothly; and the author has adopted more of the laudatory statements of the Florentine writers who were patronised by the illustrious family of his hero, than a historian less solicitous to be an agreeable writer would perhaps have done. It is, doubtless, true that historians are bound to report facts as they find them in the writings of their predecessors; but it is a higher quality of their art to draw those general inferences which, by being interwoven with the narrative, make all the difference that exists between chronology and history. But, if Mr. Roscoe's work be deficient in this species of moral deduction, it abounds with a pleasing description of reflections, and a spirit of amenity and temperance breathes throughout the whole, that affords a fine contrast to the pompous dogmatism of Gibbon, or the self-satisfied urbanity of Robertson. As a piece of historical biography, we are much inclined to consider this work as entitled to a higher place in English literature than has yet been assigned to it. The style is certainly not very compact, and it is disfigured here and there with ill-assorted metaphors, besides the blemish of occasional specimens of that kind of fine writing which is in general so little to the purpose; still, as a whole, it is a well-written book, and very far superior to *Middleton's Life of Cicero;* the best work of the same kind that had appeared in the English language before it.

We are much inclined to ascribe to the appearance of *the Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, the revival of a taste for Italian literature, which had almost become obsolete in this country. After the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which the peculiar genius and manners of the English nation were at once settled and exemplified, the study of Italian had been gradually abandoned for that of French; and it is a curious fact that, since the revival of the former, there has been a much greater approximation in the style and taste of our literary men, particularly the poets, to those of the great patriarchs and lawgivers of the language

language who adorned that reign. Whether this has been owing in any degree to the study of the Italian authors we shall not here inquire, but it is a striking proof of the animated genius and force of thought which pervade their writings.

Many of Mr. Roscoe's admirers are of opinion, that the *History of Leo X.* has not extended his celebrity; but, if it is not any additional proof of the magnitude of his abilities, it is, nevertheless, a meritorious production of a practised hand: if it is inferior to *the Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, it still cannot detract any thing from the merits of Mr. Roscoe. The excellence of his first production cannot be impaired by any defect in his second; and, if the latter be really an inferior work, it must still be considered as adding to the mass of the author's literary monument.

In these light and general sketches, which pretend to nothing beyond an outline of character, it is not expected that we should particularly criticise the works of those of whom we treat; our design is to form something like an estimate of the powers of authors, rather than to assign a value to their productions; so that, while we venture to deliver an opinion of Mr. Roscoe's talents, it is with a perfect understanding that what we say applies only to what is characteristic. He is, undoubtedly, a man of taste, and of the best order of men of taste; but his style is somewhat verbose, and the method of his narration, particularly in the *History of Leo X.* consists of a cyclopedian series of biographical dissertations, instead of one broad and comprehensive story. It has, indeed, suggested to us what would be a most useful and beautiful work, —chronological biography,—a biographical dictionary, which, instead of being arranged in alphabetical order, should be classed in periods designated by the reigns of kings, or, what would be more appropriate, by the name of the most popular author of his time. Would it not be a fitter and juster mode of dividing the epochs of literature, to speak of the poets of the age of Shakespeare, rather than of the termagant Elizabeth,—of Milton, rather than of the profligate Charles II.—and of Addison, rather than of the tippling Ann, —of the philosophers of Bacon's time, rather than of the pedantic James,—and those of Newton, instead of the ignorant George I. The leading author and artist of his own time is the historical sovereign of his class.

Mr. Roscoe has published several essays in verse, chiefly, however, translations, for he is not naturally a poet. But, although he does not possess the poet's sense in a greater degree than he does the painter's eye, or the musician's ear, whatever he touches receives some tincture of elegance from his pen; and he is, without question, entitled to be considered one of the most refined men of his age. and who, both by precept and example, has done more than any other to diffuse the advantages of knowledge among a great class in this country, long too much disposed to undervalue its importance generally, and to decry literary recreation among themselves.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to "A Valetudinarian," allow me briefly to state, that I have several times witnessed the inefficacy of the plan which Mr. Young proposes for the cure of cancer. The pain attending it is so severe, that it can rarely be endured; and, even when the fortitude of the patient surmounts this obstacle, in the ulcerative stage its progress is hastened, and in scirrhus but little, if at all, impeded. Indeed, in a disease so decidedly constitutional, and so invariably recurring, even after its complete extirpation by the knife, what rational mode of cure can be looked for, but from such remedies as tend to remove the constitutional disposition? Hitherto all research has been vain; and cancer is the opprobrium both of surgery and medicine.

Mr. Young is well known to the medical world, and the candour with which he submitted his mode of treatment to notice and investigation must, even in the minds of the most illiberal, avert the charge of empyricism,—a charge much too frequently merited in the present day. But what Mr. Aldis's mode of extraction can possibly be, I have yet to learn; and must request your correspondent, if he has really the improvement of science and alleviation of suffering at heart, to favour us with some further particulars of this new practice. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE with pleasure observed your laudable endeavours to instruct your readers

readers in the state of the finances of the country, by inserting such authentic documents as are called for by Parliament, and made public; but these accounts are given in such a detached state, and no general connecting account having ever been published by the Treasury, the cursory reader still remains ignorant of general results. Even those who pay greater attention to the subject find it a business of considerable labour to form a statement which will clearly exhibit a general view of the finances of the country, and of the increase and decrease of the public debt.

The depressed state in which the finances and commerce of the country appeared in the year 1817 caused the most desponding ideas to arise in the minds of many. Some feared the necessity of the national creditor being compelled to give up a portion of his income; and others anticipated the renewal of the abominable Income-tax,—that odious badge of tyranny and oppression. Nay, it is certain, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer endeavoured to renew it; which odious measure tended more to the minister's defeat, in the late election, than any other circumstance.

That the finances of this country are not desperate,—provided the minister will adopt a system of economy,—will be easily shewn. But, instead of that, the same profuse system, which has marked every administration for the last twenty-three years, seems still to prevail; and at a time when the people of this country, after so many years of suffering, might hope to see themselves eased in their taxes: they, on the contrary, see that new loans, new taxes, and new regulations of finance, are in contemplation.

I will say little with respect to the enormous expenditure of the year 1815,—the whole charge of which amounted to 120,000,000*l.*; of which the sum borrowed was 40,000,000*l.*, and the country incurred a new debt of 71,000,000*l.*, and became subject to 2,577,000*l.* annual taxes, to pay the interest. It was, perhaps, unavoidable.

For 1816, which may be termed the winding up of the war, some excuse may likewise be made: the expenditure, however, it is proper to notice. The charges were—

		£
For Army and Extraordinaries		10,564,070
Navy		9,454,440
Ordnance		1,696,185
Miscellaneous Services		2,500,000
Due to East India Company		945,491
Total		25,140,186
Separate charges for England—		
Loyalty Loan	1,024,765	
Silver Coinage	500,000	
Exchequer Bills paid	1,500,000	
Interest and Sinking Fund of Exchequer Bills	2,260,000	
		5,284,765
		30,424,951
Deduct for the share of Ireland		3,145,656
Charge for Great Britain		27,279,295

Now let us see what the minister had to answer this—

	£
Malt, and other Annual Taxes	3,000,000
Sinking Fund	3,000,000
Excise Duties, continued	3,500,000
Lottery	200,000
Surplus of Grants, 1815	5,663,755
Unclaimed Dividends	301,316
Unapplied Money in the Exchequer	140,000
Exchequer Bills	2,500,000
	18,305,071

Here we see a deficiency of nine millions; and of the above it may be observed, that the 3,500,000*l.* excise duties continued, were a part of the war-taxes, which ought to have been abandoned on the peace; that the surplus of grants and unclaimed dividends cannot be looked for again; and that the 2,500,000*l.* exchequer bills was to pay off the 2,500,000*l.* exchequer bills, mentioned above as miscellaneous services. So that, in fact, with all these advantages, the nation was obliged to borrow nine millions of the Bank of England; and which increased the issue of Exchequer Bills to that amount.

I am well aware that, in war time, the minister cannot control the war expenditure, as many very large heads of charges are paid for in foreign parts: but, in time of peace, that is essentially altered; and the minister may, if he will, and it is his bounden duty so to do, bring his expenditure within his income. The first thing, therefore, to be inquired into is, what the income of this country has been for 1816 and 1817,—for which we have the accounts now before us; and from thence conjecture what it is likely to produce hereafter. To come at this, we must now proceed to the expenditure and income of 1817.

Of

Of certain income, I find only to depend on—

	£
Annual Malt Duty	3,000,000
Excise War Taxes	3,500,000
	6,500,000

The Consolidated Fund, by the accounts lately laid before the House of Commons, was deficient for the year 1817; therefore not noticed.

Let us now turn to the expenditure, which I will exhibit from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's own statement, and which agrees nearly with the estimate of the Committee of Finance of the House of Commons:—

Votes for the Army	£9,080,000
Navy	6,000,000
Ordnance	1,216,300
Miscellaneous	1,700,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills	2,230,000
Navy Debt paid off, and other Charges, which the Minister said will not occur again	1,906,508
	22,132,808

Which the minister thought proper to provide for as under:—

Annual Duty on Malt, &c.	£3,000,000
Surplus Consolidated Fund	1,225,978
Excise Duties continued	1,300,000
Arrears of Property-tax	1,500,000
Surplus of Grants	1,840,406
Lotteries	236,750
Old Stores	400,000
Voluntary Contributions	70,000
Raised by Exchequer and other Bills	12,538,100
	22,112,100

£9,000,000
3,600,000 Irish Treasury Bills.

12,600,000

By this we see that, exclusive of the aids, by arrears of Property-tax, Surplus of Grants, &c. there is still a deficiency of 9,000,000*l.*; which was made good by Exchequer Bills, and increased that debt. No addition had, it is true, been made to the funded national debt in these two years.

By the act for the union of the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, it is arranged that, from the 1st of January, 1817, the finance accounts of the two countries should be consolidated; and, to do this with the greater solemnity, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to report on the subject. This report has been some time before the public, and very properly includes every source of income and expenditure mixed with the income of Ireland, which had hitherto been kept separate. This committee called for various accounts of the receipts of customs, excise, stamps, post-office, assessed-taxes, and other branches of the revenue; and they found that the greatest receipt of taxes was in 1815, and the least in 1816; and from these two they formed an intermediate estimate of receipts, as under:—

	Great Britain.	Ireland.
Customs	£9,340,657	£1,725,959
Excise	22,591,364	2,864,398
Assessed Taxes	7,136,864	
Stamps	6,132,080	518,803
Post Office	1,485,500	78,730
Small sums	245,000	200,000
	46,931,465	5,388,390
Add Irish Revenue reduced from Currency to Sterling	4,973,829	
Old Stores and Lottery	600,000	
	52,505,364	

This was rather a bold estimate; however, it may be confessed, that the return of the revenue, in the finance accounts of 1817, has nearly justified their expectation. I must, therefore, now turn to their estimate of expenditure; and we shall then see how one account tallies with the other, and what is our real situation.

The statement of the Finance Committee is as under:—

For Army, including Extraordinaries	8,500,000
Navy	6,000,000
Ordnance	1,150,000
Miscellaneous	1,700,000
Interest and Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills	2 230,000
	19,580,000
Interest on National Debt payable to the Public	28,757,093
Sinking Fund and Interest	11,724,614
Civil List, England and Ireland	1,335,692
Pensions and other Charges	779,657
Interest on Treasury Bills of Ireland	23,654
Russian Loan	121,965
	65,316,675
Deduct expected Income	52,505,364
Deficit	12,811,311

How this is to be made up is another question. It has often been proposed to take the Sinking Fund; but this the minister rejects, and in this he is certainly

tainly supported by so great an authority in finance as Mr. Tierney. He may be right; but, following up his system, it will now be proper to shew how the debt of the nation stands, and what increase or decrease has taken place since the war. It is a matter of great importance; for, on a judicious management of our finances, our ability to pay our creditors, our ability to meet a future war, and perhaps our very existence, depends.

Before I proceed to this subject, I will make a few remarks on what has been said; and I assert, that the income of the country can by no means be increased, but by new taxes; for, although the revenue may appear to increase one year, that always arises from certain circumstances within the year; and cannot be looked on with any certainty for the next. Thus, for instance, in the brewery: malt was last year cheap, and the brewers bought largely, and brewed largely; Messrs. Barclay's duties alone exceeded any former year of their brewing very many thousand barrels, and other brewers the same. This year malt is dear, and we may expect a proportional falling off. The like may be said of other articles; for we may be assured that the consumption of the country one year with another is nearly the same.

With respect to the expenditure, we may observe, by the whole tenor of the report of the committee of the House of Commons, that there is no intention, on the part of ministers, to make any essential retrenchment, either in the army, the navy, or the civil list; although it is in these articles alone that any reduction can be made effective, so as to reduce the expenses of the nation to a par with its income.

One only source of saving, except what I have before noticed, may be looked for in the reduction of the interest of the national debt; that is, such part of it as pays the highest rate of interest, say the five per cent. annuities. Hitherto, the minister does not seem inclined to seize the opportunity which now offers, as the rate of interest on government-securities is certainly little above four per cent., and affords a fair opportunity to effect a very considerable saving.

'In my next I shall proceed to shew the increase, and probable future increase or decrease, of the national debt. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during a* FOURTH TOUR *in* NORTH WALES; *by* MISS HUTTON, *of* BENNETT'S-HILL, *near* BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XVI.

Caernarvon; Aug. 28, 1800.

My dear brother,

WE are on our fourth equestrian expedition into Wales; intending once more to shake hands with the mountains, and then take leave of them for ever.

Instead of proceeding up Llangollen Vale we crossed the lower end of it, and, climbing a steep hill, rode by the park of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne to Ruabon, a large and pleasant village. Three miles farther we came to Wrexham,—a large town, more English than Welsh, with a fine tower steeple to its church. The country around is beautiful and fertile, rich in verdure, corn, and wood. The mountains were left behind to guard Llangollen Vale.

Three miles beyond Wrexham, on the road to Ruthin, we quitted the swelling hills and waving grain, for a barren common and a miserably rugged road. A new set of mountains now rose on our left, with mines of iron and coal, and the necessary apparatus for refining the ore. The place is called Minera. We then rode between two rows of mountains, along a narrow elevated vale, adorned, not with yellow wheat, like the rich slopes about Wrexham, but with a few scattered patches of green oats. When one enters the region of the mountains, the difference is immediate and astonishing.

At nine miles from Wrexham we quitted the Ruthin road, and toiled up a dreary hill on the left, to an inn, where we intended to sleep. It is the Cross Foxes; but whoever seeks it by that token will seek in vain; for the foxes, instead of giving intelligence at the door, are placed over the parlour chimney; and the house is generally known by the name of Tavrn Dowyrch.

We entered the only parlour, which was dark, and supremely dirty. Nobody came to disturb us. I proceeded to the kitchen, where, in a corner by a roasting fire, though the heat of the weather was insupportable, sat a female Falstaff, the governess of the mansion. Neither she or her chair were moveables from the spot where they were fixed; she might have laid her hands upon the fire; but she was skreened from a part of its heat by a couple of old pans, or pot-lids. This lady received me with all

all the state of a duchess; and from her I learned that she had no meat, no porter, no oats, no straw. I asked if she had any beds? she answered, that she could make up eighteen. I sought no further. The maid servant was baking thin cakes of flour on an iron plate: I desired to have some of them buttered; and, with the addition of three successive pints of milk, two glasses of brandy, and some lump-sugar, in an old broken tea-cup, we made a most delicious repast. I believe we should have committed an excess, and indulged ourselves with another pint, if we had dared to take that liberty; but, when we sent our man out for the last, Mrs. Davies had asked him if he thought the river ran milk.

Mrs. Davies had said that fern would do for our horses' litter as well as straw; and I thought bread would be a good substitute for oats; I therefore asked if they could have a loaf. She answered, in a very decisive and laconic manner, "No!" but she observed that they would do very well without. I had not foreseen she had no bread, though that was actually the case; and our consumption of the cakes had caused a famine in the family.

As the dust in the kitchen was sometimes removed, and our habits brought up more from the parlour than they could have found upon the turnpike-road; as the kitchen was lighted by a blazing fire, and we did not know but a solitary candle might be esteemed a favour; and as it was a trouble to get any thing where the mistress could not move, and the maid could not understand; we sat an hour, after supper, with Mrs. Davies. The woman had been handsome, and did not want understanding, and her manner would have done honour to an empress. She told us that she had been afflicted with the stone during twenty-nine years; that the pain had become intolerable; and that, about two years ago, a gentleman from London had slept at her house, to whom she had mentioned her case. He promised to send her something which should cure her, and demanded half a crown as the price of his remedy, which she gave him. A packet of medicines arrived soon after, with directions for taking them. She doubled the dose; as, she said, she always did of every thing that doctors sent her. For five hours she was in such exquisite pain that she thought her inside, and even her flesh, was being torn to pieces; and she bade her maid not leave her, for she believed she should die. I suppose, if she had not been stronger than a horse, she must have died. At the end of that time the stone came from her, broken into thirteen pieces, and weighing, all together, one ounce and a quarter. She was then easy, and went to bed. A fragment of the stone, about the size of a pea, worked out of her loins half-a-year after. She has had no return of her complaint; but she was so weakened by the operation of the medicine, that she has never been able to move since, except twice in the twenty-four hours, between her bed and her fire. This has made her grow to such an enormous bulk. She sleeps ill; but, in remembrance of her former sufferings, she blesses God, as she lies awake, that she is free from pain; and thinks the queen of England is not happier than she.

Having listened to the extraordinary case of Mrs. Davies, we desired her to make out our bill, which she did, with chalk, on the table before her, and we retired. She and her family (a man and woman servant) supped on potatoes and buttermilk after we had left.

My bed had red and white checked curtains, half way round, and was the best of the eighteen; an *inferior* one stood in my room; four, still worse, in another room that I saw; and a miserable pallet, in a hole, at the top of the stairs. The other eleven remain unaccounted for to this hour.

My dormitory was worthy of the other accommodations of Tavrn Dowyrch: a lumpy flock-bed, covered with a rug; no pillow, and the grease of twenty Welsh heads-of-hair marking the place where it should have lain. I got into it with reluctance; but, either finding or fancying that it was damp, I stripped it of its dirty linen and slept between the blankets; which, for the honour of the Welsh, I must say, are always clean, and were so in this, the dirtiest and poorest of their inns. That was more than I could say of myself, after passing through the dust of the preceding day; but, as only the maid was visible in the morning, and I did not know what was Welsh for a towel, I carried my dirt away with me to Ruthin.

We crossed the Conway at high water, in the common ferry-boat, in company with our own horses. We were forty-three minutes on our passage, exposed to

to a violent storm and a rough sea: safe enough, I suppose, it might be, but I liked neither my situation or my companions—the four-footed ones I mean; for, though I am fond of them on dry land, I did not wish to see them so near me on the water. I wrapped myself close in my great coat, however; sat on the floor, for the ferry affords nothing like a bench; held down my head against the pelting rain and wind; and expressed none of my dislikes to my fellow-travellers. The horses had the same discretion; they trembled and said nothing; but I believe we were equally glad when we set our feet on the opposite shore.

We reached Aber, a village situated under the mountains, and nine miles beyond Conway, while we hoped that light enough remained for us to see Rhaiader Vawr,—the Great Waterfall; and, that we might lose no part of it, we began our walk without entering the inn. At the entrance of the deep-sequestered glen we met a person, whose appearance announced that he could speak English, and we asked him how far it was to the water-fall? He answered, "Three miles." We soon after met another, and we repeated our question: "A great way;—I am sure you cannot see it to-night." Though a little discouraged, we walked on; till the road, running on the side of a mountain, and being no longer intended for a horse, became so narrow, that it required all my strength of head to pass along it. A little higher up was a wooden bridge; but the river was now so low, that we crossed it on huge stones,—of which its bed was full. The mountain on the opposite side receded so far, as to leave a meadow, considerably elevated above the river. This might be made very fertile, if the husbandman chose to scatter the manure over it which now almost covers the path: but, without this advantage, it is beautiful, and is inhabited by a family, and a score of black cattle. We saw a flock of ten domestic goats come down the mountain to be milked; and we observed that they stopped at the door of a shed used for that purpose,—as a horse would have done at the door of his stable.

We walked up the narrow glen on a path so little worn by human footsteps, that, at times, it was scarcely discernible; till, as nearly as we could compute the distance, we were two miles and a half from the entrance,—when the broad face of a mountain shut it up at the end, and rendered all farther advance impossible. Down a hollow in this mountain fell the river, from the height, as my father conjectured, of two hundred feet. There are two falls; the upper one sloping and short, the lower perpendicular, and occupying four-fifths of the height. We saw the cascade to the greatest disadvantage; at a time when large streams were diminished, and small ones dried up: but even now it was majestic; not dashing and foaming, but falling in an even, placid manner down the smooth surface of the rock itself had worn, and breaking and sprinkling over every inequality it had not been able to subdue.

I could have spent a day in this solitary glen, with such a magnificent object before me, without knowing how the hours had passed; but day was almost gone, and we did not wish that night should overtake us here. We walked back with hasty steps, till we reached the bridge, which was formed of two thin poles laid across the river, with the ends resting on piles of stones; across these were laid, at intervals, small narrow planks; and a third pole served as a rail for the hand. I was thankful that a glimpse of light remained while we passed the bridge, and the mountain-path beyond it,—which was so narrow, that I could hardly set my two feet abreast, and was obliged to hold by the heath and furze to keep myself from falling. It was dark before we arrived at Aber; but we were charmed with our expedition.

That persons should marry and die among the mountains, as well as in crowded towns, is not to be wondered at; but there has occurred an unexpected instance of each since last year: Richard Williams, the worthy rower of Cwm-y-Glo, has exchanged his own boat for that of Charon, and the lakes of Llanberis for the river Styx; and the sprightly old hostess of Llanberis, who had just English enough to bid us welcome, has become a widow, and is married again. Her second husband, who had been her former lover, hearing of her lonely situation, brought his horse and pillion, and bore her off in triumph.

Roads perish as well as men: we saw that from Pont Aber Glaslyn to Tan-y-Bwlch at its last gasp. A new one has been opened nearer the sea,

where the larger rocks are lessened, and the smaller are become extinct. I am glad I saw the notorious old *roughian* before his departure.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various writers of ability who, from time to time, through the medium of your journal, disseminate the fruits of their studies and experience, I am confident that there must be some who have observed the contradictory statements and opinions which have appeared during the last twenty years, on the very important subject of our national currency.

As there cannot be conceived a question of greater interest to the public than that of settling a standard of value relative to our coin; and as the best informed and best-intentioned persons have differed on the point, whether gold or silver ought to be made that standard; or, in other words, whether silver, to any amount* ought not to be made a legal tender in discharge of debts; I shall be obliged by your permitting an old admirer of your useful miscellany to solicit such of your correspondents as may possess competent talents and opportunities for the task, to favour your readers with their opinions on this very important branch of political economy.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CAUSE of great interest to Dissenters in general came on to be heard at the sessions in this city on Friday the 31st ult. It was an appeal on the part of the trustees of Lendal chapel against the poor-rates. It was admitted by the court, that, according to the opinion of Lord Ellenborough, delivered in the case of the King *versus* Agar, in order to render any chapel liable to be rated, there must be a balance in favour of the trustees arising from the seat-rents, after all necessary expenses are deducted. Upon this principle the cause was tried; but during its progress several items of expenditure, such as the insurance-premium, oil and candles, the door-keeper's salary, were objected to, and either wholly or in part disallowed; while, on the other hand, the collections were in part regarded as a kind of supplementary seat-rent. Thus a profitable occupancy was supposed to be proved, and of course the rate was confirmed.

It is obvious to remark, that, as the law is now understood in reference to the subject of this letter, Dissenters at least, under some circumstances, may be subjected to a scrutiny not less vexatious and mortifying than that which attended the late Income-tax; while such is the discretionary power lodged in the hands of magistrates, that, in most cases, if they are at all unfriendly to the appellants, to appeal to them can be of little use, as it rests entirely with them to say what *are*, and what *are not*, necessary expenses, in cases in which, in general, they are by no means the most competent judges. I must confess to you that I was utterly astonished at the denomination given in this case to the collections, and at the purpose for which they were referred to. My acquaintance with Dissenters is not trivial, and I presume I am not materially ignorant of their views and principles in general; but I have every reason to conclude, that they never regard collections in additional seat-rents, but always as a free-will offering —as an expression of good-will to the cause.

In the present case there are several circumstances which render the decision, as it respects the appellants, peculiarly hard. It appeared in evidence, that the people, owing to the pecuniary situation of the chapel, not being able to provide for a settled pastor of competent talents, had prudently availed themselves of the friendly disposition of neighbouring ministers towards them, so as to have the pulpit supplied at a much easier expense than what would unavoidably have been incurred by their having a resident minister of adequate abilities. It is also a fact, though this was unaccountably never stated in evidence, that two-thirds of the collections alluded to above were extraordinary, and were well known, to the principal contributors at least, to have a special reference to the debt upon the chapel. There can be no doubt, but for the incumbrance upon the chapel these extra collections would never have existed. Both these circumstances, however, were made to bear against the appellants;

* Since this article was forwarded to the printer, we have learned, from the public papers, that the present government of Naples has recently published an ordinance, fixing silver as the standard; and that great public benefit had already resulted from this measure.—EDITOR.

appellants; the latter by augmenting the profits of the chapel, the former by diminishing the expenditure; so that, in the present case, the rate which has been thus confirmed is much worse than the Income-tax: it is, on the one hand, a tax on economy; on the other, a tax on liberality; for it is obvious that, if the people had furnished themselves with a competent minister, or had they been so indifferent about the pecuniary circumstances of the chapel, or to have had no more than the four usual collections in the year, the building, it is probable, could not have been rated.

The terms "profitable occupancy," and "beneficial interest," as applied to the trustees of a chapel, known to be considerably in debt, I must acknowledge, sound rather oddly in my ear. In propriety of speech, especially under those circumstances, trustees can have no "beneficial interest." They occupy not for themselves, but for the congregation in general; and any balance, arising from the seat-rents, collections, &c. and remaining in their hands, or in the hands of any individuals upon whom the management of the place devolves, after all necessary expenses are defrayed, can be for no other purposes but the payment of interest and the liquidation of debt.

In fine, I trust that the Dissenters in general will see, from occurrences of this kind, the importance of an early and united application to Parliament upon this subject. Even his majesty's ministers, I should suppose, will perceive the great imprudence of making another invidious distinction between their fellow-citizens, especially at a time when, by a parliamentary grant, Dissenters are about to contribute their quota towards the erection of new churches.

W. ELLERBY.

York; Aug. 16, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known that the most valuable sort of horses, in the United Kingdom, are affected frequently with a lameness, especially of the fore-feet, called foundered. The expense, on this account, to government, in time of war, is immense; and, at all times, to individuals a grievous disappointment, or, at least, a pecuniary loss.

Hitherto, all modes of treatment have very generally been unavailing. An operation, however, has been performed, at the Veterinary College, by the assistant professor, Mr. Sewell, which promises to be one of the most brilliant discoveries in practice. The effect of the operation is immediate, and is something like magical. It consists in dividing the principal trunk of the nerves, on each side the pastern joint, which enter the foot. But, as experience has shown that divided nerves do re-unite after a certain time, and the lameness of course returns, it has been found necessary to cut out a portion of each nerve, at least two inches in length.

In the course of nearly two years, several hundred horses have been treated by this excision of the nerves, and in all with relief, and, except a very few instances, been permanently cured, so as to perform the work of post-horses, road-horses, &c. as well as formerly.

An innkeeper, a single stage from London, had twelve horses on service every day during the late election, which had been foundered, but rendered effective by the above operation.

P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY attention has often been attracted, when reclining upon the grass on a hot summer's day, by the appearance of the air within three or four feet of the ground. It has seemed to me full of transparent tremulous gas, gently agitated by the wind, as ascending, and mixing with the atmospheric air.

For some years an impression remained on my mind, that this appearance was attributable to innumerable insects flying near the surface of the ground: but I have latterly considered it to be caused by some peculiar, unmixed, and simple gas, drawn forth by the power of the sun, either from the earth, or from the vegetation with which it is covered.

Should any of your more scientific readers, who may have observed the appearance I have thus faintly described, have leisure to give me information on the subject, it would be gratifying to an old correspondent.

G. S.

CORNUCOPIA.

CORNUCOPIA.

Under this superscription it is intended to scatter detached flowers and fruits of Literature, similar to those deposited in the first forty Volumes of the Monthly Magazine, with the title Port-folio.—Ovid tells us, in his Fasti, that the she-goat which suckled Jupiter broke off one horn against a tree; that his nurse Amalthea picked it up, wreathed it with garlands, filled it with grapes and oranges, and thus presented it to young Jove, who made it his favourite play-thing. When he was grown up, and had acquired the dominion of the heavens, he remembered his horn of sweet-meats, made a constellation in memory of it, and promoted Amalthea to be the Goddess of Plenty, or Fortune, whose symbol it became. This horn is called CORNUCOPIA, *and is feigned by the mythologists incessantly to shed a variety of good things.*

GREVILLE'S MAXIMS AND CHARACTERS.

THE following extracts are from a book entitled "Maxims, Characters, and Reflections; critical, satirical, and moral:" the first edition published about the year 1756. Though a modern work, and possessed of very considerable merit, it is not often to be met with. It was written by Mr. Greville, a man of rank, fortune, and fashion. It is interesting, as it gives a picture of the upper classes of society in England at that period; their dress, manners, and opinions; all of which are now very different. The copy from which these extracts are taken was purchased at the sale of a large library belonging to a clergyman, and contains some manuscript notes, and the names of some of the characters described by the author. We transcribe them from an American journal.

True delicacy, as true generosity, is more wounded by an offence *from* itself, (if I may be allowed the expression,) than *to* itself.

The art of making yourself considerable in the great and gay world, is neither to be defined nor learned.

The great fault of the human understanding is not the not going well, but the not stopping well.

Meron* is a man of quality, and, though young, has a considerable office in the government: he is a member of Parliament, and has often distinguished himself in it. He has —— about three-quarters of a good understanding, and—about three-quarters of an amiable disposition.——He is noble and generous; but he is not free from pride and ostentation. He is determined in his party, and resolute in his purpose; but then he is obstinate and overbearing. As a companion, he is frank and agreeable; but he is supercilious and contemptuous to his inferiors: nay, as he is not very exact, he sometimes mistakes those inferiors. He has certainly what may pass for eloquence,—a fine choice of words, and an agreeable flow; but then he wants taste: his subjects are sometimes ill-chosen, and his eloquence ill-timed. Meron has been known to indulge this flow of elocution at social entertainments; which, though it may possibly come within the circle of taste and propriety in Britain, would certainly be thought, everywhere else, extremely absurd. The habit of political business, and political speaking, has encouraged him to *speech it* at dinners, at suppers; nay, where there were women as well as men. Then he will sometimes tell you one thing is *premature*, another is what he won't *opinionize*, a third is something to which the parties will not *accede*. Then he is too apt—and that, indeed, is hardly consistent with the rest of his character, or within the circle of Britannic taste—he is too apt to be prolix on a trivial uninteresting subject. He is circumstantial—I had almost said pathetic—about the regulation of the last year's opera, or the less interesting concerns of a common acquaintance. Meron has these excellencies, but he has also these imperfections: he seems to have made a discovery,—I know not whether you will subscribe to it—but he seems to have found out, that the common opinion which places the beauty of conversation in *compressing* our thoughts, is a vulgar error; and that, on the contrary, they should be dilated and spun out.

Penetration seems a kind of inspiration;—it gives me an idea of prophecy.*

Praxiteles† is one of those rare geniuses which, like some plants, rise, bloom, and arrive at perfection, almost at once,—though they are of the first class. He had scarce

* Charles Townshend.

* By penetration is meant a natural instinctive sagacity, independent of all that can be acquired by study and experience: it is a gift of foreseeing, in some instances, what shall be; and, therefore, in its nature, as well as in its operations, has some remote resemblance to inspiration and prophecy.

† The great W. Pitt.

scarce entered the world as a man, before he made his way to the top of it: he took his seat in Parliament, and he rose up an orator; penetration supplied him with all the advantages which experience bestows upon others. Nature seemed to have animated and adorned the wisdom of age with all the fire, the gaiety, the lustre of youth; and thus to have produced a being of a new species. When he rose up to speak, all was silence and expectation: nor was this expectation ever disappointed; all the beauties of poetry, all the delicacy of sentiment, all the strength of reason, united in that torrent of eloquence, which, as it flowed with irresistible force, sparkled with unrivalled lustre; and was admired even by those who, having in vain opposed its course, were in a moment borne down before it. If he was attacked, no matter by how many, he not only avoided the weapon of his adversaries, but turned the edge of it with double force upon themselves,—always directing it, with unerring skill, to that part where it would most easily enter. It is, methinks, difficult to speak of Praxiteles without a metaphor, because common language can but ill express uncommon excellence; it may however be said, that Praxiteles has the art of uniting the elegance of a courtier and the accuracy of a scholar with the keenness of a disputant, and will pay the politest compliment to the person, while he exposes the sophistry of the speaker. Praxiteles has such command over elegance, grace, and taste, that he has been able to carry them even into a society of politicians, and to touch the breasts of those whose imaginations have wanted vigour to push them beyond the frozen virtues of industrious regularity, with something of that elevating delight, inspired by the striking superiority which nice discernment and true taste can so ill define, and so well conceive. In a word, Praxiteles is in every respect truly great: that ambition, which is in some men so apparently a vice, was in him evidently a virtue. It was a principle implanted in him by nature, to place him in a conspicuous station, that a work which did her honour might not be hid.

Some men mistake talking about sense for talking sense.*

There is a certain author† who produces perpetual paradoxes in my mind: I am at a loss to decide whether he charms or offends me most; whether to call him the first of writers, or the last; and this one would think a difficulty likewise with other people,—for he has written what has had merit enough to get into all hands, and defect enough to be flung out of all. It is his great praise, his honour, that he is condemned by sensible men, and applauded by weak women; for the first are often as ignorant of the powers of the heart, as the last are of those of the understanding. He is in many particulars the most minute, fine, delicate observer of human nature I ever met with,—the most refined and just in his sentiments; but he often carries that refinement into puerility, and that justness into tastelessness. He not only enters upon those beautiful and touching distinctions, which the gross conceptions of most men are incapable of discerning, but he falls also upon all the trivial silly circumstances of society, which can have attractions only for a nursery. This writer possesses infinite powers, both of delicacy and reason; but he possesses not the judicious faculty of directing those powers,—he is deficient in TASTE; hence he is irregular and false in his notions of the manners he treats of. He plainly shews that he has neither from nature nor education the kind of intelligence which should guide him in the pursuit he attempts. His understanding seems to be hampered and confined; it wants enlargement, freedom, or, to say all in one word, TASTE. His men of the world are strange debauchees; his women ridiculously *outrées*, both in good and bad qualities. Parts there are, not only of the most refined, the most elevated, I had almost said the most celestial, delicacy; but even of gaiety, ease, and agreeableness: but you see plainly that the writer is not a master: deficiencies, stiffness, improprieties, break in upon you at times, and shock you; and you grieve that he does not please you more—or less.

Possession without right is, in most cases of property, a much surer title than right without possession. Is it not so, also, in most cases of consideration, respect, and admiration of the world?

If you meet young Torismond* at the opera, and ask him how he does, he will answer you, "his dam was got by Whitefoot, his grand-dam by Julius Cæsar, his great grand-dam by Chimney-sweeper, his great great grand-dam by Silly Tom, out of the old Mouna barb mare."——Have you any running horses to sell? or match?—you may do either with young Torismond, *quite upon an agreeable footing*; three or four hundred pounds are with him as so many farthings. Torismond has

* The man who only relates what he has heard or read, or talks of sensible men and sensible books in general terms, or of celebrated passages in celebrated authors, may talk *about sense*; but he alone, who speaks the sentiments that arise from the force of his own mind, employed upon the subjects before him, can *talk sense*.

† S. Richardson.

* The author, Mr. Greville.

seldom

seldom fewer racers in his string than thirteen or fourteen,—most of them first-formed nags, and all Torismond's intimate friends. Torismond is none of your half-bred jockeys; he improves in *training;* and, if he goes on improving till he is an old man, he will certainly be a jockey *in an exceeding high form.* If you meet Torismond on the road -- whether on horseback or in his chariot, it is all one—it will be full gallop: his out-riders indeed may be trotting behind,—for they ride coach-horses, he drives running horses; in order to have a race before his eyes wherever he goes. *O! they have all six won many and many a king's plate!* You ask whither he is going in such a hurry? What a question!—to see *his friends,* to be sure. And the next day, if you go the same road, you will perhaps see him coming the same pace back again, after having seen them. You don't comprehend the pleasure resulting from looking at beasts?—Well, if you are so dull I cannot help it: it will be in vain to recommend to you the contemplation of this beautiful string; you will never comprehend the grace of their jutting walk, the charm of their ungain gallop, the delightful whisk of a long, ragged, and ugly tail; much less the beauty of a horse's stopping-short, bolting his tail straight up, and—but it would require the pen of a Swift to describe all the *deliciæ* of those dear Houyhnhnms, which that great man had the penetration to see, and the taste to enjoy. Torismond enjoys them all; and, next to the horses, he enjoys their feeder. If you was to meet that same feeder and Torismond together, they would put you in mind of the two kings of Brentford—they always whisper—no matter whether any one is near, or whether there is any secret, they are always cheek-by-jowl—and whispering: nay, if there was a secret, and you were near, and were to listen, you would get nothing by it; their language is that of a jockey, and you would find it about as intelligible as that of a horse. Torismond is an adept, you see; he is deep in the mystery,—he is indeed a jockey. You ask why he does not rather think of being a politician, and making a figure in public life? Indeed, I do not know: whether it be that he has had any party prejudices, or what it is, indeed I do not know; but he does not think of it. Well then, say you, as he is young, some gallantries with the fine ladies might be a cleverer employment—Bless me, but suppose he has no taste for any of these things! I tell you, Torismond is a jockey, a very jockey; and every time he wakes out of his sleep, he says—"Give me another horse."

Adrastus* is neither a polished man of the world, nor a scholar; nay, he has not the smallest pretensions to the character of either; and yet he is often acceptable to both: he is not the least acquainted with books, not even those in his own language, and he is equally ignorant of the elegancies of life: his breeding does not extend an inch farther than civility; his dress is always after his own fashion, nor is he less singular in his pleasures and tastes; and yet there are twenty little things that Adrastus understands better than any man, and not one but he will take pleasure in doing for you: do you want to have a carriage made, a landau, or a post-chaise, he will order it for you, and it will be made just as you wish it; its *fort* shall be either convenience, or *jemminess,* or a proper mixture of both, just as your character requires it. He will himself see the stuff it is made of, and above all he will take care you shall not be cheated; he knows every particular of every one of the various trades the whole must pass through. Would you buy two or three horses for this post-chaise? he will even do that for you; and not a splint, or spavin, or bad eye, or old broken knee, or pinch't foot, or low heel, escapes him. He will choose any sort of horse equally well, from the thorough English black up to the best bred bay. Adrastus is the best humour'd fellow in the world, and, however distant from every thing that is French, is always acceptable to the most fashionable people, unless they are very much pinched and precise indeed; nay, he likes the company of ladies that are good-humoured and free, and will readily make one with them at a Vauxhall party, and, when there, will not fail to get them the best box, and the best things of all sorts; he has but to give Mr. Tyers a wink and all is done: they have drank many a bowl of punch together, and smoaked many a pipe. By the way, do you love punch? he'll get you such rum as perhaps you never tasted.—You may send Adrastus about at your Vauxhall parties like a waiter if you will, he desires no better sport; nay, after supper, when the chief of the company is gone, he will take a French-horn, and, give him a good second, he will delight you. If you love hunting, he will clang you the hunting notes till the gardens ring again; you will, like Alexander, "fight all your battles o'er again, and slay again the slain." However, don't mistake me, Adrastus never in his life hunted with a French-horn, he knows things better; he only practises it as a genteel amusement. O! Adrastus is an excellent sportsman in every branch of it. But Adrastus is indeed a most general man, as far as modern things, mechanical things, and useful things, go.—Would you shew your hounds to a good judge? get Adrastus to your kennel; the best shaped ones will not escape him; and his hints may be worth listening to if you want to make

* John Wilkes.

make any new crosses: then, if he attends you in the field, and you know and love *the truth*, you'll be delighted with Adrastus; he never rides much, but yet he is always first in at the death; you'd swear that either he had whispered the fox which way to go or the fox him which way he intended to go. Adrastus is indeed a most manly character; all exercises are familiar to him: few men beat him formerly at a hop, step, and jump; he now flings a cricket-ball with most men, is a tolerable back-hand in a tennis-court, and very few men indeed excel him at a cudgel. Some people of rule instead of taste might object to Adrastus as having something odd in his appearance, carriage, and dress, and not being gentleman-like: but, if you are not of the number, you will hold them very cheap; nay, it will be that very oddity that delights you and makes your connection with him more pleasing, as different notes of music make more striking concord than the same. No man makes a worse bow than Adrastus, or perhaps looks less like a gentleman; and that is his perfection. His conversation too is like no other person's, and yet few other persons please you as much as Adrastus: you ask me, why?—ask nature.

There are men in whom you would spoil all by reducing them to what you call regularity; they are born and designed to be otherwise; and while vulgar eyes look upon them, as they do on comets, as unnatural and monstrous, those of superior discernment only admire in both the uncommon, yet true, direction of nature.

Clitander seems to have said, or rather nature seems to have said to him, "you shall not be old." He is now three or four and forty, yet he looks like a young fellow, and acts like a *very* young fellow; nay, and what is still more extraordinary, acting like a very young fellow becomes him. Most men of four and thirty are much too old for him; he keeps company only with very young fellows—like himself. In one word, not to disguise his character by palliative terms, he is a *rake*—genteel, easy, soft, even modest with ladies, he is a reveller and a rake: late hours, free living, I confess, are his favourites; but—I know not how, they scarce disgrace him. Brave as Cæsar, he is yet as peaceable as Fribble; it is almost impossible to quarrel with him. He is always good humoured; and the chief, almost the only, thing he requires of you is to sit up with him. Every one blames Clitander aloud, and yet tacitly and involuntarily absolves him. Nature is too strong for reason, and Clitander forces you (unless you are a very dull dog indeed) to smile even while you shake your head at his irregularities. Ay—there he is walking along on the other side of the way: you see his dress is the most careless in the world, and yet how elegantly genteel he is in it! as if he was elegantly genteel whether he would or no. What a pretty figure too!—its now two o'clock, and, depend upon it, he is but just out of his bed, or the round-house. "Its a pity, however, he does not take to another sort of life." That is certain; and who knows, when he is a middle-aged man of a hundred, perhaps he will? It is odd; yet this very life which you almost approve in Clitander, you despise in Valerius, who is near twenty years younger. What think you, if Clitander was to cut off his hair, wear a tye-wig, and go into the House of Commons, would you be charmed with the decent dignity of his new character?—Clitander is a comet.

The language of Gelon is—"It is—You must—I know," and no man knows *less* than Gelon: the language of Lælius is—"It seems—You may—I believe," and no man knows *more* than Lælius.

Nothing so different as envy and contempt; and yet nothing so common as to endeavour to persuade others—nay nothing so common as really to persuade ourselves that we despise those whom we envy.

"*O Tempora! O Mores!* O! the profligacy, the luxury, the venality, of this age!" cried the unvenal Misanthes, who sold out declamations on virtue, honour, and patriotism, for bread and cheese; and he wrote, and wrote, and wrote, till he had persuaded himself that all the rants of his abusive and injurious pen were precepts of equal authority with those of the twelve tables: he dealt about him, he thundered like a little God of this nether world, and all in the cause of greatness of soul. Nay, I would not swear that there were not certain moments of enthusiastic rapture, when he really mistook the elevated situation of his garret for a station superior to that of the vile nobility whom he so particularly honoured with his distinctions. Then there was a certain house, a certain rendezvous near the palace, which even raised his humorous contempt,—O! the wretches that haunt it are one and all infamous scoundrels, thinks Misanthes; and gives them a sneer, a something of a witty stroke of contempt. It happened that a certain very profligate frequenter of that certain house, a great man, had some business with Misanthes, and appointed him to attend on the morrow at his *hotel*. At the very moment of appointment, he appeared at the noble's study door—and behold Misanthes! Have you ever seen a dog walk about a room on his hinder legs, keeping with difficulty from crawling on all four, and still bending forward all the way he went? as like as two peas—I mean the patriot and the dog. If the

noble

noble spok the answer was ready long before the question was asked,—and the sweetest humility. Did you ever hear a certain loose, but humorous, French song, in which a capuchin friar is supposed to die, and travel to not the most desirable of the two other worlds; where, as soon as he arrives, he is accosted by the black monarch, with—*Capuchin?—Plait il*, in great humility says the capuchin,—*plait il, Monseigneur?*

Says Philintus, "What can be the meaning of it? 'tis certainly so—the world is not fond of me; and yet God knows I do all I can to please every body; I study the humour of every body, and endeavour to indulge it; I omit no opportunity of doing pleasure or service, and yet I see it plainly, the world does not like me—its very ungrateful though, after all—D——n the world!—rot me if ever I bestow another moment's attention or thought upon it!" Thus Philintus resolved: from that moment every body was delighted with him.

Nothing is a stronger proof of the prejudice of education than that men, who are born in despotic governments, will stretch their imaginations to devise arguments against those that are free, since in that instance prejudice is stronger even than self interest.

The opinions of men of great abilities are respectable *before* they have given their reasons for them, but *afterwards* they are upon a level with the opinions of other men; for they will *then* depend upon the reasons for support, not upon the authority of the character.

MODERN RELICS.

Father G., a Jesuit, expresses himself as follows, respecting the treasures of art, &c. which have been brought back from Paris to the monastery of St. Peter, at Erfurt:—"Among the relics are many highly valuable, which may be regarded as diamonds of the finest water; as, for example, nine of the sculls of the 11,000 virgins, a piece of a gown of the Virgin Mary, the tuning-hammer belonging to David's harp, and many other similar treasures; in comparison with which the French contributions are as nothing."

FRENCH IDEAS OF ENGLISH COOKERY.

In *La Cuisiniere Bourgeoise* edition of 1816, we find two dishes denominated English, and undoubtedly calculated to gratify our countrymen, who transport an English appetite to the banks of the Seine: these are,—*Rosbif de mouton à l'Anglaise*, and *rosbif d'agneau à l'Anglaise;* that is to say, roast beef of mutton, and roast beef of lamb, in the English manner! We do not feel it necessary to add the recipes, assured that no English cook would follow them, nor any English *gourmand* discover what was served up to him.

LAW.

To him that goes to law nine things are requisite:—

In the first place a good deal of money.
2dly. A good deal of patience.
3dly. A good cause.
4thly. A good attorney.
5thly. Good counsel.
6thly. Good evidence.
7thly. A good jury.
8thly. A good judge.
And 9thly. Good luck.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

In the seventh century, Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, was celebrated, through all the western church, for writing a penitential, or treatise to direct what penance should be enjoined for certain crimes. Among other matters, persons newly married were commanded to abstain from entering a church for thirty days, and to repent for fifteen!—*History of Dissenters, by Bogue and Bennet; vol. 1, p. 15.*

In the rubric of the Church of England, at the end of the "Form of Solemnization of Matrimony," as it stands in the Prayer Books of the nineteenth century, is the following directions:—"It is convenient that the new-married persons should receive the Holy Communion at the time of their marriage, or at *the first opportunity after their marriage*."

SHOEING HORSES IN WINTER.

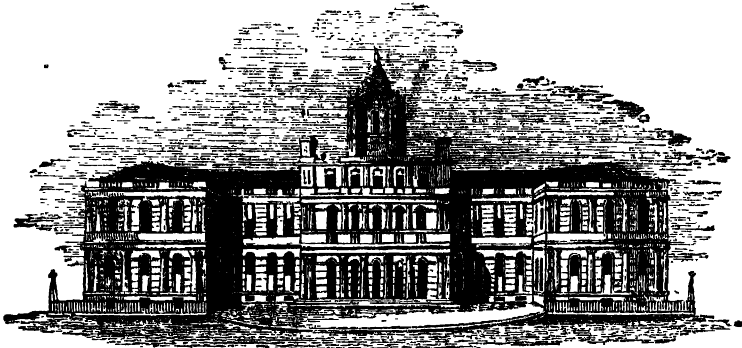
In Canada, where the winter is never of a less duration than five months, they shoe their horses in the following manner, which serves for the whole winter:—The smith fixes a small piece of steel on the fore-part of each shoe, not tempered too hard, which turns up about two-eighths of an inch, in the shape of a horse's lancet; the same to the hinder part of the shoe, turned up a little higher than the fore-part, tempered in the same manner. In going up a hill, the fore-part gives a purchase that assists the horse, and in going down prevents him sliding forwards.

JOAN OF ARC.

An edict of Louis XIII. dated in June 1614, decrees, in the tenth article, that females, descended from the brothers of Joan of Arc, shall no longer ennoble their husbands. It appears, therefore, that her nieces had been honoured with the singular privilege of transitive nobility.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

ACCOUNT OF THE CITY-HALL, NEW YORK; BY C. A. BUSBY, ARCHITECT.



THE City-Hall of New York is situated at the northern extremity or base of a triangular enclosure of four acres, called the "*Park*." The eastern and western sides are respectively bounded by Chatham-street and Broadway, which here meet in a point near Saint Paul's church.

The approach from the south along Broadway is peculiarly striking. The front and west end of the building present an angular view between the luxuriant foliage of trees surrounding the park; while the brilliant whiteness of the façade, in contrast with the placid verdure of the lawn, in front, produces a luminous and ærial effect that fascinates every spectator.

The extent of the building, including wings at the extremities, (each forty feet front, and advancing twenty-five feet,) is 220 feet—ninety feet is the depth from front to rear, exclusive of the projecting wings in front. A portion of the centre between the wings is raised in a tasteful attic one story above the general elevation, and is crowned by a turret of composite architecture, on whose summit a statue of Justice poises her scales 120 feet above the adjacent area.

The central part of this front is also distinguished by a portico, elevated on a flight of marble steps to the level of the principal floor. The north front is straight, with a central projection of fifteen feet beyond the general line, which is also raised by an attic to the height of the corresponding part of the principal front.

The basement is built of brown stone, rusticated, but every other part of the principal front and ends is of white marble. The first floor is decorated on the exterior with alternate pilasters and arches, inclosing the windows and supporting their entablature, the grand entrance being distinguished by a spacious aræosistyle portico: the whole of the Ionic order. The second floor has corresponding compartments in the Corinthian taste, and the additional advantage of an extensive balcony, spreading over the portico beneath.

To pronounce this building a *perfect* specimen of architecture, would be to bestow upon it a superlative encomium surpassing the merit of any existing structure. It presents, however, with the exception of some minor points, a distinguished specimen of American science and taste. It is highly honourable to the corporation by which it was projected; and they are entitled to say, in the words of Augustus, "*we found it of brick; we leave it of marble.*"

ON STEAM-BOATS.

(From the Port-Folio of Philadelphia.)

The low pressure or condensing engine is the invention of Messrs. *Boulton* and *Watt* of England, and is calculated to do its work with a pressure of four pounds on every square inch of the boiler, exerted on a piston of very considerable area.

The high pressure engine is the invention of Mr. *Oliver Evans* of Philadelphia. It is calculated to do its work by means of steam raised to a pressure of ten atmospheres, or 145 pounds on the square inch, exerting its force on a piston of relatively small area. We call *Mr. Evans* the inventor, though that honour has been claimed for *Mr. Travetick* of England,

England, because his engine was in use in Philadelphia two years before the patent of *Mr. Travetick*, and because he has been able to use a pressure of 145 pounds per inch; whereas *Mr. Travetick* has only used a pressure of from forty to sixty pounds, and with that he has often failed.

Both of these engines are capable of doing all that is required of them, and both may be said to be perfectly safe when confined to the limits at which their owners profess to work them.

In applying so powerful an agent as steam to mechanical purposes, experience alone can point out what strength is necessary for the containing vessels, so as to render them safe and free from the danger of explosion. The engines of *Boulton* and *Watt* have now been in use for twenty or thirty years, and *Evans's* for about seventeen. It is presumable, therefore, that both have arrived at a considerable degree of accuracy in the knowledge of adapting the strength of the boiler to the pressure, to which it is to be subjected. The relative degree of safety which has hitherto attended these engines may be gathered from what we are about to state.

It is said that explosions have taken place on board of six boats in the United States carrying low pressure engines: viz. *The Paragon, Atalanta, Washington, Powhatan, Superior*, and *Raritan*, by which eighteen persons were killed, and thirty-two wounded. On the other hand, it is confidently asserted by Mr. *Evans*, that, although he has made about two hundred high steam-boilers within the last fifteen years, most, or all, of which are yet in operation, no personal injury has ever been sustained by the explosion of any of them; and that no explosion has ever taken place in any of them similar to those of low pressure engines, by which so many lives have been destroyed both in England and America.

The testimony of men of experience both in England and America has shown, that wrought-iron boilers, which when new were sufficiently strong, after becoming old and weak have always given way by a small rent or fissure, through which the steam escapes, and thereby the pressure is gradually taken off without doing any other mischief. The reason of this I suppose to be, that iron exposed to corrosion always decays irregularly, so that in one place it will become very thin, while an adjoining part will remain almost as thick as it was originally. This mode of corrosion is exemplified in the chains which are used on the stirrers of grain-stills. One part will be eaten like a honey-comb, while another will be almost eaten off, and a third will remain of its original thickness, though the whole had been originally made out of the same bar of iron. In the case of one fissure which we have seen in a steam boiler, the greater corrosion of one part was owing to the accidental dripping of water on it externally, and in all probability this may be the most frequent cause of the inequality of which we are speaking.

It is admitted that the *Constitution*, a boat built on the Ohio by *Mr. George*, son of Oliver Evans, did meet with a dreadful accident through the collapsing of its fire-flue, by which eleven persons were killed. Evans's boiler has no fire-flue in it, and it was unfortunately without his approbation that an attempt was made to introduce into the high pressure engine the weakest part of the other. This fire-flue passed through the end of the boiler, and was not fastened to it. When the pressure of the steam came on it, during the first trip of the boat the flue was crushed, and the aperture thus made between it and the boiler permitted a great body of steam to rush out; which killed those who were sitting at breakfast opposite the end of the boiler. But the boiler remained perfectly uninjured.

Had the engineer kept water enough in the boiler to prevent the flue from becoming red-hot and soft, probably it would not have given way. But it seems to have been an injudicious experiment to have inserted so weak a part, or rather a part so liable to accident, in a boiler which was to operate with a pressure of 150 pounds.

A melancholy accident also occurred on board of the *Norwich packet* in England. Her boiler was made in the form and manner of *Evans's*, but the cast-iron ends of it were only three-fourths of an inch thick; whereas *Evans's* are above two inches. One of these weak ends gave way and killed several persons on board, while the violence of the recoil projected the rest of the boiler over the stern of the boat. This was *Travetick's* engine, calculated to bear what is called in England high steam of sixty pounds on an inch, but which is much nearer to our idea of low steam. It is here worthy of remark, that this

boiler was fifty-two inches in diameter, whereas that of *Evans's* is never more than thirty: consequently its end must have had an area three times as great as that of *Evans's*, while it was only one-third of its thickness; so that *Evans's* end is nine times as strong as that of the *Norwich packet's* engine.

Thus it appears that neither of these two cases militates against *Evans's* construction. We have already stated that about 200 of his boilers have been in operation for nearly seventeen years past, not one of which has ever exploded so as to do any injury. We seem therefore warranted in saying, that experience, which alone ought to be our guide in this matter, has proved that *Evans's* boilers are strong enough to bear not only the regular pressure at which they usually work, but also all the accidental increase of pressure to which many, in so great a number, must from a great variety of causes have been exposed.

Mr. Evans's boiler is made of wrought iron a full quarter of an inch in thickness, of a cylindrical form, and about thirty inches in diameter, with a cast-iron end two and a fourth inches thick. Some idea of the pressure which such a cylinder would bear may be drawn from the following experiments; assuming in our calculation that wrought iron is stronger than copper, in the proportion of about eighty-four to thirty-seven, which has been proved by actual trial.

A mineral water copper of an oval form, the longest diameter of which was about thirty inches and the shortest about seventeen, the sides of which were less than one-third of the thickness of *Evans's* boiler, was subjected to a pressure of sixteen atmospheres, or 232 pounds on every square inch, which it bore without bursting, or even having its sides bulged out.

If the sides of this copper had been made of wrought iron and only as thick as the copper, it would have borne a greater pressure in the proportion of eighty-four to thirty-seven, or 533 pounds on the inch; and, if the sides had been three times as thick as they were, which is the proportion of the thickness of *Evans's* boiler to that of the mineral water copper, they would have sustained a force of 1599 pounds on the inch. But as the circumference of *Evans's* boiler is greater than that of the other, in the proportion of ninety to fifty-one, this sum of 1599 must be diminished in that ratio; which would show that *Evans's* boiler is capable of bearing a pressure of 906 pounds on the inch. This is the result of a single experiment. But we know that in warm weather, for two or three years past, weaker coppers than the one here mentioned have been daily subjected to a pressure of twelve and a half atmospheres or 181 pounds on the inch without having experienced any accident. The pressure was always measured accurately by the sthenometer. If we suppose the coppers to have been all of equal strength, and therefore diminish this result of 906 pounds in the proportion of 181 to 232, we will then have shown by a long course of experiments that *Evans's* boiler is capable of bearing a pressure of 706 pounds on the inch without explosion.

The size of the furnace on board of boats is necessarily limited by the desire of saving room, and ought to be only sufficient to hold wood enough to give the requisite degree of heat to the boiler. This point is so nicely regulated on board of the *Etna*, a boat worked by *Evans's* engine, that we have been informed by one of the owners, that, on a passage from Burlington to Philadelphia, while running in opposition to another boat, they could not at any time, while the boat was under way, raise the pressure above 145 pounds on the inch; although the furnace was kept well supplied with dry wood. If the furnace were made larger and well constructed, no doubt the steam could be raised to a much higher point; but it is not probable that any owner will do this contrary to his own interest; and, if he did, he could not make it such as to give a pressure, while the engine is working, equal to one half of what we have shown the high pressure boilers to be capable of bearing.

The relative advantages and disadvantages of high and low pressure engines have been variously stated, and it is to be regretted that the interest of the owners is in opposition to a candid exposure of facts. We shall state them as far as we have been able to obtain them, and shall not be ashamed to stand corrected if we err in a matter which presents so many obstacles to the discovery of truth.

A greater degree of safety, which to the public is of primary importance, seems to have been claimed by the advocates of low pressure engines. But in this assumption we have shown that they are not warranted by experience; so many of their engines having produced fatal accidents; whereas no such occur-

rence

rence has happened with those of *Evans's*, which appear to us to be the best of the high pressure kind that has as yet been invented.

It is stated that the difference in weight of the two machines, including the whole of their apparatus, together with their furnaces, and the necessary quantity of water requisite for their operations, is about twenty tons in favour of the high pressure engines. This, of course, gives the advantage of cheapness in the first cost in their favour, as well as that of saving freight.

The quantity of fuel consumed is a most important item in navigating by steam, both on account of the cost, and also of the freight in long passages. Those who navigate by high steam assert that "their daily consumption in passages of five or six hours is about two and a half cords, whereas the low pressure boats use four or five cords under similar circumstances." This, however, is not entirely admitted by their opponents. There are two circumstances that indicate the advantage on this point to be in favour of high steam. In the first place, if one engine with its appendages be twenty tons heavier than the other, it must afford a much greater surface by which its heat may be dissipated, for the whole apparatus must be pervaded by the heat. In the second place, the elasticity of steam increases in a ratio nearly geometrical, while the temperature is increasing in arithmetical progression. Thus we see that it requires but little additional heat to give a very superior degree of elasticity. This, by the by, is also the reason why a weak boiler may be exploded by a small increase of heat.

The city of Philadelphia has been hitherto supplied with water by means of a low pressure engine. A high steam engine made by Oliver Evans is now substituted in its place, and has been in operation a few weeks. It is stated by those who conducted the operation, during the proof experiments to which it was subjected, that the supply of water can now be rendered with much greater certainty and expedition, and with a saving, in fuel alone, of *seventeen dollars per day*.

The experiments with the mineral-water coppers, which we have stated above, will show how very thin the low pressure boilers may be made, and yet be perfectly safe as long as the pressure is at or below four pounds on an inch. Mr. Evans's boilers have been shown to be perfectly safe at 150. There is then nothing necessary to insure the safety of the passengers in boats worked by either, but to guard against the increase of steam beyond its prescribed limits. Heretofore this has been attempted by loading the safety-valves to a limited point, and by a mercurial gauge kept for the use of the workmen. Experience has shown that neither of these can be relied on, for dreadful accidents have occurred when both were in operation. They are in the hands of the workmen, and can be altered so as to deceive all other persons on board, whenever it is desirable to increase the speed against a rival, and whenever, through accident or carelessness, the safety-valve is left too heavily loaded. Another expedient has been proposed, which, in conjunction with the safety-valve, it is believed would always insure the safety of the passengers. This consists in placing a sthenometer in the cabin, which will constantly indicate, to every person on board, precisely the pressure which is then operating. This instrument is formed like a thermometer, and was invented by Dr. James S. Ewing of this city. The rise of the mercury indicates the pressure of the steam. The graduations show the number of pounds per inch; so that, when the mercury rises to four, it indicates that the pressure in the boiler is equal to four pounds on the square inch, or that which should not be exceeded by low pressure engines; and, when it rises to 150, it shows the pressure to be such as should not be exceeded by high pressure engines. It is so simple, that every person on board will readily understand it. When such an instrument can be had at a trifling expense, the owners of boats seem to be under an obligation to furnish their passengers with the means of knowing when their lives are put at hazard by the carelessness or mismanagement of those who conduct the boat. In a case in which such dreadful accidents have taken place, and the ordinary methods of preventing them have failed, common prudence would require that every mode of guarding against danger should be adopted. The sthenometer cannot be altered by the boatmen so as to give a false indication, as both the steam-gauge and safety-valve can be. If they do not injure it so as to prevent its acting at all, it must give the pressure truly. It has been applied to

to a steam engine of high pressure so as to prove its accuracy, and it has been used for several years by many persons in making mineral waters, where the pressure is greater than in high steam engines; and, although it has not been assisted either by the steam-gauge or safety-valve, so sensible is it to the least variation of pressure, and so true its indications, that no accident has ever happened where it was used, while dangerous and even mortal explosions have taken place every season among those who have operated without it.

From all that has been said, we may reasonably conclude, that, if the plan of having two safety-valves, and subjecting the boilers to occasional trials of their strength, as proposed by the councils of Philadelphia, be adopted, and a sthenometer for the use of the passengers be placed in the cabin, steam-boat navigation will be rendered as safe as it is pleasant.

THE FUR TRADE.

St. Louis, the capital of Missouri Territory, is rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. The present population is estimated at 5000; there are in the town upwards of twenty-three commercial establishments that do business on a pretty large scale; also two banking institutions, with a capital of nearly one million of dollars. The following remarks are extracted from "*The Emigrant,*" a paper which has recently been established in St. Louis, by *Mr. Serjeant Hall.*

The importance of this trade is questioned by none; but it has hitherto been conducted in such a manner, and on so small a scale, as to yield but little to the enterprize and hardihood of the individuals concerned. An attempt to form a large company, and invest an ample capital, has, we believe, been formerly made without success, on account of the smallness of the scale. The subject is now in agitation, but we fear too much time will be consumed in deliberation, and the great, the all-important advantages now within our grasp will be taken from us. Should this be the case, property in this section of country must depreciate. Other settlements will be formed high up the Missouri, which will take from us one of the principal articles of our trade, and by consequence one of the principal sources of wealth.

We do not hesitate to call this trade, conducted on the extensive scale now contemplated, an *all-important* object, for, in addition to the wealth to be accumulated from it, it is the only means of security from a vexatious and everlasting Indian warfare. To be satisfied of this, we need only recur to the events of the late war. In this direction, it was emphatically a war of traders, and so in the nature of things it must ever be. Small companies, or many individuals with distinct and clashing interests, and beyond the control of government, embark in the fur trade wherever they expect to collect most skins. A contest arises, and the Indians are easily persuaded to waylay and murder the traders from whom they receive least advantage. Added to this, the recent occurrences of the Hudson's Bay and N.W. companies should stimulate capitalists to provide for their safety and their interests in time. The King of England and Lord Selkirk are largely concerned in the Hudson's Bay company. The latter, finding the N. W. company engaged in a lucrative fur trade, attacked and finally drove them from their posts by force of arms. The law cannot reach him, and, if it could, it would not be put in force. Arrangements are now making by these companies to extend their trade up the Missouri to the richest hunting grounds: and, when our traders resolve, as they will at some distant day, to embrace the advantages now within their reach, they will have to fight their way *into* (for they never can fight *through*) a powerful band of British traders and Indians. The mortification we shall then feel, will not be abated by the recollection that these men are hunting on the lands of the United States.

Our fur trade is at present carried on entirely by individuals or small parties. It extends on Kanses river to the Kanses town, on the La Plate to the Pawnee towns on the Missouri, to the mouth of White river, or perhaps to the first creek west of the mouth.

From this inconsiderable traffic, in the worst part of the country, little profit can be derived. Whereas the grounds in the west, extending up to the White Chapped Mountains, and along Jefferson, Maddison, and Gallatin rivers, abound in furs. A large company might be formed which would cut off and exclude the British traders from our grounds by force if requisite, prevent them from tampering with the Indians, and settle the dispute with Selkirk and the N. W. company in a summary

summary way. Our frontier would thus be rendered secure; the savages, formerly employed to murder our citizens would be attached to our interests, and the wealth now carried into Canada might be for ever secured to this and the neighbouring territories. Funds would not be wanting; if they could not be procured here they might from the eastward.

This subject is certainly of vital interest. We shall hereafter call the attention of the citizens to its details.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Hock-Tuesday.

HOCKES-TEWESDAY or Hock-Tuesday,—*Dies Martis quindenam vocant.* It was so remarkable a day, that formerly rents were reserved payable thereon, and is now observed by the corporation of Cambridge. Hock-Tuesday money was a duty formerly paid to the landlord for giving his tenants leave to celebrate that day, on which the English conquered and expelled the Danes, being the second Tuesday after Easter-week. In an ancient deed in the *Vetus Registrum* of St. Peter's College, in Cambridge, from *Walter Brazar de p̃rva Shelford,* of a messuage, &c. in Cambridge, to the *Friers de Penitentia Jesu,* about the end of King Henry III.'s reign, is this clause:—*Reddendo inde annuatim pro nobis et heredibus nostris Dno priori et conventui de Bernewell duos Denarios ad unum anni Terminum, scilicet ad Pascha, et Heggabulum Dni Regis tres obolos ad le Hokeday, et nobis et Heredibus nostris unum Clavum Gariophili ad Natale Dni.* What *Heggabulum* means is not mentioned by Jacob in his Law Dictionary; but, no doubt, these three farthings was the duty above-mentioned, paid to the King on Hock-Tuesday. *Vol.* xli. 219.

Epitaph in Lolworth Church.

Elizabeth Cutts lyeth under this stone,
The best, my dearest wife, my onelie one;
The only daughter of her father and
    mother;
The only sister of her only brother.
Unto two husbands she was maried;
Had children foure; but two were buried
Before she dyed: by each she left one,—
By the first a daughter, by the last a
    sonne.
To sette forth halfe her worth, all wordes
    are weake,
If any dare detract, this stone will speake.
Obiit vicesimo die October 1616.

Cole. xliv. 141.

Letter from the Earl of Marchmont to Lord Bolingbroke.

Redbraes Castle, Sept. 20, 1740.

My Lord,—I have this minute received your letter; and, by my brother's leaving this place to-morrow, I am inclined to return you the thanks of a most grateful and affectionate heart, for the pleasure which your goodness, and the instruction of your   communicate to me. My Lord, it is beyond my power to express what I feel, when I observe you take every occasion of gratifying me, by permitting me to have fresh marks of your affection. It is impossible, I think, even for your lordship to go beyond this of making me succeed Sir Wm. Wyndham. I have reaped the fruits of a long life, after a short time of labour in the acquisition of two such friends. I must only add for our lot one, *manibus date lilia plenis:* God long preserve you, my lord, that all comfort may not be taken away.

I have just read a letter from my Lord Chesterfield, pressing me to come to town; I have told him that I could be of no use; I know I cannot: but they all deal in imagination, without, as I see, one probable foundation to build their hopes on. They have left their general, and they are pressing private men. They want advice when they have no hand to execute, nor head to conduct, the operations. I have told my lord that I would, if possible, look on for a month, in obedience to him, who is the only hope in this country, but excluded from the scene where the action must now be. Wherever I am, my lord, I hope to have the pleasure of frequent communication with you; and, by that means, the advantage of being directed by your judgment. My inclination leads me to turn from a scene where I can only refresh the memory of what is gone for ever. I know enough of people and things to expect no good, and to be sensible I can do none; I cannot act, and I have credit with none who do or can act; and this, I think, decides that point. Thus far I can practise resignation, though I lament and repine at the blow which has reduced me to it. Your lordship is used to misfortunes, and has reasoned yourself into submission,

sion, but I have met them in the bloom of hopes, and my first trials are the greatest bitternesses of life. I have but one way to supply them; and I may rejoice that it is open to me,—the enjoyment of your friendship, and those I owe to you. The public prosperity will enliven that joy, should we see any arise from so unhappy a conjuncture. The spirit, particularly in this country, is very high: all the principal men are united, and, no doubt, the effort will be great; but, when it is considered *in whose hands the direction of that spirit now necessarily falls, the raising of an insolent hungry tyrant is more to be dreaded than any good order to be expected.* This is the most obvious appearance, at least to me at this distance. It is, therefore, not to be wondered, if I turn my eyes from such a scene. I hope to have some private enjoyment in your friendship. I am sure that alone can supply the loss I have suffered.

Permit me, my lord, to offer my respects to my lady, and to those worthy friends who partake and amuse your hours and company.

Believe me to be, my lord, with the most sincere respect, and the strictest truth, the most obliged and the most faithful servant, yours,

MARCHMONT.

Bibl. Birch 4291.

Distich on two Deans of Ely.

The tenants of the Dean and Chapter of Ely paid, and still pay, a sum of money, to every new dean, under the name of *recognition money*. The following distich was made by one of the Fen Men upon the death of a very fat dean, who held the deanery but a very short time, and was succeeded by a very lean one:—

The devil took our dean, and pick'd his bones clean,
Then put him on a beard, and sent him us again.

Dr. Frankland, master of Sydney College, and Dean of Ely for about a twelvemonth, was a very fat, jolly, and rosy-complexioned, man, like his son; he was succeeded at Ely in 1730, by that weasel-faced, and black, swarthy-complexioned, Frenchman, Dr. Peter Allix, who held it thirty years.

Cole's MSS. xxxi. *p* 221.

A Parody on the Vicar of Bray, by T. Dampier, fellow of King's College, and now (1763) *D.D. and under-master of Eton School.*

In Charles the Second's merry days,
For drunken frolics noted,
A lover of cabals I was,
And so much drink I toped.
Unto my flock I daily preached,
Wine was by God's command, sir;
And damn'd was he who did refuse,
As long as he could stand, sir.

CHORUS.

And this is law, I will maintain
Unto my dying day, sir;
That, whatsoever king shall reign,
I'll drink my gallon a-day, sir.

When James the Second gain'd the throne,
He strove to stand alone, sir;
But soon he got so wond'rous drunk,
He tumbled from the throne, sir.
Next morning, looking woeful pale,
The crop-sick fool away ran;
And sneak'd to Rome, where wicked priests
Deny the cup to lay-men.
And this is law, &c.

When *Will* the tippling *Dutchman* sav'd
Our spirits all from sinking,
We chose him king o' the cups, and had
Full liberty of drinking.
Will play'd such hardy pranks, some thought
He held predestination;
They knew not that all tippling hearts
Can feel no trepidation.
And this is law, &c.

When brandy *Nan* became our queen,
'Twas all a drunken story;
From morn to night I drank and smok'd,
And so was thought a Tory.
Brimfull of wine, all sober folk
We damned, and moderation,
And for right Nantes we pawn'd to France
Our goods and reputation.
And this is law, &c.

When *George* in pudding-time came o'er,
We took a resolution
To stick to honest port once more,
And save our constitution.
So now, thank God, we shall do well,
For George, in his great wisdom,
Has, to secure us port enough,
Sent out his fleet to Lisbon.
And this is law, &c.

Cole's MSS. xxxi.

Popish, and Protestant Bishops contrasted.

The date of this, and many other deeds, shews the vigilancy and care which this Popish bishop (John, bishop of Lincoln in 1332), in the times of ignorance and superstition, as it is now always styled, had of his flock and diocese. I will almost venture to affirm, even at this time of day, in the splendour of science and knowledge, that the bishops, even in a tottering church, surrounded by enemies of every denomination, both within and without her pale, are more haughty, stiff, proud, and

and insulting to their inferior clergy, whom they keep at a greater distance, reside less in their dioceses, take less care of discipline and good manners, and mind scraping up of fortunes for their families more than ever they did in those times, which, laughably enough, they affect to call times of Popish ignorance. It is, as it always has through life, consistently, from eighteen years of age, been a question with me, whether this ignorance is not better than the so much-vaunted science,—especially as we see such fatal consequences attending it. I here speak as a Christian. If that obstruction was removed, the question would bear another aspect.

Wm. Cole, Aug. 7, 1772.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET.

"C'est le flambeau divin, le feu saint et sacré."

I ENVY not the man who sees
  With stoic sense a woman's form;
Whose gaze just like a passing breeze,
  Roves o'er the sweets that ne'er can charm.

To me no sight on earth appears
  So moving as a woman's eye;
I love the gem bedew'd with tears,
  I love it when its source is dry:

Or when it shines with rapture bright,
  And sparkling like the ev'ning star;
Or when it yields a softer light,
  Like that I felt from fair Dunbar.

And when Earth's brightest days are past,
  And Nature gently dims the scene,
On woman's eye I'll look the last,—
  My star of hope where'er I've been.

T. B.

ADVICE TO A LADY.

AH! gentle Owen, use thy prime,
  Before that face is robb'd by Time;
While on thy cheek the rose is blown,
And ev'ry youthful grace is known,
Of Cupid's easy charm approve,
And now, in time, submit to love.
Trust not thy glass, which may persuade
That beauty lives, and ne'er will fade:
'Tis false,—those wanton curls will fail,
That rosy colour yield to pale.
Be wise, and use those graceful charms,
Nor coyly shun thy lover's arms;
Lest, when too late, you say, I love,—
But where are now my charms to move?
Alas! they're fled: this face, these eyes,
Which once could please, they now despise.
Ah! why did I their loves disdain,
And trust too much on beauty's reign?

ON DEATH.

O TYRANT Death! thou fierce destructive foe!
Thou king of terrors! source of all our woe!
With strides gigantic o'er th' astonish'd world,
In wild affright by thy sad presence hurl'd;
Sweeping along with vengeful furious force,
Thou never tarriest in thy dreadful course;
With poison'd dart, unerring in thine aim,
Both friend and foe to thee alike the same;
Thou strik'st at once the coward and the brave,
The rich, the poor, the sov'reign, and the slave.
And now, on thy pale livid horse thou'rt seen,
In horrid grandeur and terrific mien,
Consigning thousands to the silent grave,
Without one friendly pitying hand to save;
A tow'ring ghastly spectre hurrying on
With rapid speed, a living skeleton!
Clad in a sable robe, which streams behind,
Like a black meteor to the troubled wind;*
Thy head with coronet horrific crown'd,
Thy brows with sad funereal cypress bound;
Thy horse advancing with unbridled rein,
And all Death's hell hounds following in thy train,—
Wild fantasies, strange forms, and flames of fire,
Fierce dragons, scorpions, and chimeras dire;
Loud piercing shrieks, and dismal sights of woe,
Which lucid glimmering twilight serves to shew;
Portending woe, and misery, and death,
A quick surrender of our fleeting breath.
Then cloth'd in terrors, on the mighty wind
Advancing fierce, with fury unconfin'd,
O'er earth thy rapid course thou dost pursue,
Affrighted nations sicken at the view,
And, humbly bending, with submissive awe,
In vain thy help and pitying aid implore.
Thou com'st in various forms,—sometimes as war,
With wounds, death, carnage, horror, in thy rear.
A dreadful pestilence, with flaming brand,
Or raging plague, depopulates the land,
But dreadful as thou art, and fierce thy rage,
A thousand terrors human pains assuage:
The good, extended on the bed of death,
Cheerful resign to thee their flying breath;
And, unappall'd, they only view in thee,
Th' appointed messenger of Heaven's decree.

TYRO.

SONNET,
TO HOPE.

MIDST the dire conflicts which have wrung my soul,
  When all around was drear, and fell Despair,
    More hideous painted the gaunt form of Care,—
  Thou hast appear'd, and brimm'd the fragrant bowl,
  Which cheer'd my heart, and made life's current roll

---

* Gray's Bard.

More equable and clear. O goddess fair
Let not dark fear my mental pow'rs impair;
Nor act precipitous urge me to the goal
Of life, ere Nature calls. Still be my friend:
Amidst the briery paths bid roses rise;
And, when my bosom tort'ring sorrows rend,
Wipe with thy balmy hand my tearful eyes.
By thee sustain'd, shall I resign my breath,
And smile serenely 'neath the grasp of Death.

J. S.

A SPANISH TALE.

THE crimson rose had lost its bloom,
And gone were Summer's laughing train;
The woods had don'd their sullen gloom,
'Gainst Winter's stern and blustering reign:
When, as the lamp of Day declin'd,
Was heard the boisterous northern wind,
Loud howling through the steep ravines,
That mark Iberia's magic scenes;
Romantic land, O! who would deem,
'Midst blessings thus profusely given,
Thy bigot, priest-rode, sons could teem
With every folly under Heaven.
But to my tale:—'twas on this night,
Thus struggling with the golden light,
Three brethren of that church, whose hope
Rests sure on Peter and the Pope,
Pursued, in merry guise, their way,
O'er the rough mountains of Biscay.
The first (whose bulk and lordly gait
Were heralds of his lofty state,
Full many a mile before,)
In Pampeluna proudly bore,
An abbot's rich and ample sway;
His portly size, his bearing, tell,
He cast not proffer'd good away,—
But used those gifts of Fortune well,
By men ycleped the temporal.
His brethren, two, behind him came,
Their looks as sleek, their pride the same,
And wanting but the holy name.
But little boots it us to know,
Whence came these three, or where they go;
Suffice to tell, they then did ride
Adown a mountain's rugged side:
Above the path huge cork-trees threw
Their giant arms amid the dew,
That wreathed around the mountain's brow,
Or, rushing, sought the vales below;
On either hand were closing fast
The cliffs, precipitous and vast:
Whilst the last beams of quivering light
"Were yielding to the mourner night;"
And every sweeping, howling, blast,
Seem'd more tempestuous than the last.
"Ave Maria!" the abbot cried,
"What noise was that on the mountain's side?
Methought I heard a whistle shrill."
"'Twas but the blast along the hill;"
His brethren said, "Hush! all is still."
"No! there again, more near, and see,
What forms are those beneath that tree?
O Father Benedicite!"
In vain the trembling abbot pray'd,
And vain the vows his brethren made,—
For the bandits rush'd from the mountain down,
With hearts as cold as the mountain's stone:
All red and bickering was the light
That their torches gave to the stormy night;
And grim, beneath the dusky glare,
Shew'd the fierce forms that gather'd there.
Fain would the abbot, convuls'd with fear,
Have given the lass he lov'd so dear;
And well, I guess, a rich divine,
Feels loath his blessings to resign:
But glad he'd have parted with bonny Annette,
With her teeth of pearl, and her hair of jet,
Her pouting lips, and her laughing eyes,
To robbers or devils (no paltry prize);
To have and to hold, for aye and aye,
So he were safe in his own abbey.

C.

(To be continued.)

PAPAL INDULGENCES.

IF Rome can pardon sins, as Romans hold,
And if those pardons can be bought and sold,—
It is no sin to adore and worship gold.

If they can purchase pardons with a sum,
For sins they may commit in time to come,
And for sins past,—'tis very well for Rome.

At this rate they are happiest who have most,
They'll purchase Heav'n at their own proper cost.
Alas! the poor (all that are so) are lost.

Whence came this knack? or where did it begin?
What author have they? or who brought it in?
Did Christ e'er keep a custom-house for sin?

Some subtle devil, without more ado,
Did certainly this sly invention brew,
To gull them of their souls and money too.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To MR. PETER HAMELIN, *of Albany-Place, Kent Road, Surrey; for an Improvement or Improvements in the making of a Cement or Composition for Ornaments and Statues, and for making artificial Bricks, or an Imitation of Bricks, Tiles, and Stones, and joining and cementing the same, and erecting, covering, and decorating, Buildings internally and externally.*

MR. HAMELIN's very useful invention consists in making a cement or composition, which may be applied in the formation or making of ornaments and statues, and of bricks, or an imitation of bricks, tiles, and stones, and joining and cementing the same, and in erecting, covering, and decorating, buildings internally and externally; and the said cement or composition may be mixed and moulded upon any sort of materials, and whole and entire erections and substances may be worked and moulded therewith.

The

The cement consists in a mixture of earths and other substances that are insoluble in water, or nearly so, either in their natural state, or such as have been manufactured, as earthen-ware, porcelain, and such like substances; but Mr. H. says, he prefers those earths that, either in their natural or manufactured state, are the least soluble in water, and have, when pulverised or reduced to a powder, the least colour. To the earth or earths, as before named, either in their natural or manufactured state, and so pulverised, he adds a quantity of each of the oxyds of lead, as litharge, grey oxyd, and minium, reduced or ground to a fine powder, and to the whole of the above-named substances a quantity of pulverised glass or flint stone. These various earths, oxyds, and glass or flint-stone, reduced to a pulverised state, in proper and due proportions, and being mixed with a proper and due proportion of vegetable oil, as hereinafter named, form and make a composition or cement, which, by contact or exposure to the atmosphere, hardens and forms an impenetrable and impervious coating or covering, resembling Portland or other stones.

The cement or composition is composed in the following manner and proportions.—To any given weight of the earth or earths, commonly called pit-sand, river-sand, rock-sand, or any other sand of the same or the like nature, or pulverised earthen-ware or porcelain, Mr. H. adds two-thirds of such given weight of the earth or earths, commonly called Portland-stone, Bath-stone, or any other stone, of the same or the like nature pulverised. To every five hundred and sixty pounds weight of these earths, so prepared, he adds forty pounds weight of litharge, prepared as before described; and, with the last mentioned given weights, he combines two pounds weight of pulverised glass or flint stone. He then joins to this mixture one pound weight of minium and two pounds weight of grey oxyd of lead.

This compound of earths, oxyd, and glass or flint-stone, he puts into a circular or other proper machine, that will, by its rotatory or other motion, mix them well. And their proper intermixture may be ascertained by the shade or colour, which should appear of one even and regular shade or hue; but any particular shade or colour may be given by a proper selection of earths, or by adding a small quantity of vegetable, mineral, or other colouring matter.

This composition being thus mixed, he passes the same through a wire sieve, or dressing machine, of such a fineness or mash as may be requisite for the purposes it is intended for, preferring a fine sieve, mash, or wire-work, when the composition is to be used for works that require a fine smooth or even surface. The composition, thus formed and mixed, is a fine and dry powder, and may be kept open in bulk or in casks for any length of time, without deterioration.

When this composition is intended to be made into cement, for any of the purposes described, it is spread upon a board or platform, or mixed in a trough; and to every six hundred and five pounds weight of the composition are added five gallons of vegetable oil, as linseed-oil, walnut-oil, or pink-oil. The composition is then mixed in a similar way to that of mortar, and is afterwards subjected to a gentle pressure, by treading upon it; and this operation is continued until it acquires the appearance of moistened sand. The mixture, being thus composed, is a cement fit and applicable to the enumerated purposes. It is requisite to observe, that this cement should be used the same day the oil is added, otherwise it will fix or set into a solid substance, and be unfit for use.

When the cement is to be used or applied to the making of decorations, ornaments, and statues, or artificial bricks, or an imitation of bricks, tiles, and stones, running or casting moulds, prepared, suited, and applicable for the purposes for which they are intended, are made use of. The moulds for making ornaments, statues, or other fancy works, are prepared and made of gypsum, or plaster of Paris, or seasoned or dry wood, and must be prepared by rubbing the internal parts well with raw linseed-oil, until they are brought to a dry, smooth, and polished surface, to prevent adhesion; and, in some instances, to obtain a more perfect, dry, smooth, and polished surface; pulverised plumbago is used. In all cases it is requisite to detach or remove, with convenient speed, the mould from the body of the cement or composition to which it is intended to give form. The statue, ornament, bricks, tiles, and stones, or the imitations of all or either of them thus formed, must be removed with care, and placed upon a bench or plat

form, which must be previously covered with fine dry sand, to prevent adhesion. And, in some cases, for statues and ornaments, a bed of fine dry sand is necessary to receive them, where they must remain, in both cases, for the purpose of setting, for twenty-four hours, or a longer period, according to the temperature to which they are exposed. When it is applied for the purpose of cementing and joining of bricks, tiles, stones, and other substances; the surfaces, to which the cement or composition is to be applied, are prepared by brushing and cleaning them from dust and all loose matter; the said surfaces are then covered with boiled linseed-oil, with a brush, as in painting. This application of the boiled linseed-oil prevents the too rapid absorption of the oil employed or mixed with the cement or composition. A thin coating of the cement is then applied between the two bodies to be joined.

When the cement is applied for the purpose of covering buildings intended to resemble stone, the surface of the buildings is washed with oil. The cement is then applied of the thickness of a quarter of an inch, or any greater thickness, according to the nature of the work, joint, or stone, it is intended to resemble. It is requisite to observe, that when a joint, intended to resemble a plain stone joint, is to be made upon the surface of the cement or composition, the cement or composition must be partly set or hardened previously to the impression of the joint upon its surface, and the joint is made by a rule and steel jointer. When the cement is used for the covering of substances less absorbent than bricks or tiles, (as wood, lead, iron, or tin,) a much less quantity of boiled linseed-oil in preparing the surfaces is required.

From specimens which we have seen, we think that this is a valuable discovery, and that in due time it will be preferred to all other compositions, and even to stone itself, as more elegant and more durable.

To Mr. GABRIEL TIGERE, *of Dukes-court, Bow-street; for a Process or Method of manufacturing Writing-paper, in such manner as that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, afterwards to extract or discharge any Writing from such Paper.*

The pulp of this paper is to be prepared in the usual manner of preparing pulp for the manufacture of paper, either with or without a mixture of alum and smalt. And when the pulp is in the last state of preparation, previously to its being converted into paper, the water in which the pulp has been prepared is to be discharged, and the pulp is then to be immersed in a solution of pure prussiate of potash, dissolved in pure or distilled water, in the proportion of one ounce of pure prussiate of potash of two gallons and a half, or thereabouts, of water; and, when the pulp has been completely saturated, the paper is to be made, sized, and finished, in the usual manner. Or paper in the water-leaf, after it has been dried, and previous to its being sized, may be immersed in a solution of pure prussiate of potash, dissolved in pure or distilled water, in the proportions aforesaid; in which case the paper is to remain in the solution (which ought to be kept warm) until the paper is entirely saturated; after which the paper is to be again pressed and dried, and when perfectly dry to be sized and finished in the usual manner.

This invention may also be applied to parchment, by immersing the parchment in its prepared state in a solution prepared in the manner and proportions herein before mentioned: and, when the parchment is completely saturated, it is to be dried, and when dry to be sized in the usual manner of sizing paper. Previous to immersion, the parchment must be fixed upon a frame, to prevent its shrinking.

List of New Patents; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

J. CHUBB, of Portsea, Southampton, mechanic; for improvements in the construction of locks.—Feb. 3.

D. WILSON, of Earl-street, gent.; for improvements in the process of boiling and refining sugar.—Feb. 3.

E. NAISH, of Bristol, Gloucestershire, hosier; for improvements on the machinery used for winding cotton.—Feb. 3.

G. FRESTON, of Burr-street, Aldgate, brazier; for an improvement in the deck glass rim, and on the safety-gate.—Feb. 3.

N SMITH, of Kettering, Northamptonshire, cooper; for improvements on Winnowing machines.—Feb 5.

M. SEDGWICK, of Bishopsgate Within, starch manufacturer; for a valuable product from that part of the refuse, slime, or wash, of starch, that will not of itself subside.—Feb 10.

J. MUNRO, esq. of Finsbury-square; for improvements on steam engines.—Feb. 12.

Z. BARRATT, Windmill-street, Tottenham

ham Court Road, cabinet-maker and carpenter; for a machine for curing, cleansing, sweeping, and ventilating, chimneys, and, when chimneys are on fire, for extinguishing the same.—Feb. 10.

J. SIMPSON, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, plater; for a method of constructing and making spring-hooks, or woodcock-eyes, for coach-harness.—Feb. 16.

T. ALLINGHAM, gent. of Smith-street, Chelsea; for a lamp, intended to be called, "The Economical and Universal Lamp," constructed by means of the flame of the wick being kept in a constant and equal degree of contiguity to the oil, so as to consume, in proportion to the light it gives, a less quantity of oil than other lamps, and also give a continual light of almost unvaried brilliancy.—Feb. 19.

J. JONES, of Gloucester, brush-manufacturer; for improvements in certain parts of the machinery used for dressing of woollen and other cloths.—Feb. 19.

J. COLLIER, of Frocester, Gloucestershire, civil-engineer; for various improvements on a machine now in use for the dressing and gigging of woollen cloths, called a gigg.—Feb. 19.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the 58th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SIXTH SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XLV. *For building and promoting the building of additional Churches in populous Parishes.*—May 30.

Commissioners of treasury to issue exchequer bills not exceeding one million.

Bills to bear an interest of two-pence per cent per diem.

Such bills not to be received in payment of any tax before the day appointed for their payment, &c.

Bank may advance money on the credit of this Act.

Commissioners to examine the state of parishes.

Commissioners may appoint secretary and clerk, and order surveys, reports, &c. and assign reasonable salaries.

Commissioners to draw up rules for their proceedings, and fix the sums to be allowed for building churches, and advancing money to parishes, and lay such rules before his majesty in council.

Commissioners may grant money for the building of churches in parishes of certain population, and in want of accommodation.

Commissioners may make grants and advance money to build churches in parishes, &c. where a certain proportion of the expence is raised by rate or subscription.

Commissioners, in selecting parishes for grants, shall have regard to their relative proportions of population and want of accommodation; and, in giving preference of grants, shall have regard to the proportion of expence offered to be contributed towards building the required churches, &c. and also in the order of providing sites.

Upon representation of the commissioners in manner stated, parishes may be divided into separate parishes for all ecclesiastical purposes

New churches of such divided parishes to remain chapels-of-ease during the incumbency of existing incumbent.

Commissioners may divide parishes into ecclesiastical districts, or build or aid the building chapels, to be served by curates to be appointed by the incumbent of the parish.

Churches and chapels of such districts to be deemed benefices.

No such district church or chapel to be held with the original church.

All Acts of Parliament, &c. relating to publishing banns of marriage, marriages, &c. to apply to such churches and chapels.

Division not to affect glebe, tithe, moduses, &c. but original parish to remain as to all such rights, &c.

Not to affect poor or other parochial rates.

Commissioners may accept sites for churches to be devoted to ecclesiastical purposes.

Parishes and extra-parochial places to furnish sites when required by commissioners.

Bodies politic are empowered to sell and convey sites.

If parties cannot agree, price to be settled by a jury.

If parish does not procure a site, commissioners may, and charge the expence upon the parish.

Sums expended in purchasing sites, or advanced to parishes by commissioners, to be charged upon and paid out of the church rates.

Rates may be raised in extra-parochial places for the purposes of this Act.

Clause to authorize the raising of money for the enlargement of existing churches or chapels.

Churchwardens may raise rates for the purpose.

Commissioners may build churches upon such plans as they shall think most convenient.

Commissioners may settle amount of rents of pews; application of produce.

Commissioners to assign stipends to the clergymen

clergymen out of pew rents; differences between commissioners and bishop as to stipends to be decided by the archbishop of the province.

Bishops may direct the performance of a third service, with a sermon, under certain circumstances.

Repairs to be made by rates upon the district.

District to remain liable for repairs of parish church for twenty years.

Pews to be provided for minister, &c. and free seats for poor persons.

No opening to be made in any church or chapel for the purposes of burial; or grave made in any church-yard at a less distance than twenty feet from the walls of the church.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

Neither this Act, nor any thing herein contained, shall extend to invalidate or avoid any ecclesiastical law or constitution of the church of England, or to destroy any of the rights or powers belonging to any bishop of any diocese, or any arch-deacon, chancellor, or official.

Cap. XLVI. *For Relief of Persons entitled to Entailed Estates, to be purchased with Trust Moneys, in that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.* —May 30.

Cap. XLVII. *To establish Fever Hospitals, and to make other Regulations for Relief of the suffering Poor, and for preventing the Increase of Infectious Fevers in Ireland.*

A corporation created in every county, or county of a city or town, for the establishment of fever hospitals.

Contributors to be members of the corporation, who may make reasonable bye-laws; appoint committees; may take by purchase or devise lands not above 500l. yearly; and all personal property and leases for years, not above twenty-one, of lands or houses.

Corporation empowered to take four roods of land in a city or town for sites of houses.

Cap. XLVIII. *To amend an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, to encourage the Establishment of Banks for Savings, in England* —May 30.

Institutions formed previous to the recited Act to have the privilege of investing money in the Bank, &c.

Central Banks may invest the money of branch Banks.

Justices at sessions may reject any rules of the institutions sent to the clerk of the peace.

Cap. XLIX. *To explain Three Acts, passed in the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Fifty-first Years of his Majesty's Reign, respectively, for the Abolition of the Slave-Trade.*

Cap. L. *To amend and continue, until the 10th day of November, 1820, an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of his present Majesty, to repeal the Duties payable in Scotland upon Wash and Spirits, and Distillers Licences; to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; and to establish further Regulations for the Distillation of Spirits from Corn, for Home Consumption, in Scotland.*—May 30.

Cap. LI. *To amend certain Acts passed in the Fourth Year of King Edward the Fourth; First and Tenth Years of Queen Anne; First, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Years of King George the First; Thirteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty ninth Years of King George the Second; and Thirteenth and Fifty-seventh Years of King George the Third; prohibiting the Payment of the Wages of Workmen in certain Trades otherwise than in the lawful Coin or Money of this Realm.*—May 30.

Wages may be paid in Bank notes *if the party consents.*

Cap. LII. *For the more effectual Preservation of the Peace, by enforcing the Duties of Watching and Warding.*—May 30.

Cap. LIII. *To make further Provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and to settle an Annuity on the Princess of Leiningen, in case she shall survive his said Royal Highness.*—May 10.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

THE London Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, has published a volume of papers communicated to the Society, classed under the heads of AGRICULTURE, CHEMISTRY, POLITE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and MECHANICS.

In the important department of AGRICULTURE we have an interesting account of the plantation of 212 acres with 985,300 forest trees, by J. Lawson, esq. of Old Mill, near Elgin; for which the Society's gold medal was awarded to him. The silver Isis medals were presented to the Earl of Jersey and Henry Grant, esq. for embanking *three hundred acres of* marsh *land from the sea.*

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By this improvement the land, which was formerly worth not more than 5s. per acre, is rendered worth 40 or 50s. without any further expence being incurred by the landlord.

To Mrs. D'Oyley, of Red Car, near Gisborough, the silver medal was given, for the *culture of bull-rushes;* which, few of our readers need to be informed, have been consumed in vast quantities by the chair-makers. This lady's method of cultivating the bull-rushes was merely to divide and plant the roots, which the farmers were obliged to throw out from the river Triske, on account of their obstructing the current; but on a large scale she recommends that they should be raised from seed, which may be easily procured at the end of the year when it is fully ripe. It should be sown in the spring, in a low situation after the floods have subsided, on a tender light soil, where it should remain a year or two. Mrs. D., however, does not recollect to have seen any above a foot and a half high, that were not growing at least that depth in water. Whenever rushes were planted, the workmen threw a line across the ponds, and forced the roots into the mud, with a three-pronged fork, in rows, ten inches asunder. Where, however, the water is not too deep, it is a more ready and safe way for the man to press them down with his foot. When properly cultivated, the rushes grow as rank as corn, and probably average the same quantity per acre, shooting three or four times as high. —Trifling as the subject of this communication may seem, it is one of very considerable importance in a commercial point of view. The chair-makers, coopers, and others, who use immense quantities of bull-rushes, are chiefly dependent upon Holland for their supplies; which during war are scanty, irregular, and dear. Mrs. D. has conferred a valuable service upon the country, in thus pointing out a method by which to convert ponds that are occasionally overflowed, into use and profit.

The class of CHEMISTRY offers only three papers; but they are all of very considerable importance.

The first is a *collection of receipts for making enamel colours, and for staining glass,* for which the Society voted twenty guineas to Mr. R. Wynn. Explicit instructions are given for preparing and applying the colours, for which we must refer to the volume itself. The resources of modern chemistry may probably simplify and improve some of the receipts; but, as a register of actual practice, in a branch of art for the most part involved in secrecy and empiricism, it possesses sterling value.

Mr. Callender's *method of seasoning mahogany,* for which the Society rewarded him, is both simple and efficacious. The following is his process:— Having provided a steam-tight wooden box, capable of holding conveniently such pieces of mahogany as are fit for chairs, &c. he adapts to it a pipe from a boiler, by means of which he fills the box (after the mahogany has been put into it,) with steam, the temperature of which is about equal to that of boiling water. The time required for wood, an inch and a half thick, is about two hours; and pieces of this thickness are stated to become sufficiently dry to work after being placed in a warm room or work-shop for twenty-four hours.— By this treatment, the wood is something improved in its general colour; and those blemishes, which are technically called *green veins,* are entirely removed. The eggs or larvæ, also, of any insect, which may be contained in the wood, will be destroyed by the heat of the steam. —Two very important advantages are said to result from Mr. Callender's process. In the first place, *a considerable part of the capital,* which is vested in wood lying to season during many months, *may be saved.* And secondly, as none of the small wood, from two to six inches thick, is ever seasoned, according to the usual course of trade, chairs, ballustrades, and similar articles, which are usually made of such wood, must necessarily be very subject to warp, which inconvenience is prevented by adopting the expeditious mode of seasoning above described.

The next article is on a new *Steam Safety Lamp,* founded on the fact, that the mixture of steam with the carburetted hydrogen of coal-mines prevents the gas from exploding. For this very important contrivance the public, it appears, are indebted to Dr. Clanny, of Bishops Wearmouth, whose meritorious efforts in the construction of safety-lamps, have in former years attracted the favourable notice of the Society of Arts. The structure of this lamp, for which the society awarded Dr. C. their gold medal, it is impossible to describe or to understand without the aid of the engraving which accompanies it. We may, however, remark, from the various trials which have been made with Dr. C.'s contrivance, that it has been found

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an admirable preventive of explosion in mines. These lamps may be constructed of any size, from eight inches in height to more than three feet. When much light is required, the lamps must be made large. The steam is constantly extricated in them, and in considerable quantity, which not only keeps the whole apparatus cool, but is likewise an excellent medium for causing the fire damp to burn silently, and without explosion at the wick of the oil lamp. The strength of light afforded by these lamps is stated to be so great, that it may be thrown to a considerable distance by a mirror or mirrors in those parts of a mine. where there may be such a scarcity of oxygene, that no light can be supported, and where the pit-men have hitherto been obliged to carry on their work in darkness, as is frequently the case in coal-mines. It is further added, that these lamps have given a clear light for sixteen hours, without trimming or a second supply of oil.

Mr. Warren's *Piano-Monitor* for correcting the errors and assisting the weak wrists of young students on the piano—Mr. Dick's *Instrument for drawing in perspective*—Mr. Warcup's invention for drawing curve lines, which he terms a *Curvagraph*—and Mr. Hall's *Angulometer*—are very useful instruments connected with the Fine Arts.

The class of MANUFACTURES presents two papers:—one from Dr. Saddington, on *a machine for covering wire in long shops or sheds;* and one from Mr. Onwin, on *a banding plane for cutting ornamental lines of brass and ebony, and also grooves to receive them in cabinet furniture.* These papers are illustrated by engravings, without which the nature of the inventions described is unintelligible. Mr. S. was rewarded with fifteen guineas, and Mr. O. with the silver Isis medal.

In MECHANICS, Mr. Wynn, of Farnham, has invented a *time-keeper and compensation pendulum,* for which a gold medal and twenty guineas were voted to him. Besides reducing friction, Mr. W.'s instrument displays much novelty and real improvement in the construction of the pendulum.—Much time and unnecessary labour are saved by Mr. James Jones's *Self-adjusting Crane,* for which he was also rewarded with a gold medal.—It is impossible to convey any idea of both these useful contrivances, without referring to the plates by which the descriptions are accompanied. The same remark is applicable to Mr. Barchard's *cylindrical traversing rake,* for the purpose of stirring tobacco, malt, corn, hops, &c. when drying on the kiln. To tobacco-manufacturers, this contrivance (for which the inventor received the Society's silver medal,) is peculiarly valuable; as the fumes arising from it are so powerful as to render it scarcely possible for a man to go into the kiln until he has thoroughly ventilated it, by drawing up the windows, &c.

Mr. Farnham's *steam-trap,* Mr. Caslon's *gas lamp,* Mr. Preston's *ventilator for ships' cabins,* and Mr. Joseph Farey's very ingenious and effectual *improvements on the common ball-cock,* have each their peculiar merits, and as such have been proportionably distinguished. Nor should Capt. Bagnold's contrivance for rendering *a rudder serviceable after sustaining material injury* be passed over. It is honorable to his ingenuity as well as to his presence of mind; for he had recourse to it when his ship was in most imminent danger of entirely losing her rudder.

Mr. Aust's *machine for freeing the shaft horse of a laden cart when fallen* will, from its cheapness and simplicity, contribute to obviate the serious inconveniences of those frequent and distressing accidents which daily occur in the crowded streets of the metropolis. It consists of the simple addition to the common props of the cart of an iron bar and hook about half their length, attached to the top of each prop, and a bent iron prong at the bottom to prevent their slipping: the props are strengthened with an iron ferrule at each end. When a horse falls, the props are taken from their usual fastenings, with the hooks attached to the shaft ends; the forehorse chains are then hooked in at the top of the props, and, as they stick in the ground when he pulls, he raises them perpendicular, and they pull the shaft up after them; the horse's power on the props increase as they become more upright, which is essential, as it gives the best help to the fallen horse when he is about to rise.

The Society has conferred repeated and liberal rewards on life-boats and other means of saving shipwrecked mariners; on machines for superseding the present barbarous practice of cleansing chimneys by means of climbing-boys; and on methods by which shoe-makers and other artizans may be enabled to perform their work standing, and may thus avoid the organic diseases attendant

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on a constrained sitting posture. Captain Bray's *Life Boat*, Mr. Wilson's *Chimney-sweeping Machine*, and Mr. Coad's very ingenious and simple *contrivance to enable shoe-makers to work standing*, have been liberally rewarded.

Mr. Essex's *machine for cleaning corn* is confidently recommended by the Society, as a very important appendage to the thrashing-mill. The grain is step by step separated from the fragments of straw, from the chaff, from the seeds of weeds, and from the lighter grain; and, by friction and ventilation, comes out, not only thoroughly cleansed from all impurities, but also materially improved in dryness and external aspect. At the same time, the chaff is freed from the dust, with which it is usually freed in large proportion, and thus is rendered a more agreeable and nutritious food for horses, and other domestic animals. This most valuable invention was justly honoured with the Society's gold medal.

Mr. Conolly's *Telegraph System* has received the attention and reward to which, from its facility and expedition, it seems fairly entitled: and Dr. Davis's *Craniotomy Forceps* have been rewarded.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Sir John Sinclair, bart. for the description of a portable mill for grinding flour. These mills were used by the French armies in foreign service, and particularly in the Russian campaign, in which, from the length and rapidity of the march, it was manifest that as great a reduction as possible of the heavy baggage would be necessary.

The whole apparatus is contained in a box fourteen inches square and eight inches high. And, in order to fit it for use, the mill should be fastened to a strong table, a cross-bar, a tree, a gun-carriage, or any other proper support which may happen to be at hand, by means of the four iron pins *d d d d*, fig. 1.

The sack is to be hung below the mill by means of three buttons or loops.

The grain being put into the hopper, the mill is brought into action by turning the winch, which is attached to the common axle of the machine from which all the other parts receive their motion. The farthest extremity of the axle is square, and fits into a corresponding hole occupying the centre of a toothed wheel, which latter turns another. On the axis of this last is fixed the feeder, consisting of an iron wheel, between two and three inches in diameter; the circumference of which has four notches or cells for the purpose of receiving the corn, and conveying it in due proportion to the grinding-plates. The larger toothed wheel has twenty cogs, and the smaller wheel has twenty-five; therefore five revolutions of the common axle occasion four revolutions of the larger wheel, and of course convey the amount of sixteen cells full of corn to the grinding-plates. A small roller brush is placed between the hopper and the feeder, in order to prevent the feeder from becoming choaked.

Fig. 1.

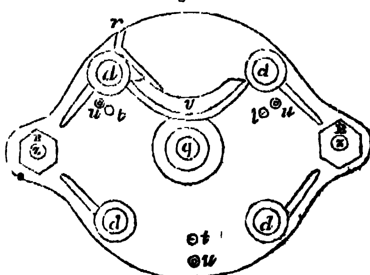


Fig. 1 is a back view of an iron bracket, to the other side of which the fixed grinding-plate is attached; *d d d d*, are the iron pins already described; *q* is a round collar in the centre, through which the common axle passes; and *r* is a tube by which it is supplied with oil; *t t t* and *u u u* are screws which fix the grinding-plate to the bracket, and at the same time adjust the former so as to make it truly vertical; *v* is a lip to prevent the grain, while passing to the grinding-plates, from being forced behind them.

Fig. 2.

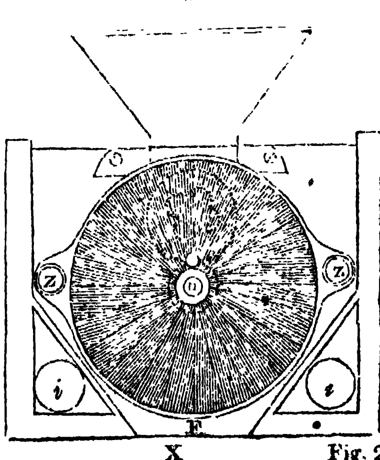
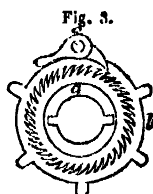


Fig. 2 is a section of the mill, passing between the two grinding-plates, and showing the fixed one in its proper position; it is scored or channelled nearly in the same manner as common grinding-stones; *n* is a passage by which the grain passes from the feeder to the grinding plates; *zz* are two horizontal pillars which pass through the back of the wooden case in which the mill is contained, and are kept firm in their places by screw-nuts.

In front of the mill is a strong cross bar, which supports one end of the common axle in the collar, and secures the ends of the horizontal pillars, by two more screw-nuts.

The running grinding-plate is fixed on the common axle by means of two nuts. Both grinding-plates are channelled on their surfaces, as represented, fig. 2; and being somewhat concave, the grain becomes continually more and more comminuted as it passes from the centre to the circumference of the plates, whence it falls through the slit F, into the sack suspended beneath.

Fig. 3.



The distance between the two grinding-plates is determined by the regulator represented on a larger scale, *fig.* 3. It consists of a collar *a*, which slides backwards and forwards on the common axle, but is prevented by two projecting ribs working in two grooves from having any concentric motion. That part of the surface of the collar adjacent to the screw-nut *b*, is indented like a ratchet-wheel, in order to receive the click. Hence the mode of its section is obvious. In proportion as the nut is screwed, so as to make the collar press against the cross bar, the running-plate is brought nearer to, and at length into actual contact with, the fixed one; while the contrary takes place by screwing the regulator in the opposite direction.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

No. I. of a Series of Sonatas for the Piano-forte and Violoncello, Obligato, or Violin Obligato; dedicated to Miss Caroline Mordaunt: composed by C. F. Eley. 4s. 6d.

THIS sonata comprises three movements,—the first of which is in common time of four crotchets, the second in triple time of three crotchets, and the third in compound common time of six quavers. The piece commences in an animated, yet elegant, manner. The subject, a very striking one, is given out by the violin, or violoncello, and then taken up by the piano-forte. The excursive passages, if not remarkably original, are judiciously selected, and ably introduced and incorporated. The second movement is in the minor of the original key, and conceived throughout in a very pathetic and affecting style: several of its ideas are uncommonly tender and touching; and indicate both feeling and genius. The subject of the third movement (a rondo) is of an Italian cast: this part of the composition is lively, fanciful, and variegated; yet consistent and homogeneous. Considering the close and uniform connexion between the piano part, and that for the violoncello or violin,—and not only their intimate relation with, and inseparability from, each other,—we think Mr. Eley would have been justified in giving this sonata the higher appellation of duett. However happily incorporated, the piano-forte and violin (or violoncello) parts are, in a degree, independent of each other; and, taken together, do as positively constitute a regular duet as any piece we have ever seen under that denomination. For the greater convenience of the performers, Mr. E. has printed the violoncello or violin part separately; an accommodation to which we should be glad to see composers more generally attend.

"Mozart's Il Don Giovanni," containing the most admired Airs in that celebrated Opera; arranged as Duetts for Two Performers on the Piano-forte, by M. P. King, Esq. 4s.

The airs here selected by Mr. King for the exercise of his well-known judgment and abilities, are "Notte e Giorno faticar," "Giovinette che fate all Amore," and "La ci darem la Mano." After considering the *parts* separately, and in combination, we find much to praise. They not only sing well, (as a musician would say,) but are so fitted to each other, and so thoroughly incorpo-

 rated,

rated, as to produce the effect of compositions in their first and original form. This re-modelling of music is a delicate, and, by no means, an easy task. And, though we do not mean to compare its difficulty with the arduousness of producing absolute originals, we cannot, in candour, do less than award to Mr. King's execution of this undertaking, the praise of having acquitted himself with the adroitness of a man of talent, and the judgment of a master.

"Cease your Funning." A favorite Air in the Beggar's Opera, with Six Variations; and (by way of introduction,) the melody of "The Miser thus a Shilling Sees," a Song in the same piece. The whole arranged for the Piano-forte; by F. C. Panormo. 2s.

These variations (five in number,) are conceived with taste and spirit, and are progressive in their display and execution. We approve of the choice Mr. Panormo has made for his introductory movement, but are at a loss to comprehend his reason for giving it in a key so foreign from that of the movement to which it leads.

"The Soldier's Widow;" written and composed by the author of the "Captive to his Bird." 1s. 6d.

So much has been said and sung of the sanguinary heart-sickening battle at Waterloo, and the multiplied private losses and distresses brought by it upon England, Ireland, and Scotland, that we hoped to see no more of their afflicting pictures. Of the present description of a young affectionate widow, seeking among the bleeding, the expiring, and the dead, for the lifeless corpse of her husband, we can only say, that it merits a place among the numerous ditties of the kind; and that the music is, at least, as respectable as the words.

"La Paloma," a favorite Spanish Air; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte; by G. Kiallmark. Dedicated to Miss Mary Ann M'Intosh. 2s. 6d.

"La Paloma" is a lively and pleasing little air, and has not been ill arranged by Mr. Kiallmark. His object has been to convert it into a piano-forte exercise for young practitioners, and he has fully effected his purpose. In its present form it is a desirable little piece.

"Caroline Hill," a Romance and Rondino for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Caroline White; by C. L. Lithander. 3s. 6d.

"Caroline Hill" is a publication, the style of which is free, familiar, and accommodated to general practice. The subject of the Rondo is no less simple than original; and the adscititious portions of the composition are, as they should be, of congenial colour and cast. The principal movement is well introduced by the Romance, in which, if we do not find any very striking character or passages, we discover traits of talent above mediocrity, and that will not fail to please the common ear.

A First Set of Six Airs, from the celebrated Opera of Il Don Giovanni. Composed by Mozart; arranged for the Piano-forte and Flute, by S. F. Rimbault. 5s.

The Airs before us consist of "Giovinette che fate all amore," "La ci darem la mano," "Fin ch'han dal vino," "Ah fuggi il traditor," "Riposate vezzose," and "Madamina, il catalogo a questo." Mr. Rimbault has treated these Airs with delicacy and skill. Without taking any violent liberties with his originals, he has adapted them to general use in the province of piano practice; has rendered them improving to learners, and inviting to proficients on that instrument.

The Ring Dance, a New Polonoise for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Mead, by C. L. Lithander. 1s. 6d.

Though we cannot report of this dance that it is very strongly tinctured with novelty, we may so far speak in its favour, as to say it more than equals the generality of productions of this light, though pleasing, cast. The subject is lively, the passages are well connected, and the aggregate effect will not fail to recommend it to the attention of the juvenile practitioner.

A Favourite Military Waltz en Rondeau; composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by T. H. Butler. 1s. 6d.

This little production, the air or subject of which is sprightly and attractive, is obviously designed as an exercise for beginners. Though we cannot speak of it in the terms generally merited by the compositions of Mr. Butler, it will allow us to say, that it takes no mean rank among the trifles of the day, and will be found to form a pleasant and profitable practice by those for whose benefit it is designed.

Nos. I. and II. of Ross's Airs for the Piano-forte. 1s. 6d.

The first and second numbers of this useful and engaging work consist of "the Maid of Barra," a Scottish air; and

and "the Maid of Coloun," an Irish air. Each is introduced by a characteristic prelude, and each contains a *digressione*. The variations to both these celebrated airs (justly very general favorites, both on account of their beauty and simplicity,) are faithfully adherent to their principal, yet sufficiently free and fanciful to attract and gratify the ear. The avowed digressions thrown into each of these numbers afford uncommonly pleasing reliefs; and, given as acknowledged aberrations, are as legitimate as any other portion of the new matter. Some critics, perhaps, would enter their *veto* against the licence of deviating in what professes itself to be but the ornamented shadowings of adopted originals; but it will be no disparagement to Mr. Ross to have proved, that he can abide by his subject with fidelity, and quit it with grace.

The whole of this work, we understand, is to be comprised in six numbers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST;

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROŒMIUM.

*** *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 20th of the month.*

A Journey from India to England, through Persia, Georgia, Russia, Poland, and Prussia, in the year 1817; *by* Lieut.-Colonel JOHN JOHNSON, will be perused with much gratification, as it presents the reader with novelties at almost every page. An overland journey to or from India has hitherto been deemed a most formidable undertaking; but Colonel Johnson has dispelled so many apprehensions that were goundless, and has pointed out such practicable means for overcoming really existing difficulties, that we conceive many travellers will, in future, follow his example, and prefer the journey by land to a long sea voyage, during times of peace. The author, in his preface, claims the indulgence of the public for any want of refinement or elegance of language arising from inexperience in composition. We notice little occasion for this plea; but, had it been as great as the colonel's modesty presumes, we should not have considered the *style* of any importance, in comparison with the *matter* of a work of this description; indeed, we should be better pleased to receive the facts and observations of a traveller in his own plain language, than to meet with them, as we do on too many occasions, distorted and wire-spun by editors of the press. This work is enriched with engravings, from drawings by the author, of interesting views, and portraits of remarkable personages in various costumes. An itinerary of the route, with the distances, corrected from actual measurement, and an abstract of the travelling expenses from Bombay to London, form two curious appendices to this valuable and entertaining work.

The disasters of the late voyage of the English embassy to China, together with the disgraceful issue of that costly project, are still fresh in our remembrance. Great, however, as is our indignation at the folly which produced the latter, and deep as is our regret for the sufferings occasioned by the former, it must be acknowledged, that we owe to the events connected with this voyage a very valuable addition to the stock of British literature. We have already noticed in former numbers of our Magazine, the works of Captain Hall, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. M'Cleod,—all of them relating to this voyage and its object; and each of them possessing distinctive merits of its own. The past month has produced another work, which, though last, is not, in any sense, the least of this series: it is entitled, *Narrative of a Journey to the Interior of China; and of a Voyage to and from that Country in the Years* 1816 *and* 1817; *by* CLARKE ABEL, F.L.S. Much of the narrative matter of Mr. Abel's book has been given to the public by the authors who, in point of publication, have preceded him; and we must, therefore, confine our estimate of the value of his production to that part of it chiefly which is devoted to subjects of natural history. The naturalist will be highly gratified with the specimens of Mr. Abel's ability and industry, which are here presented to his study, gathered from sources so very rarely accessible, and, in many instances, now for the first time explored. In this point of view, the work may be considered one of the most curious and valuable of modern times; but the novelty, which has given so much interest to the prior accounts of

of the *Alceste's* voyage and shipwreck, especially that of Mr. M'Cleod, having now lost much of its popular attraction, Mr. Abel must be content with the thanks and approbation of the scientific few, to whom his labours certainly afford a rich supply of original and interesting information.

The interest which is so generally felt for the issue of the great cause now pending in South America, will speedily render popular Captain BONNYCASTLE's *History of Spanish America*, which has just appeared. Modern and very recent voyages and travels have afforded much new information respecting all parts of the new world; but the books, in which the discoveries and observations of eminent travellers have been given to the public, are not only so numerous, but in general so costly, that, comparatively, only few readers can obtain from such scattered and expensive sources the general results, which are so necessary to the progress of knowledge. Captain Bonnycastle has, therefore, rendered a most essential service to the public by devoting his talents to this compilation, which comprehends every new discovery in geography, geology, and natural history generally, together with a judicious selection of historical matter; without reference, however, to the political questions of the moment. The work is enriched by two well-executed maps of Spanish North and South America, and an engraving representing the comparative altitudes of the mountains in those regions.

Dr. ADAM NEALE's *Travels through some Parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey*, were undertaken, as he informs us, neither for entertainment nor instruction, but from accidental circumstances connected with his profession. The date of his departure from England is July 1805, when the countries he visited were viewed, of course, under very different political aspects from the present. If, however, this contains no very striking novelties, it affords ample testimonies of the good taste and philanthropic spirit of the author, whose observations on the scenes and occurrences of his tour cannot fail to gratify the scholar and the philanthropist. Several beautiful views, from the pencil of the author, and very finely engraved, accompany the volume.

A work of considerable importance to the biblical student, and, indeed, to the public at large, has just made its appearance in *An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures; by* THOS. HARTWELL HORNE, M.A. in 2 vols. 8vo.; who, to indefatigable industry, great learning, and extensive reading, has added sound discrimination and much critical acumen. The origin and history of the different books of the sacred volume are traced with fidelity, and commented upon with skill. The manners and customs of the East, in the earliest times, carefully inquired into, and the geographical and historical notice of the countries, which were the scenes recorded in holy writ, contribute no small share of interest to the work, which will be found an important and valuable succedaneum for all that voluminous mass of critical and historical information here depurated from dross and cant, which has hitherto lain scattered in a thousand volumes, and which nothing but great labour, learning, and industry, could have brought together in one luminous and comprehensive work.

MR. BRITTON has still further enriched the antiquarian library by *The History and Antiquities of the See and Cathedral Church of Winchester; illustrated with a series of engravings, of views, elevations, plans, and details of the architecture of that edifice: including Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops, and of other Eminent Persons connected with the Church.*—We have so frequently had occasion to speak in terms of approbation of Mr. Britton's topographical and antiquarian publications, which are so justly ranked among the most elegant of this country, that we should be guilty of tautology if we attempted to express our opinion of the present volume. This indefatigable author has already produced four quarto volumes, illustrative of the *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain;* one on *Redcliffe Church*, one on *Salisbury Cathedral*, another on *Norwich Cathedral*, and the one now before us. The whole of these manifest insatiable zeal and considerable archæological knowledge. The work on the English cathedrals is peculiarly elegant and interesting. The artists employed are men of pre-eminent talents, whose works will reflect honor on their own names and professions, as well as on the author who has given them so much encouragement. The History of Winchester Cathedral is amply and critically developed; its peculiar architectural features

features are described in a clear and impressive manner; its beauties and defects are commented on in free, eloquent, and impartial, language; and the different prelates who have presided over it are characterized by brief biographical notices. The author is certainly entitled to the patronage of all the dignitaries of the church, and all admirers of the ancient architecture of the country.

Mr. HAZLITT has sent into the world two new productions, entitled, *Lectures on the English Poets*; and a *View of the English Stage.* In their style and matter, these works resemble each other so closely, that the same remarks will apply to both. His faults are a diffuse and negligent style, abounding with false ornament and an overstrained attempt at originality. With all his imperfections, however, in these days of endless wire-worn imitation, Mr. Hazlitt is certainly entitled to the praise of comparative originality. He appears enthusiastically fond of *our old writers*, and his remarks upon them are the most valuable part of his volume.

The *Works of Charles Lamb* have recently been published in a collected form. This gentleman's productions, prose and poetry, have too long been loosely scattered in periodical publications, and have consequently been little known to the general reader. His criticisms, particularly those on Shakespeare and Hogarth, are original and excellent, and entitle him to hold no mean rank among the best commentators on our immortal dramatist.

The Recluse of the Pyrenees is one of those well-printed, smoothly-versified productions, under which the stalls and closets of the present day are groaning. To pass any strong censure on this production would be unjust, for it is without any glaring faults or startling absurdities; but it wants taste, genius, and originality; it has "no character at all."

The indefatigable industry of the parties concerned in getting up novels at Edinburgh, for the London market, is absolutely surprising. Four new volumes of *Tales of My Landlord* have arrived, which are designated *Second Series;* but how many more series are in reserve for us, or how often we are to expect them, we are not informed. Our opinion of the *first series* remains unchanged; of the second we think still worse; and we should seriously regret the success of writings so destitute of all pretensions to usefulness, so vulgar both in matter and in manner, to say nothing of their dullness, if we did not know the arts by which the name of WALTER SCOTT has been made the passport to their fleeting popularity. The interests of literature, however, if not the reputation of that poet, call for some explanation on this subject.

Four entertaining volumes, under the title of *New Tales, by* MRS. OPIE, will prove a welcome addition to the stock of that species of writing, for which this lady's talents are peculiarly adapted, and for which we know no better name than *Novellettes.* The requisite genius for the production of a superior novel, in three or four volumes, does not appear to belong to Mrs. Opie; at least, if we are to judge from such specimens as her "*Valentine's Eve,*" or "*Temper.*" The invention and gradual disclosure of a well-arranged and interesting plot; the delineation of characters natural, yet striking, skilfully contrasted, and sustained in true keeping through a succession of various scenes, which scenes shall at once carry on the story, and exhibit new, yet just, pictures of society and manners; these are tasks to which few, indeed, are equal. If, however, in the *Novellettes* of Mrs. Opie we do not recognise the finished picture of the patient master, we are pleased with sketches of manners and outlines of characters, which, as such, are *masterly*, and which cannot fail to improve, as well as amuse, the minds of her readers. Of the present collection, we particularly admire "*Mrs. Arlington,*" for its originality; and "*Henry Woodville*" has strong marks of the same pencil which produced the pathetic tale of the "*Father and Daughter.*"

The third part of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* is now before the public; and we congratulate the editors and proprietors on the evident continuation of the same ability in every article, which has already raised a splendid reputation for this great work.

Number 9, vol. ii. of the *Philosophical Library*, completes, with 7 and 8, the Morality of the New Testament: a very rare and valuable work, properly digested under various heads, comprehending our duties to God, to ourselves, and to our fellow-creatures; with an introductory address to Deists: added to which, are Observations on some parts of the writings of Dr. Warburton, Mr. Locke, and Dr. Leland; together with

with an inquiry how far the belief of any doctrine may be necessary to salvation; with an appendix, on the belief and disbelief of a future state; by a Rational Christian.

Two numbers of a publication, entitled *Le Portfeuille Français*, have made their appearance. They consist entirely of extracts from the French literature of the day, and form a very pleasing and useful collection of light reading. Tales, essays, biography, anecdotes, enigmas, and poetry, form the motley materials of which this miscellany is composed; and, incongruous as they may seem, they present, when combined, a mass of considerable talent and information. A number is to appear every three months: M. SEMONIN is the editor.

Mr. EDWARD's *first Principles of Algebra* conduct the student through *simple equations* only; but the author has blended perspicuity with brevity; and the typography of the work does great credit to the printer.

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Plain Remarks on the Four Gospels, adapted to the Use of the Poorer Classes, and chiefly designed for the Benefit of Schools and Families; by the Rev. James Slade, M.A. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

More Work for Dr. Hawker, in Reply to his Misrepresentations of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; by the Rev. Thomas Smith, of St. John's College, Cambridge; and master of Gordon-house academy, Kentish-Town, Middlesex.

Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions; by the Rev. W. Hett, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

On the Being and Attributes of God; by Wm. Bruce, D.D. 8vo. 8s.

A small Tract, entitled, The Sermon on the Mount; or, An Explanation of Religious and Moral Duty; by a Layman. 3d. or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Martin, Leicester, on Thursday, the 2d. of July, 1818, at the Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln; to which is added, the Doctrine of Necessity briefly considered; by the Rev. James Beresford, rector of Kibworth. 2s. 6d.

The Worth of a Bible illustrated by Tales in Verse, founded on Fact. 9d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Scientific Tourist through England, Wales, and Scotland: in which the traveller is directed to the beauties and principal objects of antiquity, art, science, the fine views and situations, &c. worthy of notice or remark; including the minerals, fossils, rare plants, and other subjects in natural history, divided into counties; by T. Walford, esq. F.A.S. and F.L.S. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. and with coloured plates, 14s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Journal of Travels in the United States of North America and in Lower Canada, performed in the year 1817; by John Palmer: containing particulars respecting the price of land and provisions; remarks on the people and country, &c. &c. 8vo. 12s.

Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Holy Land, Mount Libanon, and Cyprus, in the year 1814; by Henry Light, captain of the royal artillery. 4to. 2l. 5s.

Observations on Greenland, the adjacent Seas, and the North-West Passage to the Pacific Ocean, made in a Voyage to Davis's Straits, during the Summer of 1817; illustrated and embellished by charts, and numerous other plates, from drawings executed by the author, from continual observations; by Bernard O'Reilly, esq. 4to. 2l. 10s.

Travels through the United States of America, in the years 1806 and 1807, and 1809, 1810, and 1811; including an account of passages between America and Britain, and travels through various parts of Britain, Ireland, and Canada, with corrections and improvements till 1815; by John Melish. 8vo. 18s.

Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China, and of a Voyage to and from that Country, in the years 1816 and 1817; containing an account of the most interesting transactions of Lord Amherst's embassy to the court of Pekin, and observations on the countries which it visited; by Clarke Abel, F.L.S.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

BY the list of Local Acts, it appears that legal powers were obtained, in the last session of Parliament, to light with GAS—

Bath.	Liverpool.
Leeds.	Edinburgh.
Nottingham.	Worcester.
Oxford.	Kidderminster.
Sheffield.	Brighthelmston.

—Ten of the most considerable and most intelligent cities and towns in the empire. It may be hoped that a public-spirited Parliament will, without regard to the fees of its officers, pass a general Bill for this purpose. One general Road bill—one Canal Bill—one Enclosure Bill—one Harbour-improvement Bill—one Gaol-erection Bill—and one Gas-light or one Steam-heating Bill, well-digested, might be so constructed as to meet every case. The subject, at any rate, merits special notice in the Houses of Parliament; and some modification of fees, or amelioration of system, is urgently called for.

The following local and personal Acts, declared public, and to be judicially noticed, were passed in the 58th of George III.:—

An Act to enable the Grand Junction Canal Company to vary the line of part of their canal in the county of Hertford, and for altering and enlarging the powers of several Acts relating to the said Canal.

An Act to enable the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company to vary and alter the line of their Canal; and for altering and enlarging the powers of several Acts passed for making and maintaining the said Canal.

An Act for enabling the company of proprietors of the Thames and Medway Canal to raise a further sum of money for completing the said Canal, and the works thereto belonging; and for altering, enlarging, and rendering more effectual, the powers for making the said Canal and works.

An Act for altering, explaining, and amending, the several Acts of Parliament passed relating to the Birmingham Canal Navigations; and for improving the said Canal Navigations.

An Act for providing a convenient house, with suitable accommodations, for his Majesty's judges at the assizes for the county of Leicester; and for making therein a convenient place for the justices of the peace to meet and transact any public business of the said county; and also for the safe custody of the public records of the said county.

An Act for altering and amending an Act passed in the 47th year of his present Majesty, for constructing a pier and harbour at or near the town of Folkestone, in the county of Kent; for varying the limits, and improving and rendering more commodious the said pier and harbour; for raising a further sum of money for completing the same; and for extending the powers and provisions of the said Act.

An Act for building a new gaol and house of correction for the city and county of the city of Exeter.

An Act for lighting with gas the city of Bath and the liberties and precincts thereof, and that part of the parish of Walcot which lies without the liberties of Bath, and the parish of Bathwick, in the county of Somerset; and for constructing gasometers and other works therein, and in the parish of Weston in the said county.

An Act for lighting with gas the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, in the borough of Leeds, in the West Riding of the county of York.

An Act for lighting with gas the town and county of the town of Nottingham.

An Act for lighting with gas the university and city of Oxford, and the suburbs of the said city.

An Act for lighting with gas the town and parish of Sheffield in the county of York.

An Act for lighting with gas the port and town of Liverpool, and township of Toxteth park, in the county of Lancaster.

An Act for lighting the city and suburbs of Edinburgh, and places adjacent, with gas.

An Act for lighting with gas the city of Worcester, and the liberties, precincts, and suburbs thereof; and those parts of the several parishes of Saint Peter the Great, Saint Martin, Saint Michael in Bedwardine, Saint John in Bedwardine, Claines, and Saint Clement, which lie contiguous to, but without the liberties of, the said city, and in the county of Worcester.

An Act for lighting the borough of Kidderminster in the county of Worcester with gas.

An Act for lighting with gas the town of Brighthelmston in the county of Sussex.

The continuation of Sir RICHARD HOARE's History of Ancient Wiltshire will, in the ensuing season, be presented to the public. It is written on the same plan as the South Wiltshire, and will describe the antiquities worthy of remark in the northern district of the county; and be accompanied

panied with engravings by Messrs. Cooke, Basire, &c.

The Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the oppressions of the Copyright Act, came to the following resolutions:—

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is desirable that so much of the Copyright Act as requires the gratuitous delivery of eleven copies, should be repealed, except in so far as relates to the British Museum; and that it is desirable that a fixed allowance should be granted, in lieu thereof, to such of the other public libraries as may be thought expedient. *(Carried in the Committee by six ayes, to five noes, the latter including the four members for Oxford and Cambridge.)*

2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, if it should not be thought expedient by the House to comply with the above recommendation, it is desirable that the number of libraries entitled to claim such delivery should be restricted to the British Museum, and the libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin Universities.—*(Only one dissentient voice.)*

3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all books of prints, wherein the letter-press shall not exceed a certain very small proportion to each plate, shall be exempted from delivery, except to the Museum, with an exception of all books of mathematics.—*(Great Majority.)*

4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all books in respect of which claim to copyright shall be expressly and effectually abandoned, be also exempted. —*(Great Majority.)*

5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the obligation imposed on printers to retain one copy of each work printed by them, shall cease, and the copy of the Museum be made evidence in lieu of it.—*(Decided by the casting vote of the chairman.)*

A Description of the Islands of Java, Bali, and Celebes; with an account of the principal nations and tribes of the Indian Archipelago, is in preparation; by JOHN CRAWFORD, esq. late resident at the court of the Sultan of Java.

The Rev. J. H. MONK, B.D. fellow and tutor of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University, announces a Vindication of the University of Cambridge from the Reflections of Sir J. E. Smith, president of the Linnean Society.

It will be gratifying to the lovers of Scottish literature to be informed, that a volume of Poems and Songs, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, by the late RICHARD GALL, is in the press. Mr. Gall enjoyed the friendship and correspondence of Burn, Campbell, Macniell, and other celebrated poets of the day.

Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. have lately received from America an interesting manuscript, containing a Narrative of the Wreck of the Ship Oswego, on the coast of South Barbary, and of the sufferings of the master and the crew while in bondage among the Arabs; interspersed with numerous remarks upon the country and its inhabitants, and concerning the peculiar perils of that coast; by JUDAH PADDOCK, her late master. The work will be published in the course of the present month.

Dr. PLAYFAIR will speedily publish a Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland, in two volumes, octavo, with a map.

Mr. BROUGHAM is preparing for publication, a Letter addressed to Sir S. Romilly, on the Abuse of Public Charities.

*An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal, with maps and engravings, will speedily be published, by Dr. F. HAMILTON, (formerly BUCHANAN.)

The Rev. H. J. TODD has a work in the press on Original Sin, Free-will, Grace, Regeneration, Justification, Faith, Good Works, and Universal Redemption, as maintained in certain declarations of our Reformers, which are the ground-work of the articles of the established church. It will be followed by an Account of the Subscription to the Articles in 1604, and an historical and critical introduction to the whole.

Dr. AYRE, of Hull, is about to publish Practical Observations on the Nature and Treatment of those Disorders which may be strictly denominated Bilious.

M. KOTZEBUE is preparing for publication his account of the Russian Embassy to Persia, which will appear at the same time at London and Weymar.

Dr. JAMES JOHNSON, author of "the Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions," &c. will speedily publish a small work, entitled, the Influence of Civic Life, Sedentary Habits, and Intellectual Refinement, on Human Health and Human Happiness; including an estimate of the balance of enjoyment and suffering in the different gradations of society.

In a few days will be published, a translation of M. P. ORFILA's Directions for the Treatment of Persons who have taken Poison, and those in a state

of suspended animation: together with the means of detecting poisons and adulterations in wine; also of distinguishing real from apparent death.

Mr. HENRY THOMPSON has in the press, and shortly will publish, Remarks on the Conduct of a Nursery; intending to give information to young mothers, and those likely to become so. This work had received the permission of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales and Coburg to be dedicated to her: late events alone having prevented its earlier publication.

Speedily will be published, Memoirs on the Present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France; containing a descriptive and historical account of the Royal Garden of Plants; the Royal Institute; the Polytechnic School; the Faculty of Sciences; the College of France; and the Cabinet of Mineralogy; the Public Libraries; the Medical School; and the Hospitals; with plans of the latter, never before published, &c. &c. Illustrated by numerous plates and tables. By A. B. GRANVILLE, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. M.R.I. &c.

In a few days will be published, in octavo, an Inquiry into the Influence of Situation on Pulmonary Consumption, and on the Duration of Life; illustrated by statistical reports; by J. G. MANSFORD, member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

Mr. STANLEY, assistant-surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is preparing for publication in October next, a Manual of Practical Anatomy, for the use of students engaged in dissections.

A General View of the Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals; with plates; is preparing, by the Rev. Dr. J. FLEMING.

A new edition of Dr. A. P. WILSON PHILIPS' work on the Vital Functions, is in the press.

Dr. HAYGARTH, of Bath, lately published the following useful rules of safety from contagion in the Bath papers; the object is to enable medical and clerical visitors of the sick to perform their important duties with safety:—It may be proper (says Dr. H.) previously to observe, that an infectious fever, in a small, close, and dirty room, is caught by a very great proportion of mankind; not less than twenty-two, out of twenty-three, or a still higher proportion; but, in a large, airy, clean apartment, even putrid fevers are seldom or never infectious. When this poisonous vapour is much diluted with fresh air, it is not noxious.

1. As safety from danger entirely depends on cleanliness and fresh air, the room-door of a patient, ill of an infectious fever, especially in the habitations of the poor, should never be shut; a window in it during the day ought to be frequently opened. In bad cases, a current of air, between a window and door both wide open, may be proper; if the air be very cold or damp, the curtains of the patient's bed may be drawn close during this ventilation, should peculiar circumstances require such caution These regulations would be highly useful both to the patient and nurses; but are particularly important, previous to the arrival of any visitor.

2. The bed-curtains should never be close drawn round the patient, but only on the side next the light, so as to shade the face: except while there is a current of air between a window and door.

3. Dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be frequently changed, immediately immersed in cold water, and washed clean.

4. All discharges from the patient should be instantly removed. The floor near the patient's bed should be rubbed clean every day with a wet mop or cloth.

5. The air in a sick room has, at the same time, a more infectious quality in some parts than in others. Visitors and attendants should avoid the current of the patient's breath,—the air which ascends from his body, especially if the bed curtains be closed,—and the vapour arising from all evacuations. When medical or other duties require a visitor to be placed in these situations of danger, infection may be frequently prevented by a temporary suspension of respiration.

6. Visitors should not go into an infectious chamber with an empty stomach; and, in doubtful circumstances, on coming out, they should blow from the nose, and spit from the mouth, any infectious poison which may have been drawn in by the breath, and may adhere to those passages.

Dr. SPIKER, one of the librarians of the King of Prussia, who recently visited this country for literary and scientific objects, has published, in German, the first volume of his Tour through England, Wales, and Scotland. A translation of which will be published here, under the authority of, and with some additional remarks by, the author.

The second edition of Miss LUCY AIKIN'S Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth is in the press.

Sir C. MORGAN has just put to press his Sketches of the Philosophy of Life.

Lady MORGAN is also superintending the printing of another national tale, entitled, Florena Macartly.

A volume

A volume called *Histrionic Topography*, or an account of the birth-places, residences, and funeral monuments, of the most distinguished actors, is printing.

Campbell, or the Scottish Probationer, a novel, in three 12mo. volumes, will shortly appear.

In the course of September will be published, (dedicated to the youth of the British Isles,) the Fables of Esop and others, with designs on wood, by THOS. BEWICK.

Early Genius exemplified in the juvenile pursuits of eminent foreigners, is preparing for publication.

Memoirs, Biographical, Critical, and Literary, of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons of the present Time in the United Kingdom; with a choice collection of their prescriptions, and a specification of the diseases for which they were given, forming a complete modern extemporaneous pharmacopoeia: to which is added an Appendix, containing an account of the different medical institutions in the metropolis, scientific and charitable; is in the press.

The Rev. S. CLAPHAM, of Christchurch, Hants, will shortly publish, the Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses illustrated; containing an explication of the phraseology incorporated with the text, for the use of families and schools.

Early in September will be published, Rural Residences; consisting of a series of designs, in twenty-seven coloured engravings, for cottages, decorated cottages, small villas, and other ornamental buildings: interspersed with some observations on landscape gardening; by J. B. PAPWORTH, architect, author of "Essay on the Dry-rot," &c.

Mr. COLBURN is preparing for immediate publication, the Life of Las Casas, up to his return from St. Helena; communicated by himself; containing authentic details respecting the voyage to the residence, the manner of living, and the treatment, of Bonaparte, at St. Helena. Also some letters which were not forwarded to their destination by the British Government.

The proprietors of the Rev. Mr. Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary announce that they will shortly publish an abridgment of that valuable work, by the indefatigable CHALMERS.

An Historical Account is in the press of Discoveries and Travels in Asia, by HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E. author of the Historical Account of Discoveries in Africa. It will extend to three volumes, octavo, and be illustrated with maps.

The second edition of the Elements of Conchology, according to the Linnaean system, illustrated by twenty-eight plates drawn from Nature, by the Rev. E. J. BURROWS, A.M. &c. is in the press.

In the course of the present month will be published, in two handsome octavo volumes, Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects; selected from the manuscripts of the late Rev. E. ROBSON, M.A. for thirty-seven years curate and lecturer of St. Mary, Whitechapel, by the Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE, M.A.

Mr. WILLIAMS is preparing for publication, Historical Class Readings.

UNDERWOOD's Catalogue of Medical Books for 1818-19, with a list of the lectures delivered in London, is in the press.

ANDERSON and CHASE are preparing for publication their Annual Catalogue of New and Second-hand Medical Books, with a complete list of the lectures delivered in London, their terms, hours of attendance, &c.

The Memoirs of Count Grammont are about to be published, elegantly printed in two pocket volumes.

Mr. GOUGH has published an interesting account of a child nine years old, at present in Kendal, the son of a journeyman shoemaker of Penrith. He reads correctly and gracefully; he writes a good hand; and he has made some progress in the English grammar. He is well acquainted with the leading propositions in Euclid; reads and works algebra with great facility, and has entered upon the study of fluxions. During an examination he solved two cases of right-angled triangles in spherical trigonometry; and his skill, and the rapidity of his operations, in algebra, created more surprise than his knowledge of geometry. He solved a number of quadratic equations with the greatest ease, and extracted the square-roots of the numbers which resulted from his operations. Several questions were put to him which contained two unknown quantities, and these he also answered without difficulty. Being asked if he had been taught the application of algebra to geometry, he answered in the affirmative, and immediately solved some problems.

Dr. JONES's new translation of the Four Gospels into Welsh will be published in a few days.

Sermons, in two volumes, by the Rev. CHARLES MOORE, are in the press.

The

The last Philosophical Magazine contains an account of a discovery in light by Mr. LESTER, which it would puzzle all the opticians in Europe to understand.

In the month of December will be published, by subscription, Sunday-School and other Anecdotes, chiefly original; catechetical exercises, mostly from Scripture; and other interesting matter, relative to the instruction of the rising generation; by GEO. RUSSELL; dedicated, by permission, to the Duke of Sussex.

Dr. PEARSON and Mr. BRANDE will re-commence their courses of lectures in their respective departments of physic and chemistry the first week of October next.

On the first of October, at the Royal Dispensary for the Diseases of the Ear, Carlisle-street, Mr. CURTIS, aurist to the Prince Regent, and surgeon to the Institution, will commence his next Course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Ear; illustrated by various anatomical preparations of the organ in man and animals. Since last season he has considerably encreased his collection, by the addition of several rare specimens of disease; and has also collected, from the Continent, several new ingenious acoustic instruments. A clinical lecture will be given, during the course, on the most important cases which occur at the Dispensary, and the mode of treatment.

As a substitute for the tin in lamp reflectors, Mr. MILLINGTON proposes to employ glazed white earthenware; it has a strong reflecting surface, is very easily kept clean, is not expensive, and might, he conceives, be so fixed as not to be liable to be broken. For the purpose of disposing of the light in the most useful manner, the lower surface of the reflector, which is placed over the lamp, should either be flat or curved outwards, so as to disperse the rays, unless the object be to concentrate the light in any particular spot, when a concave dish, forming a portion of a hollow dish, may be used.

FRANCE.

Several experiments have been lately made at Paris to prepare a fire which will burn upon or even under the surface of water. A boat was sunk in the river Seine, and a ball of this inflammable composition, with the weight annexed to it, in order to carry it to the bottom, was thrown over the spot where the boat lay. The boat was instantly set in a blaze, and consumed with the same ease as if it had been fired on land.

The Royal Academy of Science at Paris have proposed, as a prize problem, —"To form by the theory of universal gravitation alone, and without taking from observations any thing but arbitrary elements, tables of the movement of the moon, as exact as the best tables in existence."

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris give as the subject for a prize essay,—"*The chemical changes which take place in fruits during and after their ripening.*"

M. HUMBOLDT and his companions, in the course of their travels, heard an account of a tree which grows in the valleys of Aragua, the juice of which is a nourishing milk, and which, from that circumstance, has received the name of *the cow tree.* The tree in its general aspect resembles the chrysophyllum cainito; its leaves are oblong, pointed, leathery, and alternate, marked with lateral veins, projecting downwards, they are parallel, and are ten inches long. When incisions are made into the trunk, it discharges abundantly a glutinous milk, moderately thick, without any acridness, and exhaling an agreeable balsamic odour. The travellers drank considerable quantities of it without experiencing any injurious effects; its viscidity only rendering it rather unpleasant. The superintendent of the plantation assured them that the negroes acquire flesh during the season in which the cow-tree yields the greatest quantity of milk. When this fluid is exposed to the air, perhaps, in consequence of the absorption of the oxygen of the atmosphere, its surface becomes covered with membranes of a substance that appears to be of a decided animal nature, yellowish, thready, and of a cheesy consistence. These membranes, when separated from the more aqueous part of the fluid, are almost as elastic as caoutchouc; but at the same time they are as much disposed to become putrid as gelatine. The natives give the name of cheese to the coagulum, which is separated by the contact of the air; in the course of five or six days it becomes sour. The milk, kept for some time in a corked phial, had deposited a little coagulum, and still exhaled its balsamic odour. If the recent juice be mixed with cold water, the coagulum is formed in small quantity only; but the separation of the viscid membranes occurs when

when it is placed in contact with nitric acid. This remarkable tree seems to be peculiar to the Cordilliere du Littoral, especially from Barbula to the lake of Maracaybo. There are likewise some traces of it near the village of San Mateo; and, according to the account of M. Bredmeyer, in the valley of Caucagua, three days' journey to the east of the Caraccas. This naturalist has likewise described the vegetable milk of the cow-tree as possessing an agreeable flavour and an aromatic odour: the natives of Caucagua call it the milk-tree.

GERMANY.

A considerable quantity of bones, of large size, were discovered last year, buried in the earth, in the neighbourhood of the village of Tiede, near Brunswick. They were examined by M. Dahne, who appears to have distinguished parts of the skeletons of five elephants. There were nine tusks among them, one of which was fourteen feet in length, another eleven, and many grinders, in which the enamel was arranged exactly as in the teeth of the African elephant. A complete head of a rhinoceros, with the horn and teeth, was also found very little altered, and likewise the horns of two kinds of stags. Mr. Dahne, in endeavouring to account for this accumulation of bones belonging to different animals, supposes that the animals existed in immense islands; that some great revolution of the globe inundated their habitations, and forced them to the highest spot for shelter from the waters; that, the waters still rising, they all perished together, that the perishable parts of their carcases were carried away by the waters, and that an earthy deposition soon enveloped the bones, and left them nearly in the state they are now found.

The Royal Society of Gottingen offer a prize for an accurate examination, founded on precise experiments, of Dalton's theory of the expansion of liquids and elastic fluids, especially of mercury and atmospheric air, by heat."

M. C. Hallascka, of Prague, has published a description of an *air-spout*, (so he calls it in contradistinction to *water-spout*) which happened on the 10th of May. Clouds suddenly rose in the east, which rapidly enveloped the whole east and south of the heavens, the west wind became more violent, and rapidly alternated with the east, so that a violent conflict between the two winds was perceived. During this conflict there was formed among the clouds a dark opake pillar (or air-spout), the diameter of which was about twenty fathoms, and which rose in a whirlwind from the earth to the clouds, which hung very low. It committed dreadful ravages in the fields, carrying with it in its course, or scattering all around, stones, sand, and earth, and continued its progress, with a hollow sound, towards the east. By the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays, falling from the west on the pillar of dust, it looked like a column of fire in the clouds. This terrible pillar revolved with incredible rapidity, sometimes horizontally, sometimes vertically, furrowing the ground, which it tore up, and with its stones, several pounds in weight, which it hurled, whizzing like sky-rockets, into the air. This lasted about fifteen minutes. A silvery stripe, in the shape of a tunnel, the point of which was turned towards the earth, was now formed in the middle of this air-spout, which began at its top, and almost reached the centre. This silvery stripe contracted itself several times, and at last totally disappeared.*

RUSSIA.

In the year 1815, the number of periodical works, of different descriptions, published in Russia, amounted to more than forty; but several of them have experienced the fluctuations of public opinion, or the difficulties of a first establishment, and the number decreased in the year 1816. The Academy of Sciences and the Russian Academy continue to publish their Transactions. It appears that there are also a number of poets in Russia, whose works contribute to entertain the public; and some of them enjoy a distinguished reputation among their countrymen.

ITALY.

Dr. Jos. de Matthæis read in the Archæological Society at Rome, on the 29th of Feb. 1818, in which he attempts to prove that the Roman numerals, as well as the ancient Etruscan, originated in the nails which these nations, in the earlier periods of their history, caused to have annually fixed by their magistrates, for other than chronological purposes, in the Temple of Jupiter, and in that of Nurtia, their Goddess of Fortune, at Vulsinium (Bolsena).

* This is exactly a similar phenomenon to that which was observed by the Editor of this Magazine, and which he published about two years since. This theory appears to be formed from that account. The only variation consists in calling it an *air-spout*, which is not wholly correct. Its best name would be an *ærial vortex*.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

THOSE affections of the stomach and bowels which are usually incident to the autumnal season, have this year visited us before their accustomed period; and the reason of this visitation is sufficiently obvious, viz. the uncommon heat of the summer months. They have, however, proved, for the most part, less in virulence, although greater in number, and earlier in occurrence; and this comparative mildness appears to be mainly referrible to the same circumstance: for it is not heat merely, but alternations of heat and cold, that constitute, for the most part, the exciting sources of the complaints in question; and, in the latter months of the year, such alternations are more prevalent and operative than in those immediately preceding. It is the damp and cold of the autumnal evenings, contrasted with the high temperature of the day-time, at this season of the year, which have the greatest share in the excitation of those severe, and sometimes serious, disturbances of the biliary organs, that are proverbially present when plums are ripe. To these fruits are bilious affections by far too largely referred. Our solicitude, then, to prevent the occurrence of such maladies ought to have at least as much bearing towards preserving an equality in the temperature of the body's surface, as to the ensuring an integrity in the articles of diet; although this last is a consideration of no mean moment, at a time, especially, when digestive derangements are so readily induced. The splendid dessert, and the slender evening dress, are both of them mighty auxiliaries to the baneful influence of autumnal vicissitudes.*

There is one caution necessary to observe in respect to the domestic management of disorders in the bowels; and that is, the serious injury which occasionally follows the too liberal and indiscriminate recourse to cordial and stimulant materials, in order to counteract that sense of sinking with which these derangements are so often accompanied. It should ever be recollected, that inflammatory affections are easily excited, while the organs, with which the disorders have more especially to do, are already in a state of inordinate irritability. Serious consequences, also, not seldom result from total neglect, as well as injudicious interference.

Since writing the last Report, the author has been called to the death-bed of a fine youth, whose life, it is more than probable, depended upon what was done, or left undone, in the space only of a few preceding hours. Seasonable evacuants had been neglected; the die was now cast; and to order remedies, in the present state of things, would have been equally inefficacious as Canute's commands at the shores of the sea: the tide of dissolution was flowing in fast and full, and visibly overwhelming the sandy fabric of the body by successive and irresistible waves!

Let not the writer of these cautions be charged with a wish to hang a drawn sword over the heads of his readers, in order to force them into the circle of professional control. So far from being actuated by this feeling, he hesitates not to express it as his opinion, that there have, in some instances, been evidenced too much of dogmatism and display in dwelling upon the destructive consequences of "domestic dabbling in drugs.'

* It is well to see the complexion of modern works, tending, more than formerly, to the important connexion between the external surface and interior organs in the production of disease; and the consequent care that is beginning to obtain among us in respect of an equable and warm clothing. It is presumable that improvements in this and other particulars will, in no great length of time, come to lessen the annual number even of our most formidable and fatal disease,—pulmonary consumption. The reader may consult, with advantage, "Johnson on the Atmosphere," in reference to the important connexion between the state of the skin and affections of internal parts. With regard to fruits, it is, in some measure, a work of supererrogation to dwell upon their baneful qualities when used to excess, or, under some circumstances, employed at all. On this head the public, for the most part, is quite as knowing as the profession. A modern writer has, however, somewhat facetiously proposed, that some of the most noxious of these articles should be nosologically named, according to their more common effects; so that the mistress of a table should have to address her guests somewhat after the following sort:—"Will your ladyship allow me to help you to a cramp in the stomach?"—"My lord, I insist upon your trying some of that diarrhœa."—"Colonel, there is a fit of the gout at your finger's ends,—do help yourself to it."

drugs." A sensible parent may, by the seasonable use of preventives, often blight the buddings of disease in her offspring with perfect ease and safety; but there are at least two points at which powers adverse to life invade the body, where they are likely speedily and fatally to make good their lodgment, unless immediately forced from their holds by vigorous and practised resistance. To lose or misemploy a single hour in incipient intestinal inflammation, or commencing croup, is often to permit an individual to perish, whose existence might almost certainly have been preserved by the timely interference of art.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies-Inn; Aug. 20, 1818.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE principle of obtaining illumination from gas, that is to say, from the inflammable vapour obtained in matter susceptible of being burnt, has received a new development in the instance of turf, by means of a new apparatus invented by M. CONINGK, a preacher of the Dutch Church at Amsterdam. His experiments were made in May last, in the presence of a committee named by the Royal Institution of Sciences, and by the Governor of the Province of North Holland and Antwerp: this apparatus has been found more simple, and therefore not so costly as those constructed in London, while the quantity of light has been greater; the object of obtaining light from turf must be very great in Holland; but, moreover, this instrument, if really more simple, might furnish a hint to those applied to the purpose of procuring light from coal.

Mr. MAIR, of Kelso, has, by a simple process, constructed an apparatus which produces gas sufficient to supply ten different burners, the flame of each far surpassing that of the largest candle, and which completely illuminate his shop, work-shop, and dwelling-house, with the most pure pellucid brightness, the cost of which is only about three-pence per night. Wax cloth bags have been invented, which, when inflated with gas, are removed at pleasure from place to place, and when ignited, they answer all the purposes of candles. By this process, it would seem that any person, with bags as above prepared, may be furnished with gas from the coal-pits, and apply the gas so procured to whatever number of tubes for lights he has occasion for.—*Tyne Mercury.*

MM. DULONG and PETIT have lately given to the world a Memoir on Heat, which gained the prize medal for 1818, of the Academy of Sciences. The title of the paper is "*On the Measure of Temperatures, and on the Laws of the Communication of Heat.*"

Law. 1. If the cooling of a body placed in a vacuum terminated by a medium absolutely deprived of heat, or of the power of radiating, could be observed, the velocity of cooling would decrease in a geometrical progression, whilst the temperature diminished in an arithmetical progression.

2. For the same temperature of the boundary of the vacuum in which a body is placed, the velocity of cooling for the excess of temperature, in arithmetical progression, will decrease, as the terms of a geometrical progression diminished by a constant number. The ratio of this geometrical progression is the same for all bodies, and equal to 1,0077.

3. The velocity of cooling in a vacuum for the same excess of temperature increases in a geometrical progression, the temperature of the surrounding body increasing in an arithmetical progression. The ratio of the progression is also 1.0077 for all bodies.

4. The velocity of cooling due to the contact of a gas is entirely independent of the nature of the surface of bodies.

5. The velocity of cooling due to the contact of a fluid (gas,) varies in a geometrical progression, the excess of temperature varying also in a geometrical temperature. If the ratio of the last progression be 2, that of the first is 2.35; whatever the nature of the gas, or whatever its force of elasticity. This law may also be expressed by saying, that the quantity of heat abstracted by a gas is in all cases proportionate to the excess of the temperature of the body raised to the power of 1.233.

6. The cooling power of a fluid (gas) diminishes in a geometrical progression, when its tension or elasticity diminishes also in a geometrical progression. If the ratio of this second progression be 2, the ratio of the first will be for air 1.366; for hydrogen 1.301; for carbonic acid 1.431; for olefiant gas 1.415. This law may be expressed in the following manner:—

The cooling power of a gas is, other things being equal, proportionate to a certain power of the pressure. The exponent of this power, which depends on the nature of the gas, is for air 0.45; for hydrogen 0.315; for carbonic acid 0.517; for olefiant gas 0.501.

7. The cooling power of a gas varies with its temperature; so that, if the gas can dilate so as to preserve the same degree of elasticity, the cooling power will be found diminished by the rarefaction of the gas, just as much as it is increased by its being heated; so that ultimately it depends upon its tension alone.

It may be perceived, from the above propositions, that the law of cooling, composed of all the preceding laws, must be very complicated; it is not therefore given in common language, but may be found in a mathematical form in the body of the memoir.

M. SCHROTER, of Lilienthal, has published an account of the comet which appeared in 1811; and, by comparing his observations on this comet with those which he made upon that which appeared in 1807, he has been led to form some singular conclusions. The nucleus of the comet of 1811, the apparent diameter of which was 1.49″, and which, calculating from the distance, must have had a real diameter of 10,900 miles, M. Schröter supposes to be composed of a fluid covering a solid mass. In the centre of this nucleus he distinguished a second, which is smaller and more luminous, the apparent diameter of which being 16.97″, gives a real diameter of 1,697 geographical miles. This central part was surrounded with a particular kind of atmosphere, upon which many of its most remarkable variations depend. Besides this, it was surrounded by a luminous nebulosity, which always exhibited the same brilliancy in every part of its surface, without any appearance of phases; from which circumstance he concludes that this light, being always equable, could not be the effect of any reflection from the solar light. The greatest apparent length of the tail was 18°, which gives a real length of 131,852,000 geographical miles. M. Schröter then adds a very silly theory about the tail, a phenomenon which so palpably consisted merely of refracted solar rays.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*July* 21.		*Aug.* 21.		
Cocoa, W. I. common	£3 10 0	to 3 18 0	£4 0 0	to 4 15 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	6 8 0	— 7 10 0	6 0 0	— 7 14 0	ditto.
———, fine	8 6 0	— 8 13 0	8 6 0	— 8 18 0	ditto.
———, Mocha	9 2 0	— 9 10 0	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 7	— 0 1 10	0 1 7	— 0 1 10	per lb.
———, Demerara	0 1 11	— 0 2 2	0 1 11	— 0 2 3	ditto.
Currants	5 7 0	— 5 10 0	5 2 0	— 5 10 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3 15 0	— 4 15 0	2 10 0	— 4 15 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	78 0 0	— 0 0 0	78 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47 0 0	— 48 10 0	48 0 0	— 48 10 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	20 0 0	— 22 10 0	16 16 0	— 20 0 0	per cwt.
———, Bags	17 0 0	— 20 0 0	15 15 0	— 16 16 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	12 0 0	— 12 10 0	12 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
———, ———, Pigs	7 10 0	— 9 0 0	7 0 0	— 7 10 0	ditto.
Oil, salad	16 16 0	— 19 0 0	16 16 0	— 18 0 0	per jar.
——, Galipoli	82 0 0	— 83 0 0	88 0 0	— 90 0 0	per ton.
Rags	3 1 0	— 3 3 0	3 0 0	— 0 0 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5 10 0	— 6 0 0	5 10 0	— 6 0 0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2 8 0	— 2 10 0	2 16 0	— 0 0 0	ditto.
——, East India	1 2 0	— 1 8 0	1 4 0	— 0 0 0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 1 11	— 1 14 0	1 2 11	— 1 14 0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	1 4 5	— 1 4 8	1 4 5	— 1 4 8	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 13 0	— 0 14 1	0 14 0	— 0 14 1	ditto.
———, Cloves	0 3 10	— 0 4 0	0 3 9	— 0 4 0	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0 6 10	— 0 7 1	0 6 0	— 0 6 10	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0 0 $9\frac{7}{8}$	— 0 0 10	0 0 $9\frac{7}{8}$	— 0 0 $10\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
———, ———, white	0 0 $10\frac{1}{8}$	— 0 0 $11\frac{5}{8}$	0 0 $11\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 1 $0\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 8 2	— 0 8 9	0 8 0	— 0 8 6	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6	— 0 3 9	0 3 6	— 0 3 10	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 0	— 0 5 0	0 3 8	— 0 5 0	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3 19 0	— 4 1 0	3 18 0	— 4 0 0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	4 8 0	— 4 13 0	4 4 0	— 4 15 0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1 15 0	— 2 2 0	1 17 0	— 2 2 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	5 15 0	— 6 2 0	5 15 0	— 6 2 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4 3 0	— 0 0 0	4 3 0	— 0 0 0	ditto.
———, Russia, yellow	3 15 0	— 0 0 0	3 18 0	— 0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 $7\frac{1}{4}$	— 0 2 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $7\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 2 $8\frac{1}{4}$	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0 6 0	— 0 6 4	0 6 0	— 0 6 4	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—120 0 0	90 0 0	—120 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120 0 0	—125 0 0	120 0 0	—125 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110 0 0	—120 0 0	110 0 0	—120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d. —Belfast,

—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 12s. 8d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, $3\frac{1}{2}$g.

Course of Exchange, Aug. 21.—Amsterdam, 37 2 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 34 6 $2\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 24 35.—Leghorn, $51\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, $58\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 230l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 840l.—Coventry, 960l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 310l.—Trent and Mersey, 1530l.—East India DOCK, 160l. per share.—West India, 198l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 12l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 50l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 84l. and on the advance in London, and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 5d.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 25th, were $75\frac{7}{8}$; 3 per cent. Reduced, $76\frac{5}{8}$; 5 per cent. 105; and Omnium, $2\frac{7}{8}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of Aug.* 1818, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 51.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ABBOTT J. Weymouth ſtreet, Portland place, butcher. (Young
Abbott W. Honey lane market butcher. (Young
Abbott S. New Court, St. Swithin's lane (Sweet and co.
Alcock E. Atherſtone, Warwickſhire, hatter. (Carter, Coventry
Armitage W. Thorne, Yorkſhire, mariner. (Ellis, L.
Aſhby W. Godmancheſter, miller. (Clennell, L.
Bentley J. and J. Beck, Cornhill, watch and clock maker. (Mayhew, london
Barber W. Alnwick
Barlow J. Blackburn, Lancaſhire, bookbinder. (Armſtrong, london
Blore R. Craven place, Bayswater, ſtone maſon. (Dawſon, london
Blunt C. Taviſtock ſtreet, Covent Garden, optician. (Richardſon
Booth W. G. and R. Biſhopwearmouth, ſhip builders. (Blakiſton, london
Bruſe J. Caerswys, Montgomeryſhire, grocer. (Philpot and co. london
Cayzen W. Mawgan, Cornwall, maltſter. (Sandys and co. london
Chorley J. Chorley, Lancaſhire, joiner. (Rotherham, L.
Churcher J. Bromley, Kent, cordwainer. (Suter, Greenwich
Colburn J. Pudding lane, fiſh ſalesman. (Bower
Coward T. Langhelm bridge, Lancaſhire, miller. (Baxter and co. london
Fitton J. Goſport, dealer. (Minchin, L.
Flower T. Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn jeweller. (Jennings and co
Finley T. H. Whittle hills Lancaſhire, cotton manufacturer. (Milne and co. L.
Froſt F. St. Alban's, linen draper. (Beaſant, Kenſington
Hall M. and T. Hull, woollen drapers. (Spence, L.
Hadingham M. King ſtreet, Smithfield, harneſs maker (Lewis
Hawkins J. Vere ſtreet, jeweller. (Mayhew and co.
Houlbrooke T. High Holborn, linen draper. (Mayhew and co.
Harcourt J. Chard, Somerſetſhire, banker. (Ellis, L.
Jones J. Cambridge, cabinet maker. (Toone and co. L.
Karpies R. Dover, dealer. (Iſaacs, L.
Knight R. Stone Breaks, Yorkſhire, clothier. (Clarke and co. london
Lapage S. London, dealer. (Martin and co.
Lee R. Great Winchester ſtreet, underwriter. (Farren
Pearſon J. W. Great Marlborough ſtreet, dentiſt. (Davies and co
Proſt A. Truro, grocer. (Daviſon, L.
Ramſay J. Cadogan place, Sloane ſtreet, merchant. (Crowder and co.
Ranford J. Bermondſey ſtreet, tripeman. (Drew and Sons
Rowbotham J. Butley, Cheſhire, timber merchant. (Bell and co. L.
Rudge W. Carburton ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare, horſe dealer. Pearſon
Ray R. Norwich, grocer. (Tilbury, L.
Salisbury J. and S. Liverpool, fail makers. (Aviſon and co. london
Smith W. Leiceſter, woolſtapler. (Joys, L.
Sherry J. Romſey, Hampſhire, hatter. (Bogue, L.
Taylor J. Lewiſham, linen draper. (Comerford, L.
Tomlin J. Chad's row, Gray's Inn lane, bricklayer. (Welton and co.
Walcot T. Portſea linen draper. (Courteen and co. L.
Walker J. Banbury, Oxfordſhire, collar maker. (Tims
Walker S. jun. Mancheſter, grocer. (Adlington and co. london
Whitfield J. Old ſtreet, St. Luke's, coal merchant. (Chapman, london
Watkins T. Ruſſell ſtreet, Bermondſey, fellmonger, (Hunt, london
Williamſon R. Ipswich, merchant. (Toms, L.
Wright R. Liverpool, merchant. (Anſtice and co. L.

DIVIDENDS.

Aſhton J. Tower ſtreet
Barrett W. Old Broad ſtreet
Barton J. Old South Sea houſe
Bend T. Sutland Nottinghamſhire
Biddick T. St. Iſſey, Cornwall
Bawley W. Halfmoon ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Brice W. Briſtol
Caruthers . Liverpool
Cazſley W. Edgbaſton, Warwickſhire
Cheſhire J. and J. Johnſon, Birmingham
Coliſon T. and J. H. Tritton, Lombard ſtreet
Colwell C. V. Great Ruſſell ſtreet
Cooper G. jun. Old Ford
Coleman . Liverpool
Colmann . and J. Lamberts, Old Bethlem
Darby T. Salisbury
Dawſon W. Wakefield
Dick G. and J. Finſbury ſquare
Davies J. St. Martin's lane
Dingle J. Plymouth
Ellis E. Mancheſter
Elliott D. Cuſhion court, Old Broad ſtreet
Evans R. Shrewsbury
Flower T. and J. Mainwaring, Chicheſter rents
Forſter G. Rickergate, Cumberland
Fairlamb J. Wynyatt ſtreet, Goſwell ſtreet road
Gedge W. Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Gifford J. Frome Selwood, Somerſetſhire
Gilmore W. Hulme, Lancaſhire
Greenwood R. Todmarden, Lancaſhire
Harvey R. Oxford ſtreet
Heady A. Gower ſtreet, Bedford ſquare
Haugh J. Carliſle
Hurrey S. Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Innes J. and R. Watkins, Briſtol
James W. Weſtbury
Jeſter J. London
Johnſon J. Shadwell
Joſeph R. Little New ſtreet
Joy F. Cockſhut Salop
Kirkpatrick J. Liverpool
Kearſley G. Fleet ſtreet
Kirkham J. Leek
Lageman W. Tower hill
Lock J. High ſtreet, Woolwich
Mackcoull J. Worthing
Mavor J. and J. Leadenhall ſtreet
Moore J. Biſhop Monkton, Yorkſhire
Mercer T. Tonbridge
Mowbray A. and co. Penham
Munt J. and I. Adams, Leadenhall ſtreet
Naſh R. Kinſton
Nicholls T. jun. Bradford, Wilts
Pattinſon D. Carliſle
Pemberton J. H. Liverpool
Perry G. Warnford court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Perkins E. Liverpool
Pickſtock T. Shrewsbury
Pollock J. K. North Shields
Parſons J. Harwich
Procter J. and J. Belſar, Steyning lane
Price J. Briſtol
Ready S. Southampton
Role J. V. Cambridge
Ruſſell J. Beverley
Saunwell R. B. Deal
Sayer J. Milford, Pembrokeſhire
Sayer W. Milford, Pembrokeſhire
Shagle T. Aſton, Warwickſhire
Sherwood W. S. Liverpool
Slaney M. A. Shiffnal, Shropſhire
Stanley H. and T. Weſton, Lower Thames ſtreet
Stroud B. Poole
Swainſon J. Manor row, Eaſt Smithfield
Sykes T. and W. Baker, Leeds
Tappenden J. Feverſham, and J. Tappenden, North Court, Stourmouth, Kent
Thompſon J. Keckle Grove, Cumberland
Tennant J. Leeds, and J. Foſter, Biſhop Moulton
Tomlinſon T. Winterton, Lincolnſhire
Tucker J. Bath
Turnbull J. J. Forbes, R. A. Crawford, and D. Skyne, Broad ſtreet
Tuſhingham J. Cheſter
Wade W. Holland ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet
Walker J. Upper Ruſſell ſtreet, Bermondſey
Williams T. Leadenhall ſtreet
Wolley W. Great Mary le bonne ſtreet
Wright H. New ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare
Young E. Greenwich.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

Results for July, 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.95—maximum, 30.18—minimum, 29.70—range, .48 of an inch.
Mean monthly temperature, 66°.7—maximum, 84°—minimum, 50°—range, 34°.
Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .26 of an inch, which was on the 27th.
Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 26°, which was on the 14th.
Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 2. inches, number of changes, 9.
Monthly fall of rain, 1.885 inches—rainy days, 13—foggy, 0—snowy, 0—haily, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	0	4	3	6	9	6	3	0

Brisk winds, 0—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
1	6	2	8	3	10	2

The weather throughout this month has been particularly favourable to the harvest.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE the year 1800 we have not had such a continuance of the solar heat, and the present harvest has been one of the earliest, least expensive to the farmer, and most pleasant to the labourer, which has been known in this country. Wheat was stacked as early as July 18, and beans cut before the 31st. In some parts of the west, the wheat-harvest finished with July. Labourers have been scarce in places,—evincing a pleasing change of circumstance from the last two years. The reports of the wheat-crop continue universally favourable, and the prevailing speculation is, that the present growth, added to the foreign wheat on hand, will amount to a full two years' consumption. Warm showers might have improved the wheat still farther; but its present condition and quality are admirable, the ears large and well filled, and the weight so considerable, that it is supposed much of it will weigh from 62 to 64 lbs. per Winchester bushel. As it was ready for stacking almost as soon as cut, it will be equally ready for grinding. The wheat crop is said also to be great throughout Europe; and no doubt but as great a quantity as possible, from all parts, will be sent to the English market. We have thus sagaciously *passed a general Inclosure Bill for the Continent, instead of for ourselves; and raised up an export corn trade for foreigners, with millions of British capital.* The exceptions in the north to the general badness of the spring crops, noticed last month, stand confirmed; and oats, particularly in the fens, produce beyond expectation. Wools are still in unceasing request. Hops, with some few unfortunate exceptions, will be greatly productive, and of a quality far superior to any thing known of late years. The barleys will be of the finest possible quality. Both the young clovers and the seed crops have failed. Rape, a light crop. Swedish turnips have generally failed. Cumberland, Westmoreland, and some other northern districts, have been the most successful with respect to their general crops,—particularly turnips and potatoes. The prospect for winter and early spring is truly alarming, and ought to excite the most provident care. Not only grass, hay, and turnips, must be exceedingly scarce, but straw of every kind also. Drawing and storing of turnips, or leaving them to the probable risk of a hard winter, will deserve consideration; as also the use of cattle-cabbage for late spring feed, upon strong lands; seed-cabbage may be now sown in beds and watered, and the plants may be set in the field, partly in autumn, and part at early bean planting. Mutton, veal, and all dairy produce, must inevitably continue dear.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 8d. to 5s.—Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Veal 4s. 4d. to 6s.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.—Bacon 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Fat 4s. 10d. per stone of 8lb.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 88s.—New to 90s.—Barley 38s. to 58s.—Oats 28s. to 42s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 13¼d.—Hay 5l. to 9l. per load.—Clover do. 6l. to 10l.—Straw 2l. 5s. to 3l.—New Hops, in bags, 15l. to 18l. 18s.—Pockets 19l. to 22l. 10s.—Foreign do. bags, 5l. to 8l.—Pockets 10l. to 16l.—Potatoes, at Spitalfields, 4s. to 6s. per cwt.—Chats 2s. 6d. to 4s.

Coals, in the pool, 36s. 9d. to 45s. 9d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex, Aug. 24.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following List contains the names of the persons to whom the people of Great Britain and Ireland have confided the sacred trust of their rights and privileges. At no epoch of the history of this empire was there more occasion for energy and wisdom in those who have to discharge the functions appertaining to a HOUSE of COMMONS than exists at the present moment. All the pages of this journal would be too few if we wished to demonstrate this truth by all the arguments and proofs of which it is susceptible; but *one* circumstance, of recent occurrence, is so glaring, that it alone speaks volumes. It is known that, with indefatigable industry and perseverance, in the late Parliament, Mr. BROUGHAM at length procured a commission to inquire into the abuses of charitable institutions. The committee was to be nominated by the secretary-of-state; and it is absolutely a fact, incredible as it will appear, that the originator of this inquiry is not one of the committee!

Members of the New Parliament.

(Those in Italics are new members.)

Abingdon—J. Mabberley, esq.
Albans, St.—*Lord C S Churchill*, and W. T. Robarts, esq.
Aldborough (York)—H. Fynes, and G. Vernon, esqrs.
Aldeburgh—*J Walker, S. Walker, esqrs.*
Amersham—T. C. Drake, W. T. Drake, esqrs.
Andover—T. A Smith, esq. Hon. N. Fellows
Anglesea (county)—Hon. B. Paget
Appleby—*G. Fludyer, L. Concannon, esqrs.*
Arundel—Lord M. Howard, Sir A Pigott
Ashburton—*Sir L. Palk, bart.* J. S. Copley, esq.
Aylesbury—Lord Nugent, *Wm. Rickford, esq.*
Barnstaple—Sir M. Lopez, bt. *F. M. Ommaney, esq.*
Banbury—Hon. F. S. North Douglas
Bath—Lord John Thynne, Col Palmer
Beaumaris—T. F. Lewis, esq.
Bedfordshire—Marq. of Tavistock, J. Osborne, esq.
Bedford—Lord G. W. Russell, *W H. Whitbread, esq.*
Bedwin—Right Hon Sir J Nicoll, *J. J. Buxton, esq.*
Beralston—Lord Lovaine, Hon. J Percy
Berkshire—Hon R. Neville, C. Dundas, esq.
Berwick—A. Allen, H. H. St. Paul, esqrs.
Beverley—J. Wharton, *R C. Burton, esqrs.*
Bewdley—*W. A. Robarts, jun. esq.*
Bishop's Castle—*W.* Clive, J Robinson, esqrs.
Bleckingley—*G. Tennyson*, M. Russell, esqrs.
Blackley—R. H. Bradshaw, H. Wrottesley, esqrs.
Bodmin—D. Gilbert, *T. Braddyll, esqrs.*
Boroughbridge—*M. Lawson, G. Munday, esqrs.*
Bossiney—J. A. S. Wortley, esq. *Sir C. Domville, bt.*
Boston—Hon. P. D. Burrell, W. A. Maddocks, esq.
Bramber—J Irving, W. Wilberforce, esqrs.
Breconshire—T. Wood, esq.
Brecon—G. Morgan, esq.
Bridgnorth—T. Whitmore, esq. *Sir T. T. Jones, bart.*
Bridgewater—G. Pocock, T. Astell, esqrs.
Bridport—Sir H. D. St. Paul, bart H. C. Sturt, esq.
Bristol—R. H. Davis, E. Protheroe, esqrs.
Buckinghamshire—W. S. Lowndes, esq *Earl Temple*
Buckingham—W. H. Freemantle, esq Sir G. Nugent
Callington—Hon. E. Lygon, *Sir C. Robinson*
Calne—Hon. J. Abercrombie, J. M'Donald, esq.
Cambridgeshire—Lords C. S. Manners, F. G. Osborne
Cambridge—Hon. E. Finch, R. Manners, esq.
Cambridge University—Lord Palmerston, J. F. Smith, esq.
Camelford—*M. Milbank, J. B. Maitland, esqrs.*
Canterbury—S. R. Lushington, esq. *Lord Clifton*
Cardiff, &c—Lord E. J. Stuart
Cardiganshire—W. E. Powell, esq. (of Nanteos)
Cardigan—*Pryse Pryse, esq.*
Carlisle—Sir J. Graham, J. C. Curwen, esq.
Carmarthenshire—Lord R. Seymour
Carmarthen—Hon. J. F. Campbell
Carnarvonshire—Sir R. Williams, bart.
Carnarvon—Hon C Paget
Castle Rising—Lord Rocksavage, Hon. F. G. Howard
Cheshire—D. Davenport, W. W. Egerton, esqrs.
Chester—*Lord Belgrave*, T. Grosvenor, esq.
Chichester—Right Hon. W. Huskisson, Earl of March
Chippenham—*Marq. of Blandford, W Maitland, esq.*
Christchurch—Rt. Hon. G. H. Rose, W. S. Bourne
Cirencester—Lord Apsley, J Cripps, esq.
Clitheroe—Hon R C urzon, Hon. W Cust
Cockermouth—*Right Hon. J Beckett*, J. H. Lowther, esq.
Colchester—J. B Wildman, *D. W. Harvey, esqrs.*
Corfe Castle—H. Bankes, G. Bankes, esq.
Cornwall—Sir W. Lemon, J. H. Tremayne, esq.
Coventry—P. Moore, *E. Ellice, esqrs.*
Cricklade—R Gordon, J. Pitt, esqrs.
Cumberland—Lord Morpeth, J. Lowther, esq.
Dartmouth—A H. Holdsworth, J Bastard, esqrs.
Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynn, bart.
Denbigh—*J. W Griffith, esq*
Derbyshire—Lord G. A. Cavendish, E. M. Munday
Derby—T. W. Coke, jun H. F. C. Cavendish, esqrs.
Devizes—T G. Estcourt, *J Pearse, esqrs*
Devonshire—*Lord Ebrington* E. P. Bastard, esq.
Dorsetshire—W M. Pitt, E B Portman, esqrs.
Dorchester—Sir S Shepherd, R. Williams, esq.
Dover—E. B Wilbraham, esq. Sir J. Jackson
Downton Lord Folkstone, Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, bart.
Droitwich—Hon. A. Foley, Earl of Sefton
Dunwich—Lord Huntingfield, M. Barne, esq.
Durham (county)—J. G. Lambton, esq. Hon. W. Powlett
Durham (city)—M. A Taylor, R. Wharton, esqrs.
East Looe—Sir E Buller, T. P. Macqueen, esq,
Edmondsbury, St.—*Earl of Euston, Hon. A Upton*
Essex—J. A. Houblon, C. C. Western, esqrs.
Evesham—H. Howorth, *W. E. R Boughton, esqrs.*
Exeter—W. Courtenay, R. W Newman, esqrs.
Eye—M. Singleton, esq. Sir R. Gifford, bart.
Flintshire—Sir T. Mostyn, bart.
Flint (borough)—Sir E. P. Lloyd, bart.
Fowey—Hon J. Stanhope, *G. Lucy, esq.*
Gatton—*J. Fleming, A. R. Dottin, esqrs.*
Germains, St.—*C. Bathurst, esq.* Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot.
Glamorganshire—*J. Edwards, esq.*
Gloucestershire—Lord E. Somerset, Sir B. W. Guise, bart.
Gloucester—*R. B. Cooper*, E Webb, esqrs.
Grampound—J B E. Collett, J. Teed, esqrs.
Grantham—Sir W. E. Welby, *Hon E. Cust*
Great Grimsby—T N. Fazakerly, *C Tennyson, esqrs.*
Grinstead, East—Lord Strathaven Hon C Jenkinson
Guildford—Serjeant Onslow, Serjeant Best
Hampshire—W. Chute, T F. Heathcote, esqrs.
Harwich Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Right Hon. C. Bathurst
Haslemere—Right Hon C Long R Ward, esq.
Hastings—G. Holford, J. Dawkins esqrs
Haverfordwest—*W H Scourfield, esq.*
Helston—Lord J. Townshend, H. Gurney, esq.
Herefordshire—Sir J G Cotterel, bart. *R. Price, esq.*
Hereford—Hon. J. S Cocks, J. P. Symmonds, esq.
Hertfordshire—Sir J. S Sebright, bart. Hon. T. Brand
Hertford Visc Cranbourn, N Calvert, esq.
Heydon—*E. Curton R Farrand, esqrs.*
Heytesbury—*Hon J G Ellis Hon. W. H. J. Scott*
Higham Ferrars—W Plumer, esq.
Hindon—W Beckford, *Hon F. G. Calthorpe*
Honiton—*Hon P F Cust S. Crawley, esq.*
Horsham—R Hurst G R Philips, esqrs.
Huntingdonshire—*Lord Montagu*, W. H. Fellowes
Huntingdon—J. Calvert, *W. A. Montagu, esqrs.*
Hull—*J. Mitchell*, J Graham, esqrs.
Hythe—*J. B. Taylor, esq.* Sir J. Perring, bart.

Ilchester—

Ilchester—Sir I. Coffin, bart. W. D. Mercer, esq.
Ipswich—R. A. Crickitt, *J. Newton, esqrs.*
Ives, St.—Sir W. Stirling, bart. *S. Stephens, esq.*
Kent—Sir E. Knatchbull, *W. P. Honeywood, esq.*
King's Lynn—Sir M. Folkes, Lord Walpole
Knaresborough—Sir J. M'Intosh, Hon. G. Tierney
Lancashire—Lord Stanley, J. Blackburn, esq.
Lancaster—*J. Gladstone,* G. Doveton, esqrs.
Launceston—J. Brogden, esq. Hon. P. B. Pellew
Leicestershire—Lord R. Manners, *C. M. Phillips, esq.*
Leicester—*T. Pares, J. Mansfield, esqrs.*
Leominster—Sir J. W. Lubbock, bart. *Sir W. C. Fairlie*
Lewes—Sir J. Shelley, bart. Capt. Shiffner
Lichfield—Gen. Sir G. Anson, Hon. G. V. Vernon
Liskeard—Major-Gen. Pringle, Col. Elliott
Lincolnshire—Hon. C. A. Pelham, C. Chaplain, esq.
Lincoln—C. W. Sibthorp, *R. Bernal, esqrs.*
Liverpool—Rt. Hon. G. Canning, I. Gascoyne, esq.
Lostwithiel—Sir R. Wigram, bart. A. C. Grant, esq.
London—M. Wood, *T. Wilson, R. Waithman, J. T. Thorpe, esqrs.*
Ludlow—Lord Clive, *Hon. R. H. Clive*
Luggershall—Earl Carhampton, S. Graham, esq.
Lyme—Major J. T. Fane, *V. Fane, esq.*
Lymington—Sir H. B. Neale, bart. W. Manning, esq.
Maidstone—*A. W. Roberts, G. Longman, esqrs.*
Malden—J. H. Strutt, B. Gaskell, esqrs.
Malmesbury—C. Forbes, K. Finley, esqrs.
Malton—Visc. Duncannon, Hon. J. C. Ramsden
Marlborough—*Lord Brudenell, Hon. J. Wodehouse*
Marlow—O. Williams, P. Grenfell, esqrs.
Mawes, St.—S. B. Moreland, J. Philimore, esqrs.
Merionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan, bart.
Michael, St.—W. Innes, G. A. Robinson, esqrs.
Middlesex—G. Byng, W. Mellish, esqrs.
Midhurst—J. Smith, S. Smith, esqrs.
Milborne Port—Gen. Sir E. Paget, R. M. Casperd
Minehead—J. F. Luttrell, H. F. Luttrell, esqrs.
Monmouthshire—Lord Somerset, Sir C. Morgan, bt.
Monmouth—Marquis of Worcester
Montgomeryshire—C. W. Wynn, esq.
Montgomery—H. Clive, esq.
Morpeth—Hon. W. Howard, W. Ord, esq.
Newry—Gen. Needham
Newark—H. Willoughby, esq. Sir W. Clinton
Newcastle under Lyne—*W. T. Kinnersley, B. J. Wilmot, esqrs.*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. C. Ellison, esq.
Newport (Cornwall)—Wm. Northey, J. Raine, esqrs.
Newport (Hants)—Sir L. T. Holmes, bart. C. Duncombe
Newton (Lancash.)—T. Leigh, *T. Claughton, esqrs.*
Newtown (Hants)—Hon. C. A. Pelham, H. Gurney
New Romney—R. D. Grosvenor, A. Strahan, esqrs.
Norfolk—T. W. Coke, E. Wodehouse, esqrs.
Northallerton—H. Pierse, esq. Lord Lascelles
Northamptonshire—Lord Althorpe, W. R. Cartwright
Northampton—Lord Compton, Sir E. Kerrison
Northumberland—Sir C. M. Monck, bart. *T. W. Beaumont, esq.*
Norwich—W. Smith, *R. H. Gurney, esqrs.*
Nottinghamshire—Lord W. H. Bentinck, F. Frank
Nottingham—Lord Rancliff, J. Birch, esq.
Oakhampton—A. Saville, *C. A. Saville, esqrs.*
Orford—E. A. Macnaughten, *J. Douglas, esqrs.*
Oxfordshire—J. Fane, W. H. Ashurst, esqrs.
Oxford—J. A. Wright, *H. St. John, esqrs.*
Oxford (University)—Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, Right Hon. R. Peel
Pembrokeshire—Sir J. Owen, bart.
Pembroke—*J. H. Allen, esq.*
Penryn—Sir C. Hawkins, bart. H. Swann, esq.
Peterborough—Right Hon. W. Elliot, Hon. W. Lamb
Petersfield—H. Jolliffe, G. Canning, esqrs.
Plymouth—Sir W. Congreve, *Sir T. B. Martin*
Plympton—R. G. Macdonald, A. Boswell, esqrs.
Pontefract—Lord Pollington, *T. Houldsworth, esq.*
Poole—B. L. Lester, *J. Dent, esqrs.*
Portsmouth—J. Carter, esq. *Sir G. Cockburn*
Preston—E. D. Hornby, S. Horrocks, esqrs.
Queenborough—Sir R. Moorsom, Hon. E. Phipps
Radnorshire—W. Wilkins, esq.
Radnor—R. Price, esq.
Reading—C. S. Lefevre, *C. F. Palmer, esqrs.*
Retford (East)—*W. Evans,* S. Crompton, esqrs.
Richmond (Yorksh.)—*Ld. Maitland, T. Dundas, esq.*
Ripon—Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, G. Gipps, esq.
Rochester—Lord Binning, J. Barnett, esq.
Romney—A. Strachan, *R. E. D. Grosvenor, esqrs.*
Rutland—Sir G. Noel, G. Heathcote, bart.
Rye—Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, *P. Brown, esq.*
Reigate—Hon. J. S. Cocks, Sir J. Yorke, K.C.B.
Saltash—M. Russell, *J. Blair, esqrs.*

Sandwich—J. Marryatt, esq. Sir G. Warrender, bart.
Sarum, New—Lord Folkestone, *W. Wyndham, esq.*
Sarum, Old—J. Alexander, *A. J. Crawford, esqrs.*
Scarborough—Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, *Lord Normanby*
Seaford—C. R. Ellis, G. W. Taylor, esqrs.
Shaftesbury—J. B. Morritt, *J. H. Shepherd, esqrs.*
Shoreham—Sir C. M. Burrell, bart. J. M. Lloyd, esq.
Shropshire—J. K. Powell, J. Cotes, esqrs.
Shrewsbury—Hon. H. G. Bennet, R. Lyster, esq.
Somersetshire—W. Dickinson, W. G. Langton, esqrs.
Southampton—*Sir W. de Crespigny, W. Chamberlaine*
Southwark—C. Calvert, esq. *Sir R. T. Wilson, kt.*
Staffordshire—Earl Gower, E. J. Littleton, esq.
Stafford—*B. Benyon, S. Homfray, esqrs.*
Stamford—*Hon. W. H. Percy, Lord T. Cecil*
Steyning—Sir J. Aubrey, bart. G. Phillips, esq.
Stockbridge—J. F. Barham, G. Porter, esqrs.
Sudbury—J. Broadhurst, *W. Heygate, esqrs.*
Suffolk—T. S. Gooch, esq. Sir W. Rowley, bart.
Surrey—G. H. Sumner, *W. J. Denison, esqrs.*
Sussex—Sir G. Webster, bart. W. Burrell, esq.
Tamworth—Sir R. Peel, bart. W. Y. Peel, esq.
Tavistock—Lord W. Russell, *Lord John Russell*
Taunton—A. Baring, esq. Sir W. Burroughs
Tewkesbury—J. E. Dowdeswell, J. Martin, esqrs.
Thetford—Lord C. Fitzroy, N. W. R. Colburn, esq.
Thirsk—R. Frankland, R. G. Russell, esqrs.
Tiverton—Right Hon. R. Ryder, W. Fitzhugh, esq.
Totness—T. P. Courtenay, W. Holmes, esqrs.
Tregony—Lord Barnard, *C. O'Callaghan, esq.*
Truro—*Lord F. Somerset,* W. E. Tomline, esq.
Wallingford—W. L. Hughes, F. F. Maitland, esqrs.
Wareham—J. Calcraft, *T. Denham, esqrs.*
Warwickshire—Sir C. Mordaunt, bt. D. S. Dugdale
Warwick—C. Mills, esq. Hon. Sir F. Greville K.C.B.
Wells—J. P. Tudway, C. W. Taylor, esqrs.
Wendover—*Hon. R. Smith,* G. Smith, esq.
Wenlock—Hon. J. B. Simpson, C. W. Forrester, esq.
Weobly—*Lord Weymouth,* Lord F. C. Bentinck
Westbury—R. Franco, esq. *Lord F. Conyngham*
Westlooe—Sir C. Hulme, bart. H. Goulburn, esq.
Westminster—Sir S. Romilly, kt; Sir F. Burdett, bart.
Westmoreland—Lord Lowther; Hon. H. C. Lowther
Weymouth & Melcombe } *J. W. Williams, T. F. Buxton, esqrs.* Right Hon. T. Wallace, M. Ure, esq.
Whitchurch—Hon. H. G. Townshend, S. Scott, esq.
Wigan—Sir R. H. Leigh, bart. J. Hodson, esq.
Wilton—Lords Fitzharris and Sheldon
Wiltshire—P. Methuen, W. P. T. Wellesley, esqrs.
Winchester—*P. St. J. Mildmay,* J. H. Le[illegible] esqrs.
Winchelsea—H. Brougham, *G. Mills, esqrs.*
Windsor—E. D'Ashbrowe, J. Ramsbottom, esqrs.
Woodstock—Sir H. W. Dashwood, bt. Lord Spencer
Wootton Bassett—R. Ellison, W. T. Money, esqrs.
Worcestershire—Hon. W. H. Lyttleton, H. B. Lygon
Worcester—Lord Deerhurst, *Colonel Davies*
Wycombe, Chipping—Sir J. D. King, T. Baring, barts.
Yarmouth, Great—Sir G. Anson, *C. E. Rumbold, esq.*
Yarmouth (Hants)—J. Taylor, *W. Mount, esqrs.*
Yorkshire—Lord Milton, J. A. S. Wortley, esqrs.
York—Hon. L. Dundas, Sir M. M. Sykes, bart.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire—J. Ferguson, *esq.*
Aberdeen, Montrose, &c.—*J. Hume, esq.*
Ayrshire—*J. Montgomery, esq.*
Ayr, Irvine, &c.—*T. F. Kennedy, esq.*
Anstruthers, Pittenweem, &c.—A. Maconnochie
Argyleshire—Lord J. D. E. Campbell
Banffshire—*Earl of Fife*
Berwickshire—Sir J. Marjoribanks, bart.
Bute and Caithness Shires—*G. Sinclair, esq.*
Clackmannan and Kinross Shires—*T. Graham, esq.*
Cromarty and Nairn Shires—*R. M'Leod, esq.*
Dumbartonshire—Right Hon. A. Colquhoun
Dumfries, Sanquhar, &c.—W. R. K. Douglas, esq.
Dumfries-shire—Sir W. J. Hope, KCB
Dysart, Kirkaldy, &c.—Sir R. C. Ferguson, KCB
Edinburghshire—Sir G. Clerk, bart.
Edinburgh—Right Hon. W. Dundas
Elgin, Banff, &c.—*R. Grant, esq.*
Elginshire—F. W. Grant, esq.
Fifeshire—W. Wemyss, esq.
Forfarshire—Hon. W. R. Maule
Glasgow, Dumbarton, &c.—*A. Houston, esq.*
Haddingtonshire—Sir J. Suttie, bart.
Inverness, Fortrose, &c.—*G. Cumming, esq.*
Invernesshire—*C. Grant, jun.*
Jedburgh, Haddington, &c.—D. North, esq.
Kincardineshire—*G. H. Drummond, esq.*
Kircudbrightshire—Lieut. J. Dunlop
Lanarkshire—*Lord A. Hamilton*
Linlithgowshire—Hon. Sir A. Hope, KCB
Orkney and Shetland Shires—Hon. G. H. Dundas

Peebleshire—

Peebleshire——Sir J. Montgomery, bart
Peebles, Lanark, &c—Sir J. B. Riddell, bart
Perthshire——J. Drummond
Perth, Dundee, &c——*A. Campbell, esq*
Renfrewshire——*J. Maxwell, esq*
Rosshire——*T. Mackenzie, esq*
Roxburghshire——Sir A. Don, bart
Selkirkshire——W. E. Lockhart, esq
Stirlingshire——Sir C. Edmonstones, bart
Stirling, Inverkeithing, &c——*J. Campbell, esq*
Sutherlandshire——G. M. Grant, esq
Tain, Dingwall, &c——H. Innes, esq
Wigtownshire——J. H. Blair, esq
Wigtown, Whithorn, &c—Hon J. H. K. Stewart

IRELAND.

Antrim Co—Hon J. B. O'Neil; *H. Seymour, esq*
Armagh Co——W. Richardson; *C. Brownlow*
Armagh——J. L. Foster
Athlone——J. Gordon
Bandon——*J. Clifford*
Belfast——J. Mitchell
Carlow Co—H. Bruen; Sir U. B. Burgh, KCB
Carlow——C. Harvey
Carrickfergus——*Earl of Belfast*
Cashel——*R. Pennefather*
Cavan Co—N. Sneyd, Right Hon T. Barry
Clare Co—Sir E. O'Brien, Right Hon W. V. Fitzgerald
Clonmell——Right Hon W. Bagwell
Coleraine——Sir J. P. Beresford, bart
Cork Co——Hon R. Hare; *Lord Kingsborough*
Cork—*Hon C. H. Hutchinson*, Sir N. C. Colthurst
Donegal Co—*Lord M. Charles*; G. V. Hart, bart
Downshire—Lord Castlereagh, KG, Lord A. Hill
Downpatrick——*Lord Glerawly*
Drogheda——H. M. Ogle
Dublin Co——H. Hamilton, R. W. Talbot
Dublin——Right Hon H. Grattan, R. Shaw
Dublin University——Right Hon W. C. Plunkett
Dundalk——*G. Callaghan*
Dungannon——Hon T. Knox
Dungarvan——Hon G. Walpole
Ennis——*S. Perceval*
Enniskillen——R. Magennis
Fermanagh Co——Sir G. L. Cole; Hon. G. Archdall
Galway Co——J. Daly; *R. Martin*
Galway——V. Blake
Kerry Co——J. Crosbie; Right Hon M. Fitzgerald
Kildare Co——Lord W. C. O'B. Fitzgerald, R. Latouche
Kilkenny Co——Hon J. W. Butler; Hon F. C. Ponsonby
Kilkenny——Hon C. H. Butler
King's Co——T. Bernard; *J. Parsons*
Kinsale——*G. Coussmaker*
Leitrim Co——J. Latouche; *L. White*
Limerick Co—Hon R. H. Fitzgibbon; Hon W. Quin
Limerick——Hon J. P. Vereker
Lisburne——J. L. Foster
Londonderry Co——G. R. Dawson, A. R. Stewart
Londonderry——Right Hon Sir G. F. Hill, bart
Longford Co——Sir T. Fetherston, bart, Lord Forbes
Louth Co——Right Hon J. Foster, Lord Jocelyn
Mallow——W. W. Becher
Mayho Co——D. Browne; *J. Browne*
Meath Co——Earl of Bective, Sir M. Somerville, bart
Monaghan Co——C. P. Leslie; *Hon H. Westenra*
Newry——Hon F. Needham
Portarlington——R. Sharp
Queen's Co——Rt Hon W. W. Pole; Sir H. Parnell, bt
Roscommon Co——Hon S. Mahon, A. French
Ross——*J. Carroll.*——County, T. Mackenzie
Sligo Co——E. S. Cooper; C. O'Hara
Sligo——*J. Bent*
Tipperary Co——*Lord Cahir*; Hon M. Mathew
Tralee——*E. Denny*
Tyrone Co—Right Hon Sir J. Stewart, bt; *W. Stewart*
Waterford Co——Lord G. Beresford; R. Power
Waterford——Right Hon Sir J. Newport, bart
Westmeath Co——G. Rochfort; Hon H. R. Pakenham
Wexford Co——R. S. Carew, C. *Colclough*
Wexford——R. Neville
Wicklow Co——W. Parnell; Hon G. L. Proby
Youghall——Lord Bernard.

ST. HELENA.

In our last number we inserted the commencement of a correspondence between Mr. O'Meara, the medical attendant assigned to Napoleon by the British government, and the person who holds the office of keeper of his prison. The following documents are in continuation, and the entire series will form, among others, the materials by which posterity will judge the present times.

Sir, *St. Helena, April* 19, 1818.

Your letter to Count Bertrand, your direct disobedience to the governor's orders, and open disavowal of his authority immediately afterwards, would appear to render other measures necessary than that of replying to any letter addressed by you to him after such proceedings; but, as it is desirable your removal from Longwood should be combined with a certain consideration towards the person on whom you are attending, I have received the governor's directions, notwithstanding, to reply to your letter of the 12th instant, as follows:—

Firstly, The instructions I conveyed to you, in his name, on the 10th instant, do not, as you have stated, assimilate you to the "French prisoners" at Longwood, unless so far as a consciousness of your having given cause to be so assimilated may have led you to suppose by implication such to have been the governor's intention.

If considered as a restriction, they differ materially from those imposed upon the French officers, inasmuch as circumstances might render a different kind of regulation necessary for enforcing compliance with established rules on the part of a person in an official situation who may have given reason to suppose that he is capable of misusing its trust and opportunities, than the foreign persons who are the object of their rules, and who, however they might be disposed, could not with the same facility evade them.

If, however, considered simply as an order for the more exact performance of your medical duties, they impose no restraint beyond that which it is entirely in the governor's discretion and authority to impose, as it is in his opinion to judge whether the only medical person attached to the establishment at Longwood, and the only one in this island whom Napoleon Bonaparte has hitherto been willing to consult, shall be at liberty to quit the premises at any time he pleases or not, leaving in the former case no medical attendant at all on the spot, or giving occasion for calling in persons whose visits there the governor may not be informed of, or might not think fit to concur in.

The instruction requires this permission for your quitting Longwood, but where it is granted it does not require (as in the case of the foreign persons when they pass beyond the limits) that you should proceed unaccompanied.

The second paragraph of your letter recites the stipulations you made upon accepting your situation, avoiding, however.

ever, to refer to the only document which contains them, viz. your letter to Lord Keith, and his reply.

The statement you have now presented is not a correct transcript of that letter, the omissions and additions to it are stated in the paper annexed. You say all the conditions were approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Their lordships' names have been thus most unwarrantably brought forward in approval of superadded conditions which they never could have seen; but, even if they had approved any such, it is not likely they would consider them as exempting you from obedience to local regulations.

The third paragraph of your letter says, the governor manifested in June last some intention of imposing upon you the same restrictions as the French prisoners were subjected to, and that on that occasion you communicated the stipulations you made, and adding, you would prefer giving in your resignation to submitting to any such restrictions,—from whence you draw the inference that the instructions now conveyed to you are a demand for your resignation.

The governor desires me to controvert the fact of his ever having used any expression to justify you in such a conclusion or inference, as that he had an intention to place you under the same restrictions as those imposed upon the French prisoners, so called by you. Such intention, in fact, was never in his contemplation, nor did any officer of his staff, either at the time to which you refer, or at any time subsequently, ever hear him express it, nor was any argument on such point ever brought forward into discussion with you, nor was any other stipulation or condition of your service ever made known to the governor, to leave or to merit any trace in his recollection, beyond what was expressed in your letter to him of the 6th August, 1815, and in your letter to Lord Keith, of which last, though you may not have been aware of it, you have left a copy with him, but to neither of which, as written documents, you have thought proper to refer.

When you left with the governor the copy of your letter to Lord Keith, which contains the only original condition to which you are authorized to refer in any official communication to him, you did not make known any such stipulation as that which is now introduced; nor would the governor have admitted you to do so in any sense opposed to the due and necessary exercise of his authority, nor did you accompany the delivery of that paper with any such declaration as that which you now draw in inference from the superadded stipulation.

Further, if a matter should arise for any regulation, which might appear to place you under a similar restraint with the foreign persons at Longwood, resulting from a breach or evasion of any established rule, whereby you might be rendering yourself instrumental to their views, and counteracting the disposition of your own government, it is by you, Sir, the measure would be forced, and not by the governor; and the more present to your memory, such a declaration as that referred to, the more premeditated on your part, and the more compulsory on the governor would your line of proceeding in such case appear.

Your intention, however, to quit this island was known in England several months before the governor knew it. How does this accord with your promise to Napoleon Bonaparte not to quit him as long as he remained in his present state? Of the above determination it was your first duty to have acquainted the governor, in order that Napoleon Bonaparte also might have been informed of it, and you are responsible for any inconvenience which may result to him by not having done so.

In reference to that part of your letter in which you speak of your independence and rights as British subjects, the governor does not consider your emancipation from the duties of a surgeon of a man-of-war, to be employed equally under the orders of government in a particular duty on shore, grants any new privilege on such head.

If you were to return to your duty on board a ship-of-war, and circumstances should require the commander of it to convey an order to you not to quit it without his permission, you would not presume, nor would he suffer you, to talk of your rights and independence to him, if acting in disobedience to such order, particularly before any representation was made against it; nor would a naval court-martial pay much attention to this plea, if such an act of insubordination was brought to their judgment.

Disobedience to an order not to quit the particular district on shore within which your only duty lies, without superior permission (that order conveyed without censure or reflection upon you, beyond what you have yourself thought fit to imply, and disobeyed even before any representation was made against it), does not carry less ground of condemnation against you. A more serious reflection, however, occurs to the governor's mind, on perusing the above terms in your letter.

Wherever you may have misused the confidential trust reposed in you as a British officer, by counteracting any public ordinance, which has relation to the person upon whom you are attending—wherever you may have bound yourself, by any secret pledge, to a person in his particular situation, unknown to the authority you were

were under, or of which you did not immediately inform it—wherever you may have allowed him or any of the persons of his suite to suppose you could be rendered an instrument for any clandestine or indirect purpose whatever, it would indicate a line of action not quite consistent with that spirit of independence to which you lay claim, or to that nice sense of public duty which an official situation requires, and whether your uniform might or might not be sullied is a question which may, in such case, be considered in a very different light to that in which you appear desirous it should be treated.

In conclusion, I am directed by the governor to acquaint you, that he accepts, and will forward to England, the resignation tendered in your letter to him, of the 12th inst., without prejudice, however, to any measures which the law or dispositions of the service to which you belong may give rise to, for any breach of law or regulation committed by you, antecedent or subsequent to the date of your resignation being tendered; further, if Napoleon Bonaparte is willing to receive the advice of any other medical person on this island than yourself—he will consent to your immediately quitting Longwood, without waiting any instructions from his government thereupon; but, if he should not be willing to receive any other medical person, it will be proper you should continue in your present situation until your resignation has been received in England, or that some arrangement can be made for the supply of your duties.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) TH. READE,
Lieut.-Col. D.A.G.

Barry O'Meara, esq. Longwood.

Plantation-house; April 21, 1818.

SIR,—Although, by an instruction from my government, I am dispensed from entering into any personal correspondence with you, and that the insinuations conveyed in your letter of the 13th instant, preceded by a verbal communication to an officer of my staff, couched in such highly offensive terms, as caused him to withdraw from your house, furnish me with an additional motive to act according to the letter of that instruction; yet I shall not derive a motive from such circumstance to omit communicating to you, for the information of Napoleon Bonaparte, the following remarks on the leading subject of your letter.

Mr. O'Meara's intention to quit Longwood was known in England so far back as the month of August, 1817, as will appear by the extract of a letter annexed, No. 1.

I inclose also a copy of the only stipulation he has made known to me.

Your letter states, that Napoleon Bonaparte has been sick these seven months past, "*d'une maladie chronique du foie.*" —To a question put to Mr. O'Meara on the 25th of March, that is, one month past, he replied, after a great deal of hesitation, and unwillingness to name any specific disorder, saying at first, a derangement of the biliary system; that, if called upon to give it a name, he should call it an incipient hepatitis; and that even this might have been wholly avoided by taking exercise as he had recommended. When asked if he knew of any obstacle to Napoleon Bonaparte's taking exercise? he replied, he knew of none, except what might be occasioned by the state of the weather.

You cannot, Sir, dispute the propriety of my having desired to have other medical opinion called in, where such a pointed difference exists between your statement and this of Mr. O'Meara, as the words "chronic" and "incipient" convey.

You observe, "*que depuis deux-ans vous avez voulu chasser Mr. O'Meara pour le remplacer par Mr. Baxter.*" The extract, No. 1, of Lord Bathurst's letter, above referred to, proves this to be unfounded. I do not, however, build upon this letter alone; no such intention has ever been entertained by me. No proposition has ever been made from or to Mr. Baxter to occupy Mr. O'Meara's situation at Longwood; nor, if Mr. O'Meara was to quit this island, should I approve that Mr. Baxter, with the other important duties he has to exercise, should be attached to the establishment at Longwood alone.

As a gentleman of high professional abilities, and of a high rank in his profession, he came out to this island, that he might be at hand, if required, to be called upon in any case of serious malady; but he did not come out here with any view, design, or intention, whatever, of entering into the situation held by Mr. O'Meara.

The most remarkable part, however, Sir, of your letter, is that where you speak of the *invincible repugnance* entertained against him. I shall no further comment on the terms or spirit of this uncalled for and unprovoked expression, than to state, that, on the late occasion of your seeing Mr. Baxter, which was in November last, you were most solicitous to impress on his mind, that the objection of Napoleon Bonaparte to see him did not spring from any personal motives. You dwelt upon the confidence, on the respect entertained as well for his personal as for his professional qualities; the eulogium was so strong, that I have never been able to obtain from Mr. Baxter the repetition of all you said to him. Mr. O'Meara has confirmed to him the same favorable sentiments on the part of Napoleon Bonaparte, the

the repugnance you at present state, it was therefore impossible for me to know or foresee; I shall not fail to make known to my government the desire expressed for a French or Italian physician.

In reply to the two points which you are charged to make known to me, and, which are the only parts of your letter I can consider as coming from Napoleon Bonaparte himself, I beg leave to observe,

Firstly,—That the communication "*que le Docteur O'Meara est le seul Medicin de ceux qui sont sur ce rocher en qui le malade ait confiance*," was not made known until Mr. O'Meara himself had actually tendered his resignation.

Secondly,—Where you protest "*contre son renvoi de quelque pretexte qu'on cherche à colorer à moins que ce ne soit la consequence d'un jugement legal*," that, Mr. O'Meara being an officer in the king's service, and employed under government, no civil process is necessary to effect his removal.

His resignation has been tendered, and, if his removal has not already taken place, it has been solely from a consideration to the arguments expressed in your letter, and the difficulty of supplying his place by any other person on this island, not objectionable to Napoleon B. himself.

I inclose a copy of my decision, in reply to the tender of Mr. O'Meara's resignation, begging leave at the same time to express my sincere desire, however this assurance may be received, to conciliate the departure of Mr. O'Meara whenever it may take place, with every possible regard in my power to the considerations your letter has presented to me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) H. LOWE, Lt.-Gen.
To Lt.-Gen. Count BERTRAND.

Notes.

1. To detail minutely Sir Hudson Lowe's conduct since his arrival in the island, and during 1816 and 1817, would be too long, and the question has already been the subject of disquisition in the observations upon Lord Bathurst's speech; during the first four months of 1818, his conduct has become still worse: the ship Cambridge, laden with different kinds of merchandise for the colony, arrived from England, and anchored in the roads on the 3d of February; one of the officers belonging to her had purchased, in some of the London print-shops, two striking likenesses of young Napoleon. Sir Hudson Lowe caused them to be brought to him, as he pretended, to offer them himself to the father, but in reality to deprive him of them, well knowing that the officer's intentions were to sell them at Longwood.. No law takes cognizance of this action, nor is there any punishment ordained for it in the laws enacted against crimes, because it comes under the jurisdiction of opinion, but such conduct must be reprobated by every upright man.

2. The English government confided the furnishing of provisions to Mr. Balcombe, whose family was the only one who occasionally visited the French, and in whom they had confidence. Sir Hudson Lowe deprived Mr. Balcombe of the purveyorship on the 1st of April 1818, availing himself of the temporary departure of the head of the concern for London. The purveyorship has been since given to Mr. Ibbetson, commissary-general, a man of honour; but his nomination is evidently titular, as he is too much occupied with his other duties to attend to the minute details of the service, which will fall into the hands of disreputable persons, void of credit or reputation.

3. Napoleon has been afflicted with chronic hepatitis since the month of September 1817. Sir Hudson Lowe has persecuted his surgeon, and obliged him to give in his resignation; and, consequently, the treatment which was put in practice to subdue the malady must have ceased. This day, 1st of May, the patient has been days unassisted by his surgeon, such conduct must be * * * *.

4. Since October, 1817, Mr. O'Meara discontinued writing bulletins, because he engaged, if any were made, to leave the originals in Count Bertrand's hands, which would render any falsification of them impossible. Sir Hudson Lowe employed Mr. Baxter to make bulletins without his having ever seen the patient. These bulletins are only fit to conceal projects * *
* * * * * *

5. See the annexed certificate, marked 1, of Mr. O'Meara, in which that gentleman declares that it never was his intention to quit Longwood. In his letter of the 12th of April, he gave a conditional resignation—"*I could prefer giving in my resignation to submitting to any such restrictions, as no pecuniary advantages are sufficiently powerful to induce me to give up my rights as a British subject, and to sully the uniform which I have the honour to wear.*" But if it were true, that this officer wished to give in his resignation, what necessity would there be to force him to do so? If he had resigned voluntarily, every thing would have been regular; but it appears that, because *he wished* to give in his resignation, Sir Hudson Lowe *forces* him to do so: what a pitiful argument!

6. What! Sir Hudson Lowe did not know that Mr. O'Meara was Napoleon's surgeon!—He did not know that the English government, in August, 1815, had accorded to Napoleon permission to take with him his surgeon, three of his officers, and twelve servants, and that Mr. O'Meara was *that* surgeon? This is truly absurd.

7. This paragraph contains three falsehoods:—

hoods:—1st, That Sir Hudson did not know that Napoleon had been ill for seven months of a liver complaint.—See Sir Hudson Lowe's letters of the 2d of October, of the 6th and 26th of ditto, and 18th of November 1817; and Count Bertrand's letters to Sir Hudson of the 30th of September, 3d, 7th, and 27th of October, and 29th of November 1817; and Mr. O'Meara's bulletins of the 1st and 5th of October (the originals of which were delivered to Sir Hudson the day they were written), especially that part which states, "as he has not since the report been entirely free from pain, it is most probable that the complaint is *Chronic Hepatitis.*" 2d. That Mr. O'Meara said, on the 25th of March, 1818, that he did not know what his patient's complaint was (see the certificate annexed, marked 1, in which this assertion is declared to be a falsehood). Without doubt, such an assertion is to be found in the bulletins which were fabricated * * * *. 3d. That he did not know why Napoleon did not go out, and that it was caused by the badness of the weather. This bad weather has lasted for *twenty months;* that is to say, since the day Sir Hudson Lowe took upon himself the right of making such restrictions as those of the 9th of October, 1816 (See Sir Hudson Lowe's letters of the 26th of December, 1816; of the 14th of March, 2d, 4th, 6th, and 9th of October, 1817; and, in general, all the letters quoted in the 7th note, in which there is at the same time question of Napoleon's health, and the obstacles which prevented him from going out). It is difficult to divine what can be this officer's object in advancing such falsehoods, which are belied by public notoriety, by the evidence of the very persons he cites, and by a series of letters. Probably it is because he is of opinion that * * * *.

8. *Sir Hudson Lowe a voulu chasser Mr. O'Meara.*

This results, 1st, from the communication which he made *himself* in the third audience which he had in May, 1816; a proposition which Napoleon rejected with anger; 2d, from his correspondence. See the letters of the 6th of October, 28th of November, 1817, and 10th of April, 1818. 3d. He has, in fact, invested Mr. Baxter with the principal functions of surgeon at Longwood, by causing him to make bulletins of Napoleon's health, although he never saw him.

9. The invincible repugnance which the Emperor Napoleon had for Mr. Baxter, was known to Sir Hudson Lowe; and the conversation which he quotes is another and a new proof of it. This conversation is entirely perverted in his letter. Mr. Baxter declared one day that want of exercise was mortal in this climate. Count Bertrand replied, that Napoleon did not stir out of his house, in order to shelter himself from Sir Hudson Lowe's outrages. From thence the conversation turned upon the repugnance which Napoleon appeared to have to receive Mr. Baxter's advice; and Count Bertrand said to him, that it was probable such repugnance was caused by Sir Hudson Lowe's requiring every person who was received at Longwood, to report to him every thing which he said, saw, or heard there (which he had recently required even from Mr. O'Meara); that, perhaps, if he (Mr. Baxter) would declare, that, if he were called in consultation at Longwood, he would give, beforehand, his word of honour not to profit by it, so as to convert it into means of *espionage*, it was probable the greatest obstacle would be removed; the conversation terminated with mutual compliments, and, in the evening, when Count Bertrand spoke of it to the Emperor, he found fault with him, and said, "que sa repugnance étoit invincible contre ce medicin qui a été Chirurgien-Major du bataillon de deserteurs Corses au service de l'Angleterre, dont Sir Lowe étoit Commandant."

10. First, Mr. O'Meara being Napoleon's surgeon, and by his choice, Sir Hudson had no right to remove him, or to impose another upon Napoleon.

Second, Mr. O'Meara is not employed at Longwood as an officer in his Britannic Majesty's service, but as Napoleon's surgeon, and consequently his person ought to be sacred, and no attempts should have been made upon him until after having made known to him the crime of which he was culpable, or by bringing him to trial before a competent tribunal.

Even the British government cannot change Mr. O'Meara, without first revoking its decision in August, 1815, which grants Napoleon his surgeon.

It results from this tissue of falsehoods, that Sir Hudson Lowe * * * * has deprived Napoleon of his surgeon, or wishes to impose another upon him.

During seven months, Napoleon's malady has suffered two interruptions of treatment—one of fifteen days, in October 1817, and the one which actually exists since the 10th of April.

EAST INDIES.

The latest accounts from India confirm the success of the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS in subduing the hostile powers, and in laying the foundation of a permanent peace in this part of the British dominions. The sound policy and prompt measures of the Governor-general continue to be manifested by the despatches from the theatre of war; and the plans adopted by him in the civil department have already produced a very considerable improvement in the finances of the East-India Company.

NORTH AMERICA.

Our eyes continue fixed with anxiety on this interesting quarter of the globe. In that part of it under the government of the UNITED STATES, transactions have taken place of which we wait for further explanation before our opinion can be formed of their justice or expedience. The facts, however, of a British merchant having been ignominiously executed as a spy by an accredited officer of the American government, and the virtual seizure of the Floridas, are incontrovertible facts, and facts which must lead to important consequences.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Respecting SPANISH AMERICA the views of the European sovereigns begin to develope themselves, and an intermeddling, as impolitic as it is unjust, seems to be determined upon. The following note, we fear, may be considered as the prologue to a direful tragedy!

Note transmitted on the 12th June last by the cabinet of Madrid to the High Allied Powers, relative to the situation of South America.

Since the period when melancholy events, by a natural consequence, communicated to Spanish America the germ of revolution, and caused deplorable efforts to be openly made for the purpose of separating the subjects of that territory from their legitimate monarch, his Catholic Majesty has invariably regulated his conduct by the following principles:—

1st. To employ every means depending upon human wisdom to lead back the deluded into the paths of order and obedience, using for that purpose as much mildness and as little rigour as possible.

2d. To seek in diplomatic relations political means of attaining this object. The revolutionary affranchisement of South America, or its return under legitimate dominion, present, in point of policy, considerations of such weight that the eyes of Europe ought to be fixed upon a conjuncture which may lead to a new order of affairs in its political and commercial relations.

The united efforts of the principal European powers have already annihilated that disastrous system which gave birth to the American Revolution; but it still remains for them to put down this system in America itself, where its effects are of the most serious nature.

His Catholic Majesty never having lost sight of the two principles above stated, and being always animated by the desire of putting an end to the effusion of blood, and to those devastations which are the deplorable consequences of a war of this nature, has only waited for an opportunity of calling the attention of the high allied powers to an object which has several times formed the subject of notes that have been transmitted to them, and recently of negociations carried on in so amicable a manner with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain.

The insurrection of Pernambuco made a deep impression upon his Catholic Majesty; and, at the moment when he wished to recommend this event to the attention of the sovereigns, his allies, it was also necessary to demonstrate its direct relations with the general interest.

It has been with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty has received the answers of his high allies. They open a way for very important negociations, and may lead the powers to interfere in the unfortunate state of circumstances in which America is placed, in order to employ all the means that prudence and vigour suggest to bring under subjection the revolted provinces, and put an end to the immorality and political contagion arising from such a state of affairs.

In order to give effect to the first measures so happily commenced, his Majesty is of opinion, that the moment is arrived when he is called upon to make known, in a categorical and solemn manner, to his high allies, the principles which he has prescribed to himself, to operate the good which he proposes, and such as might be expected from his sentiments of humanity.

Referring, therefore, to the overtures which he has already made, his Majesty now declares, that the following are the points upon which he has inflexibly determined:—

1st. A general amnesty for the insurgents immediately upon their submission.

2d. Admission for Americans of suitable endowments, to all offices in common with European Spaniards.

3d. Regulations for the commerce of these provinces with foreign states, founded upon principles of freedom, and conformable to the present political situation of these countries and of Europe.

4th. A sincere disposition, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, to give his sanction to every measure, which, in the course of the negociations, may be proposed to him by his high allies, and which may be compatible with the maintenance of his rights and his dignity.

His Majesty is therefore persuaded that nothing can any longer oppose the opening of negociations on the bases above laid down, and which, he is convinced, are equally conformable to the views already manifested by his august allies.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY FOR THE MONTH.

AUG. 3—A Court of Aldermen was held in the city of London, when ROBERT WAITHMAN, esq. M.P. was sworn-in alderman for Farringdon Ward without.

Same day.—Charles Hussey was executed on Pennenden-heath, Maidstone, for the murder of Mr. Bird, of Greenwich, and his housekeeper.

12.—George Chennell and Wm. Chalcraft were executed at Godalming, for the murder of Mr. O. Chennell, of Godalming, father of the former, and master of the latter.

15.—The Lord Chancellor dissolved his injunction, restraining the sub-committee of Drury-lane Theatre from engaging performers and opening the house.

19.—An old decayed wall, in Furnival's Inn Court, Holborn, fell down, and buried two children in the ruins.

Same day.—A meeting of the Friends of Radical Reform took place at the Horns Tavern, at Kennington, the Hon. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD in the chair.

A fire lately broke out at the Duke of York public-house, in Ratcliffe-highway, which destroyed it, the two premises on each side of it, and twelve wooden houses at the back, causing a wide scene of misery to the poor inhabitants.

The game-keeper of Mr. Tessier, of Woodcot-park, in Surrey, was recently murdered in the grounds,—supposed by poachers: three are in custody. He was found quite dead. A stick had been thrust between his cravat and his neck, and twisted round.

MARRIAGES.

J. Wrench, esq. of Grove-hill, Camberwell, to Miss A. Lett, of Lambeth.

Mr. H. G. Willett, of London, to Miss E. Grundy, of Birmingham.

At the New Church, Mary-le-bone, the Rev. C. S. Ellicott, LL.B. rector of Whitwell, Rutlandshire, to Miss Jones, of Francis-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. J. Gurney, of West End, to Miss E. Matthew, of Southwark.

J. E. Walford, esq. of Bocking, to Miss H. Devon, of Upper Guildford-street, Russell-square.

Mr. R. Wetton, of Chertsey, to Miss M. A. Cooper, of Nottingham-street, Mary-le-bone.

Mr. J. Marsh, of Watling-street, to Miss E. Shewell, of Camberwell.

Jos. J. Lister, of Tokenhouse-yard, to I. Harris, of Ackworth, Yorkshire, both of the Society of Friends.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, G. Tyrrell, esq. of the Maidstone-bank, to Miss Scott, of Gottingham.

S. Kingsford, esq. of Sturry, Kent, to Miss M. Brent, of Blackheath.

Capt. Walton, of the 4th dragoons, to Miss A. Stephens, of Bower-hall, Essex.

C. A. Kemble, esq. of Clapham common, to Miss Harriet Brooke, of the Old Jewry.

Mr. Wm. Mayott, of Ramsden-park, Essex, to Miss Eliz. Skipper, of Mincing-lane.

Mr. T. S. Alger, to Miss H. Carder, of Homerton.

Capt. Trelawny, of the Grenadier Guards, to Caroline Estcourt, daughter of Capt. Monke, R.N.

Capt. Crawford, to Lady B. Coventry.

J. Braithwaite, esq. of the New-road, to Miss H. F. Pitman, of Howland-street.

In London, the Rev. Edw. B. Vaidon, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Gaitskell.

E. Ronalds, esq. to Miss E. Anderson, of Hammersmith.

S. Peile, esq. of Tottenham-green, to Ann, second daughter,—and T. H. Peile, esq. to Elizabeth Helen, eldest daughter,—of Dr. Babington.

C. A. Key, esq. of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. S. Lovick Cooper.

Thomas Boura, esq. of London, to Miss Jane Mapleton, of Basinborough, Cambridgeshire.

J. Dunham, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Catherine W. Shirreff, of Stradmore, Cardiganshire.

R. Mills, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John Wilgress, D.D.

Mr. G. Keene, of the Strand, to Miss F. Price, of Bath.

DEATHS.

In Cavendish-square, *the Hon. Madame de Charmilly*, sister of Lord Dufferin and Claneboye.

At Hampstead, *Marianne Araminta*, daughter of Admiral Sir J. Beresford.

Roger Longdon, esq. an eminent proctor in Doctors' Commons.

At Nutfield, Surrey, *Lydia Sarah Genevera*, wife of T. Bugden, esq.

In Montague-street, of an apoplectic fit, 74, *Quintin Dick, esq.*

At Greenwich, *John Francis Bennett*, late secretary to the Duke of Manchester,—81, *John Seton, esq.*

At Kew-green, 89, *Mr. J. Pepper.*

In St. Paul's Church-yard, 76, *Francis Newberry, esq.* much lamented.

At Brighton, *Lady Charlotte Eyre*, second daughter of the late Earl of Newcastle.—59, *Margaret*, wife of C. Badham M.D. F.R.S.

In Rathbone-place, 68, *Mr. Walker*, of the Percy Coffee-house.

At

At Brixton, *Richard Hauks, esq.* formerly of Limehouse.

At Tingewick, near Buckingham, the *Rev. John Risley, M.A.* rector of that parish, and of Thornton, both in the county of Bucks, and formerly fellow of New College. This gentleman, the incumbent of the longest standing on the Oxford Calendar, and "Father of the Wykehamists," was presented to the rectory of Tingewick, by the warden and fellows of New College, in the year 1758, and had consequently held it sixty years.

At Lord Sidmouth's house, Clifford-street, *Edward Golding, esq.* of Maiden Erleigh, Berks, and late M.P. for Downton, Wilts.

At Ewshott-house, Farnham, Surrey, sincerely and deservedly lamented, 71, *H. Maxwell, esq.* of that place.

In East-place, Lambeth, 69, *John Foster, esq.*

At Bognor, *Wm. Jos. Coltman, esq.* of Upper Harley-street.

In Stafford-place, Pimlico, 47, *Charles Bridges Woodcock, esq.* formerly of Brentford Butts.

In Durham-place, Hackney-road, 76, *Henry Lucas Okey, esq.* late of the Customs.

At Argyll-house, *Lady Caroline Gordon*, second daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.

In Kensington-square, 85, *Elizabeth*, widow of Anthony Stokes, esq. formerly chief-justice of Georgia.

At Walworth, 65, *John Jones, esq.* of the Hazle, Herefordshire.

At Kensington Gravel-pits, *T. Thompson, esq.* formerly M.P. for Evesham.

At Peckham-rye, 80, *R. Mouseley, esq.*

In the Edgware-road, 83, *Elizabeth*, widow of Wm. Kenrick, LL.D.

At Hampstead, 45, *Mrs. Sarah Bagster.*

At his Seat, Daylesford House, Worcestershire, the *Rt. Hon. Warren Hastings, (of whom some account will be given in our next.)*

At Isleworth, *T. Northall, esq.*

In Quebec-street, 87, *Mrs. M. Bouvilla.*

In Manor-street, Chelsea, 83, *William Jones, esq.*

At Port Eliot, Cornwall, 53, *the Countess of St. Germains, Baroness Eliot.* Her ladyship was the only daughter of the late Mr. Charles Yorke, Chancellor of England, and sister to the present Earl of Hardwicke.

At Barrington-hall, Essex, 66, *Sir John Barrington, bart.* He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, Fitzwilliam Barrington.

In St. James's-square, *Lord Anson.* His lordship, who was descended from a sister of the first Lord Anson, and who inherited the estates of that family, was born in 1767, and was created a peer by patent in 1806. He was married, in 1794, to the second daughter of T. W. Coke, esq. M.P. of Holkham, Norfolk. There are seven surviving children of this marriage, of whom Thomas William, member for Yarmouth, Norfolk, the eldest son, succeeds to the title and estates.

In Grosvenor-place, after a lingering illness, 75, *General Lord Muncaster.* He inherited the title and estates on the death of his brother, in 1813; and is succeeded in both by his only son, the Hon. Lowther Augustus John Pennington, a minor.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. T. WRIGHT, LL.B. to the rectory of Greetham, Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. SALMON, B.A. to the vicarage of Tudely, with the chapel annexed, Kent.

Rev. H. ROLLS, to the rectory of Barnwell St. Andrew, Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. T. LAW, M.A. to a prebend in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

Rev. T. IRVING, to the living of Harewood, Yorkshire.

Rev. G. A. BLEDERMAN, M.A. to the rectories of Llanvihangel and Flimystone, Glamorganshire.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Consisting of Memoirs of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

⁂ In this Article it is proposed to record Biographical Facts, and not mere verbal Eulogies, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.

THE REV. SIR HERBERT CROFT, BART. AND B. C. L.

IF antiquity, in point of family, could confer wealth and celebrity, the subject of this brief memoir was entitled to both: for the Crofts of Croft castle, in the county of Hereford, were potent Thanes in the Saxon times, and may be clearly traced through our history, until the accession of the house of Brunswick. The grandfather of this gentleman was a baronet, and his father resided for many years at the Charter-House, of which he was treasurer. The son of whom we now treat

treat was born in 1751, and educated at Oxford, where he obtained the degree of bachelor of civil law. About the same period, he entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but never practised. While there, however, Mr. Croft conceived the idea of publishing a new edition of the statutes, but his subscription-list did not encourage him to proceed in this great undertaking.

He next turned his eye towards the church, but did not prove so successful as his ancestor Croft, bishop of Hereford, in the reign of Charles II. Indeed, he never appears to have obtained any preferment at all, except that of a chaplainship to a garrison in Canada.

Mr. Croft now resumed, or rather continued, his studies; and, indeed, we find him from this moment dedicating the remainder of his life to literature. His intimacy with Dr. Johnson had induced him some years before to supply him with a memoir of the author of "Night Thoughts," which will be found in the "Lives of the Poets." It is praised by the editor, and assuredly abounds with valuable materials; but it is at the same time evident, that there is a mystery hanging over the whole, for the author is at times affectedly obscure, both in respect to Dr. Young and his son; in short, he did not choose to write all that he knew. He afterwards added a postscript, in which he pays many compliments to the great lexicographer, by whose society he acknowledges that he was at once honoured and benefited.

In 1797, the title having devolved on him in consequence of the death of his cousin, the fourth baronet, Sir Herbert nevertheless continued his former habits and pursuits, for the entail had been long cut off, and the family estates sold. Previously to this, he had conceived the Herculean undertaking of publishing a new edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, with 20,000 additional words. He afterwards repaired to Germany, with a view, perhaps, to this undertaking, as he might there cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with Saxon literature: but this ponderous work, like his plan for a new edition of the statutes, experienced the most rigid indifference on the part of the public. In 1801, Sir Herbert retired to France, on a pension of 200l. per annum, which had been granted from the crown, and died at Paris in 1816. He had been twice married, and his issue consisted of two daughters. The following is a list of the works supposed to be written by him, and not already mentioned in this memoir:—

A Brother's Advice to his Sisters; 12mo. 1775.

Love and Madness, being the Story of Miss Ray, mistress to the Grandfather of the present Earl of Sandwich, and the Rev. Mr. Hackman.

Fanaticism and Treason, or an Account of the Riots of 1780; 8vo. 1780.

The Literary Fly; 1780.

A Letter from Germany to the Princess Royal of England, on the English and German Languages; 1797.

Hints for History, respecting the Attempt on the King's Life in 1800.

N.B. Sir Herbert Croft was also the editor of King Alfred's Will.

M. LE CHEVALIER VISCOMPTI, MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE.

M. Ennius Quirinus Viscompti was born at Rome in 1753, and that circumstance was of great advantage. His father, Jean Baptiste Viscompti, was keeper of the Pontifical Museum, and a man of great antiquarian knowledge and research. M. Viscompti shewed, at the earliest age, a desire for instruction; he learnt to read in deciphering inscriptions, and became acquainted with ancient monuments in his earliest youth. They were to him as play-things are to other children. At an age, when others scarcely knew the elements of their own tongue, he was familiar with the language of the ancients, explained medals, and described monuments; and, at the age of twelve, gave, before an assembly of cardinals, proofs of a solidity of judgment and extent of memory that excited astonishment.

Endowed with uncommon talents, and brought up under such propitious circumstances, M. Viscompti arrived at a very early celebrity. This happened exactly at the period when the researches of Winkelmann, seconded by papal encouragement and protection, awakened a general taste for the study of ancient monuments. An emulation then existed between sovereign princes and learned men, to discover, interpret, and explain, the fragments of ancient works of art and genius. The illustrious and learned Abbé Lanzi recovered the ancient idioms of Phœnicia, Etruria, and Magna Grecia, and immediately a vast number of learned men rushed with emulation into a new field that was opened for research, and the gratification of human curiosity. By a double impulse, knowledge accumulated on all sides; monuments of antiquity were discovered, museums were filled, and libraries augmented.

A man was wanting who should collect the scattered discoveries and information, and who, in himself, united all the different species of knowledge necessary to fix our knowledge of the ancients and of their arts on a solid basis. That man was M. Viscompti,

M. Viscompti; and, in his description of the *Museum Pio-Clementinum*, he has erected a monument worthy of the subject, and such as will eternally do honour to his own memory. The explanation of texts, of medals, of inscriptions, of statues, bassos relievos, a knowledge of religious and political institutions, and mythological traditions, are all united in that excellent work. All are there classed with method. He unites, with all the enthusiasm that is occasioned by such researches, all that moderation and deliberate inquiry, which lead to a solid conclusion by preventing the flights of fancy from misleading the sober judgment of the inquirer after truth. We do not know which to admire most, his exquisite taste and great knowledge as an antiquarian, or the great care that he took to ascertain with scrupulous accuracy the conclusions which he drew from the remains of the ancient world.

It would be almost superfluous to indicate the other works of M. Viscompti; they could not augment the reputation of that great man. The *Monumenti Gabiñi*, in the description of the Villa Borghese, and other works, the detail of which belongs to the literary history of his age, are all works of equal merit, and carry the print of the hand of the same master.

The destiny of M. Viscompti appears to have been so likened to the ancient monuments which he had so well explained, that, when a revolution, which was disastrous to France and to Europe, dragged them from their first sanctuary, their worthy interpreter and guardian accompanied them to France, where he received the title of keeper of the Museum. The excellent order in which it was arranged, and in which the portion that remains still is to be seen, attests both his attention and his skill.

The *notices* with which he has accompanied the antiques, engraved in the *Musée Français*, and the *Musée Royal*, are the best ornament in those collections. His *Iconographie Greque et Romaine* is one of the greatest works of the age for magnificence and display of the arts; at the same time, that, under a wise economy of quotations and of words, he conveys much information, that is both profound and full of novelty. Many of the most difficult questions relative to history and chronology are therein resolved, with that sagacity and knowledge which denote instinctive genius. The succession of *Parthian kings* deserves particular attention. The death of M. Viscompti leaves that great work incomplete. The first volume has only just now appeared. Let us hope that the work will be completed on the same plan by some person worthy to succeed him, and equal to fulfil the task that is to be performed.

The numerous writings of M. Viscompti give still but an imperfect knowledge of his great merit, as his brother academicians can bear testimony. His memory, in which every thing was arranged with a scientific order and method, was a never-ceasing source of information and entertainment; and, according to the eloquent interpreter of the regret of the academy for his loss, (*M. Quatrimere de Quincy,*) "It was not a learned man that one consulted, it was a book always open, a sort of library open to all the world. He never gave an opinion that was not founded on a fact, and the example came in support of his opinion as rapidly as his words. The greatest part of the inscriptions composed or explained in the academy of *Belles-lettres* are the work of M. Viscompti. There was no point of antiquity on which one ventured to give an opinion without consulting him; his words bore, in such discussions, the weight and authority of an ancient. Such was the weight of that authority, that a neighbouring nation appealed to him respecting the value of the admirable fragments carried away from the Parthenon of Athens. That was the last success of M. Viscompti; and the English edition of the Elgin Marbles was scarcely published, when a painful disease terminated a life not so full of years as of labours."

M. Viscompti leaves a void in the republic of letters which it will be difficult to fill—*Quando ullum invenient parem*, is here an expression that may be used with great propriety.

Italy, which gave him birth; France, which he honoured, by receiving her protection; Europe, which he made to echo with his name, and which he instructed by his labours; seek, in vain, for one to fill his place.

M. Viscompti has left a widow and two children, with little of inheritance, except an illustrious name. But, in the country which he adopted, with a people so alive to glory, it will not, it is hoped, be a barren inheritance for his family.

Another member of the same respectable family, M. Philip Aurelius Viscompti, dedicates his time to similar researches at Rome; and we hope some day to be favoured from his learned and faithful pen with such a history of M. Viscompti, as he alone, from his knowledge, is enabled to give. R. ROCHETTE.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON the 31st ult. a general and respectable meeting was held at Stockton, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a canal from Evenwood-bridge to the river Tees, which was unanimously agreed upon.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Peers, to Miss Jane Scott.—Mr. T. Matthewson, to Miss Newton: all of Newcastle.—Charles Wrag, esq. to Miss Mary Pitts, of Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.—Mr. Lancelot Elliott, of Newcastle, to Miss Isabella Taylor, of Morpeth.—Mr. Thomas Smith, to Miss Isabella Thompson.—Mr. Robbins, to Miss Mary Manuel.—Mr. Thomas Jackson, to Miss Crowe: all of Durham.—Mr. Robert Hodgson, of Durham, to Miss Ann Allison, of Chester-le-street.—Mr. Coleman, of Gateshead, to Miss Gibbon, of the Windmill Hills.—Mr. Alexander Ross, of Gateshead, to Miss Hannah Malkham, of the New House, Weardale.—Mr. William Sims, to Miss Pearson, both of North Shields.—Mr. John Leslie, of North Shields, to Miss Elizabeth Irwin, of Newcastle.—Mr. Mattherson, of North Shields, to Miss Wawn, of South Shields.—Mr. John Robson, to Mrs. Edmonds.—Mr. Henry Menham, to Miss Eleanor Colling: all of Sunderland.—Mr. Edward Nicholson, of Hexham, to Miss Mulcaster, of Langley-mill.—Mr. John Smiley, of Stanhope, to Miss Maria Bowes, of Wolsingham.—Mr. George Flentoff, of Croft, to Miss Benson, of Barton.—Mr. John Watson, of Chirton, to Miss Mary Wake, of Whickham.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. William Dow, of Stepney.—58, Mr. J. Young, much respected.—72, Mrs. Margaret Sessford.

At Gateshead, 35, Mr. Samuel Dobson, much respected.

At Durham, 102, *Mrs. Catharine Rickaby.*—Miss Elizabeth Hodgson.—82, Mr. Arthur Featonby.

At North Shields, 38, Mrs. Merry Oliver.—38, Mrs. Ann Lesslie.—47, Mrs. Mable Dacres.—57, Mrs. Elizabeth Cairns.—70, Mrs. Isabella Kelly.

At Barnard-castle, 72, Mr. John Steele, much lamented.

At Sunderland, 66, Mr. Thomas Cook.—38, Mrs. J. Powell.—Mrs. Cook, much respected.—80, Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Bishopwearmouth, 35, Mrs. J. Cook.

At Stockton, 22, Mr. William Jackson.

At Wolsingham, 45, Mr. Robert Wilkinson.

At Chester-le-street, 35, Mrs. W. Pickering, deservedly respected.—23, Mr. William Purvis, much respected.

At Tanfield, 73, Mr. Leonard Madison, much respected.—At Benwell-hills, 21, Mr. John Brydon.—At Ryton, 24, Mr. Thomas Anderson.—At Kenstone, 72, Mr. Matthew Forster, suddenly.—At West Rainton, Mrs. Thomasin Gilhespy.—At Denwick, 65, Mr. Ralph Thew.—At Harlow-hill, 76, Mr. Joseph Bell, deservedly lamented.—At Houndwood-house, Miss Elizabeth Ann Coulson.—At Fenham-hall, 83, John Graham Clarke, esq. justly respected.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The amount or shares subscribed by the inhabitants of Carlisle alone, for the intended canal from that city to the Solway Frith, amounts to nearly 20,000l.

A meeting of the grain merchants and dealers in meal and flour in Kendal lately took place, to take into consideration the abominable practice of adulterating those necessaries of life, and to endeavour as far as possible to prevent a recurrence of the evil in future. Very much to their credit, an association was immediately formed, and resolutions passed for carrying into effect the laws now in force against all persons guilty of any violation of them.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Sayer, to Miss Ann Lough.—Mr. John Moffatt, to Miss Mary Hutton.—Mr. John W. Meekley, to Miss Mary Wilson.—Mr. John Matthews, to Miss Mary Graham.—Mr. George Irwin, to Miss Mary Clementson.—Mr. William Clarke, to Miss Rebecca M'Kay.—Mr. Jonathan M'Knight, of Botchergate, to Miss Elizabeth Burnett, of Abbey-street.—Mr. John Story, of Caldewgate, to Miss Routledge, of Castle-lane.—Mr. Benjamin Harper, to Miss A. G. Nelson: all of Carlisle.—Mr. John Simpson, to Miss Margaret Dalston, both of Penrith.—Mr. John Cunningham, to Miss Sarah Noble, both of Kendall.—Mr. John Nixon, to Miss M. A. Storey, both of Grimsdale.—Mr. Thomas Bracken, of Holme, to Miss Atkinson, of Heversham-hall.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Abbey-street, 52, Miss Mary Nicholson.—62, Mrs. Eleanor Reid.

At Whitehaven, 52, Henry Crossthwaite, M.D.—In Queen-street, 63, Mr. J. Selkirk, greatly respected.

At Penrith, 41, Miss Mary Morland.—26, Mrs. Dinah Carrick.

At Kendal, 52, Mrs. Barnes.

At Egremont, 56, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt.

At Ferney-green, Windermere, 72, Robert Allan, esq. banker of Edinburgh, and several years printer and publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.—At Linstock-castle, 76, Mrs. Jane Blacklock.—At Low House, 25, Mr. James Graham, deservedly esteemed.

esteemed.—At Castle-hill, Mrs. Browne, widow of William B. esq. of Tallantine-hall.—At Hawick, 80, Mr Joseph Liddel. —At Worler, 28, Miss Jane Stevenson. — At Ambleside, 70, Mr. William Thompson.

YORKSHIRE.

The late York assize calendar consisted of only thirty-five prisoners in the castle, and four in the city gaol. A considerable number were convicted of theft, and were condemned to various periods of imprisonment. Three were convicted of manslaughter; seven were convicted of burglaries; one was left for execution.

Leeds is about to be lighted with gas.

Sixty-five shopkeepers and others, residing in the Wapentake of Skyrack, were lately convicted for having defective weights and measures in their possession.

Kiln Croft Mill, the property of Marmaduke, Fox, and Co. of Dewsbury, lately took fire, and was entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at 8000l.

Married.] The Rev. Septimus Stainton, M.A. to Mrs. Spouncer, both of Hull.—Thomas Galland, esq. of Hull, to Miss Frances Mawer, of Strubby.—Mr. J. G. Jewson, of Hull, to Miss Gibson, of Stockton.—Mr. Robert Perritt, of Hull, to Miss White, of Hinderwell.—Mr. Thomas Buckton, of Hull, to Miss Hall, of Newcastle.—Mr. John Holmes Dixon, to Miss Jane Wrigglesworth.—Mr. Thomas Lievesley, to Miss Mary Richardson.—Mr. Thomas Renton, to Miss Elizabeth Nichols: all of Leeds.—Mr. Joseph Booth, of Leeds, to Miss Maria Robinson, of Sheffield.—Mr. William Slade, of Leeds, to Miss Thompson, of Pickhill.—Mr. Needham, of Sheffield, to Miss Sleddle, of Carlton.—The Rev. Thomas Kilby, to Miss Mary Anne Hall, of Scarborough.—Mr. H. C. Sharpin, to Miss Fairgay, both of Ripon.—Mr. J. Sawdon, of Bridlington, to Miss Elizabeth Medley, of Hull.—Mr. Sanderson, of Doncaster, to Miss Ives, of Brodsworth.—Mr. Charles Mitchell, of Keighley, to Miss Ann Rishworth, of Morton.—Mr. Samuel Waite, of Wortley, to Miss Ann Musgrave, of Farnley.—Mr. George Bellby, of Swanland, to Miss Alice Watson, of North Ferriby.—Mr. G. Hopkinson, of Broomfleet-house, to Miss Mercy Consett, of Wawne.—Mr. John Sutcliffe, of Fieldhead, to Miss Sarah Heaton, of Pondon.—Mr. William Murray, of Hunslet, to Miss Lydia Sutton, of Birmingham.—Mr. John Brown Vickerman, of Burstwick, to Miss Elizabeth Danson, of Beverley.

Died.] At Hull, 73, Mr. W. Bromitt.—38, Mrs. Sarah Peck.—34, Mrs. Sarah Skelton.—75, Mrs. Martha Hanson.—Miss Louisa Caroline Osbourne. — In Queen-street, 61, Mr. Matthew Cross.—71, Mr. Luke Raines.—49, Mrs. Ingmire. —49, Mrs. Elizabeth West, respected.—57, Mrs. Hannah Hopkinson.—28, Mrs. Mary Harris.

At Leeds, in Albion-street, 41, Mrs. Cass.—82, Mrs. Smithies.—75, Mr. David Midgley.—57, Mr. Charles Bolland.—32, suddenly, the Rev. William Bramwell, deservedly lamented.

At Sheffield, 30, Mr. Charles Boot.—In Duke-street, Mr. R. Sporles, one of the Society of Friends, justly respected.

At Halifax, 78, Mr. Samuel Cheetham, deservedly respected.

At Beverley, 76, Miss Jackson.—Mr. G. Lambert, much respected.

At Bridlington, Mr. William Savage.

At Elland, Lieut.-Col. Nichol, regretted. —At Cherry Burton, 24, Mr. Samuel Midgley.—At Stoneferry, 72, Mrs. E. Plummer.—At Marton, 24, Mr. Robert Simpson. — At Bingley, 65, Mrs. W. Hartley, regretted.—At Hay-park, 47, Miss Huggan.—At Wortley, 79, Mrs. Priscilla Atkinson, greatly esteemed.—At Cottingham, 26, Mrs. Jane Ringrose.

LANCASHIRE.

About 14,000 persons engaged in the cotton business in Manchester, Selford, and other places, lately struck for an advance of wages; the masters having resisted, a greater part of the manufactories are shut up. The best order and quiet prevails.—We are surprised at the observation of the chairman of the quarter sessions, as reported in the public papers, that "the earnings of the spinners amounted to eleven or twelve shillings a week!"

The Regent's Dock, Liverpool, on the site of the fort lately destroyed, will be ready for the reception of vessels in the space of eighteen months. The total cost will be one million sterling.

Married.] Mr. James Barker, to Miss Fisher.—Mr. James Richards, to Miss Mary Briarley.—The Rev. Daniel Walton, to Miss Ann Spencer.—Mr. Carol Appleton, to Miss Frances Jennings.—Mr. John Brooke, to Miss Elizabeth Jenkinson: all of Manchester.—Mr. Charles Rowland, jun. of Salford, to Miss Rachel Frith, of Strangeways.—Mr. William Horner, to Miss Ann Powell.—Mr. W. Hanton, to Miss Ann Webster.—Mr. Henry Russell, to Miss Ellen Jones: all of Liverpool.—William Reddall, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Borington Lowndes, of Sandbach.—Lieut. Harvey, R.N. to Miss Eliza Jump, of Chapel-street, Liverpool.—Mr. Joseph Rogerson, of St. Helen's, to Miss Anne,—and Mr. Matther Fletcher, of Bolton, to Miss Eliza Sheffield, both of Manchester.—Mr. John Aitkin, of Blackburn, to Miss Ann Welsh, of Marsden.

Died.] At Lancaster, 75, Richard Johnson, esq. treasurer of this county, and one of the aldermen of Lancaster. He was father of the corporation, and served the office of mayor three times, in 1795, 1805, and

and 1813.—45, Mr. George Saul.—69, Ann, wife of William Shackleton, esq.

At Manchestor, 70, Mrs. Singleton, widow of John S. esq.—Mrs. W. Makinson, deservedly regretted.

At Liverpool, Miss Jane Ellison.—In George-street, 74, Mr. John Haseldine.—In Duke-street, 30, Mrs. Elizabeth Fleetwood.—60, Mrs. Mary Young.—In Scotland-road, 65, Mr. James Mooney.—In Whitechapel, Mrs. J. Trotter.—67, Mr. John Walthew.—In George-street, 66, Mr. J. Bunnell.

At Prescot, Mr. Thomas Gregson, of the firm of Messrs. Cross and Gregson, solicitors.

At Chipping, Mrs. W. Shawcross, deservedly respected.

At Little Green, Mr. William Brierley. —At Cheetham-hill, Mr. Anthony Longsdon, of Manchester.—At Staytey-wood, 76, Mrs. T. Milne.—At Everton, 64, Mr. E. Lorimer, deservedly regretted.—At Wedness, 81, Mr. W. Appleton.—At Urswick, 48, John Whatey, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Chester lately experienced a violent whirlwind. The Dee rose a foot; in the suburbs it unroofed several houses, tore up a number of large trees, and made great devastation in the gardens. It was followed by a severe storm of thunder and a heavy fall of rain.

Married.] Mr. James Moulton, to Miss Jane Thone.—Mr. Stanton, to Mrs. Mary Evans.—Mr. David Hughes, to Miss E. Harrison: all of Chester.—At Runcorn, the Rev. John Rigg, to Miss Ann M'Mullen.—Mr. N. Hale, to Miss Esther Ball, of West Kirby.—The Rev. Walter Davenport, of Capesthorne, to Miss Caroline Gooch, of Saxlington. — Mr. William Stretch, to Mrs. Sarah Wilkinson, both of Marnton.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. T. Wilkinson. —At Nantwich, Walter Daniel, esq. deservedly regretted.—Miss Ellen Hurlbatt, suddenly.

At Macclesfield, Hannah, wife of Nathaniel Higginbotham, esq.

At Stockport, at an advanced age, Mrs. Watson, widow of the Rev. John W.—28, Mr. John Gee, regretted.—In Holleywood, 67, Robert Gee, esq. highly esteemed.

At Lymm, 73, Mrs. Ann Markland.

At Preston Brook, 31, Mr. Thomas Antwis.

At Higher Runcorn, 86, Mr. Isaac Turner.—At Churton, 89, Mrs. Pulford.—At Lower Marple, 55, Nathaniel Wright, esq.—At Leighton, 103, *Hannah Holme.*

DERBYSHIRE.

A magnificent new road from Cromford to Belper, along the banks of the Derwent, was opened on the 1st ult. A line of unequalled beauty is now opened for an extent of thirty-five miles, and every hill of any importance is avoided.

Married.] Mr. Richard Heyward, to Miss Esther Leedham, both of Bakewell. —Mr. Joseph Kerrey, to Miss Mary Peat. —Mr. Henry Holbrook, to Miss Sarah Antill: all of Spondon.

Died.] At Ashborne, 45, Mr. John Williams.

At Milton Keynes, 63, Mrs. Loraine, wife of the Rev. Lambton L. rector of Nailstone. and of Milton Keynes.

At Meller, 85, Mr. George Ferns.—At Breaston, Miss Weatherall, deservedly esteemed.—At Blackbrook, Mr. Aaron Eaton, of Sheffield.—At Spondon, 66, Mrs. Mary Harrison.—At Wirksworth, Mrs. Sarah Steer, deservedly respected.—At Edensor, 23, Miss Bradley, of Chesterfield, justly lamented.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Preparations are making for lighting Nottingham with gas.

Married.] Mr. John Halford, to Miss Mary Shelton, both of Nottingham.—Mr. William Hebb, of Nottingham, to Miss Whiteman, of Annesley.—Mr. T. Ordish, of Nottingham, to Miss Elizabeth Ashley, of Manchester—Mr. Collins, to Miss Mary Ward, both of Newark.—Mr. Robert Shipman, to Miss Downs, of Mansfield.—Mr. George Hodgson, of Handsworth Woodhouse, to Miss Hutton, of Ridgeway.—Mr. John Hall, of Grimesthorpe, to Miss Ann Twibell, of Sheffield. —Mr. William Whitehead, of Whiston, to Miss Timm, of Mosthen-hall.

Died.] At Nottingham, 44, Miss Huntington, deservedly respected.—In Poynton-street, 89, Mrs. Susanna Russel.—36, Mr. John Penistone.—55, Mrs. Blackner, widow of Mr. B. author of the History of Nottingham.—In Sheep-lane, 81, Mr. G. Inger.

At Newark, 50, Mr. T. Atkin.—70, Mrs. Ann Marshall.—88, Mrs. Ann Jackson.—73, Mrs. Ann Gee.

At Clipstone, 88, Mrs. Amos.—At Kegworth, 35, Mr. Robert Starkey.—At Tythby, Mr. Thomas Beecroft.

At Thorrton, 62, Mr. Job Treece.—At North Collingham, 41. Mrs. Ann Sykes.—At Arnold, 42, Mr. James Simpkin.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A most beautiful water-spout was lately seen at Gainsborough; its majestic movements and colours were indescribably grand.

Married.] Mr. John Lowe, of Stamford, to Miss Peach, of Iiddington.—Gillies Payne Sharpe, esq. of Tempsford, to Miss Maria Palmer, of Grantham.—Mr. Thomas Lamb, of Rise, to Miss Charlotte Augusta Fullant, of Lincoln.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Tuke, of Hull.

At Grimsby, 50, Mrs. B. Smith.

At Stanford, 66, Mrs. Elizabeth Hibbens.

At Gainsborough, 25, Mrs. Jane Forrest, deservedly respected.

At Brigg, Mr. Hayes.

At Brocklesby, the Hon. Lucy Anderson Pelham.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At the late Leicester assizes M. Shipman, a man of property, resident in Hinckley, was indicted for an assault on Miss Dalton, (a beautiful girl, who lived in his house as teacher to his children,) and for administering laudanum with a view of rendering her insensible. The jury returned a verdict of *guilty* against Shipman, who was sentenced to pay a fine of 100l. and be imprisoned twelve calendar months.

Married.] Mr. Robinson, to Miss Loseby, both of Leicester.—Mr. Isaac Grundy, of Leicester, to Miss Sarah Ford, of Bitteswell.—The Rev. W. Bird, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Jane Longley.—Mr. Heram Owston, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Spencer, of Snareston.—Mr. Laxton, of Barleythorpe, to Miss Earle, of Morborn.

Died.] At Leicester, in Granby-street, Mrs. Chiswell.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Cumberland, deservedly respected.—73, Mr. Winfield, regretted.

At Hinckley, Ambrose Salisbury, esq.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 42, Mr. William Salisbury, jun. generally respected.—At Moira Baths, Mr. James Burbage, of Leicester.

At Uppingham, 24, Mr. John Thompson.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Staffordshire General Lunatic Asylum is now open for the reception of patients; and contains suitable apartments and accommodations for 120 patients of separate classes.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Foster, of Wolverhampton, to Miss E. Gough.—J. W. Rathbone, esq. of Coton Ford, to Miss Johnson, of High-Croft House.—J. Round, esq. of Brinley-house, to Miss Caddick.

Died.] At Walsall, 25, Mr. C. Marlow.—76, Mrs. Ann Panton.

At Leek, Mr. Alfred Aug. Finney.

At Ashton-under-Line, 43, Mr. S. Langford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

An association is established at Birmingham for the protection of trade from fraudulent bankrupts, swindlers, &c.

A mail has been established direct from London, through Daventry, Southam, and Leamington, to Warwick, where it arrives between nine and ten each morning.

Married.] Mr. H. Law, of Hill-street, to Miss C. Leigh, of Edmund-street:—Mr. Wm. Newhouse, to Miss E. Peters:—Mr. J. White, of Hampton-street, to Miss E. Ryley, of Snow-hill:—Mr. C. Beardsworth, to Miss S. M. Orton, of Bromsgrove-street: all of Birmingham.—Mr. Greensell, of Birmingham, to Miss Eliz. Allen, of Sutton Coldfield.—Mr. J. Owen, of Digbeth, Birmingham, to Miss Martha Fitter, of Spark Brook.

Died.] At Birmingham, 54, Mrs. Phœbe Jones.—In Church-street, Mrs. Mathewman.—In Newton-street, 40, Mrs. Sarah Moreton.—In Bath-row, 88, Mrs. Perkins.—In Jamaica-row, Mr. J. Smith.

At Stratford-on-Avon, 72, John Payton, esq. twice mayor of that borough.

At Castle Bromwich, Mrs. H. Smallwood, of Dale End.

At Darlaston, 61, Mrs. M. Green.—At Hockley, 78, Mr. T. Conway.—At Atherstone, Mr. C. Smith.

At Meriden, 68, the relict of J. Allbut, esq. late of the Staffordshire Potteries.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Clarke, to Miss Groves: Mr. Thomas Jones, to Miss Mary Roberts: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Jolly, to Miss Pugh, of Ludlow.—Peter Bentley, esq. of Moreton-hall, to Miss Catherine Pool, of Eaton.—Mr. Norris, of the Holt, to Miss Mary Evans, of Hughley.—Mr. W. Cross, of the Holly-bank, to Miss Mary Harris, of Nobold.—Mr. Dawes, to Miss Wennell, both of Littleshall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Robt. Rawlins.—Mrs. P. Heath.—Mr. J. Cheshire.—At the Hall, 91, Rowland Wingfield, esq.

At Buildwas, Mr. T. Kimberley Pritchard, generally respected.—At Sleape, Mrs. Hankey, wife of John H. esq. of London.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the late Worcester assizes, thirteen prisoners were condemned, but all reprieved except William Corfield, *alias* Griffiths, for burglary, at Tenbury, who was left for execution. One was sentenced to transportation for life, four for seven years; twelve to be imprisoned; eight were found not guilty, and two discharged by proclamation.

Married.] Mr. F. Finch, of Dudley, to Miss Eliza Rodgers, of Wassell-grove.—The Rev. G. H. Piercey, to Miss Elizabeth Colley, of Brockencote-hall.

Died.] At Stoke, 56, Mrs. Mary Hill.—At Ticknell, 81, Mrs. Ingram, widow of Francis I. esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At Hereford assizes five prisoners received sentence of death, five were to be transported for seven years, five to be imprisoned for different periods, and five acquitted; the five condemned were reprieved.

Married.] J. Farmer, esq. of Wawford-house, to Miss M. Ward, of Little Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, in Wyebridge-street, Mr. Jas. Payne.

At Newport, the Hon. A. Foley, M.P. for Droitwich.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A handsome bridge is about to be erected over the Severn, from Tewkesbury to Forthampton.

A society has been established in Bristol for the instruction of the labouring Irish in their native tongue, free from religious distinction.

Married.] Mr. Applin, to Miss Hutchings; both of Gloucester.—Mr. Edw. E. Day, to Miss Martha Martin; both of Bristol.—Mr. Orlando Jones, of Bristol, to Miss Anne Lamphier, of New Ross.—Mr. James Harris, of Bristol, to Miss Mary Silke, of Stickland.—Mr. John Clutterbuck Hall, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Clutterbuck, of Berkeley.—Mr. Francis Keen, of Banwell Marsh, to Miss H. Wipperman, of St. Augustine's Back, Bristol.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. S. Browning.—At Bristol, Eliza, wife of Colonel Hugh Baillie, justly esteemed.—Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, a lady of respectable literary talents.—In Great George-street, 79, Lowbridge Bright, esq.

At Chepstow, Mr. James Price.—At Clifton-hill, John Thompson, esq. of Kelbank, Lanarkshire, merchant, deservedly regretted.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Robert Cork Mann, much respected.

At Monmouth, in Agincourt-square, Mrs. John Taylor, deservedly esteemed.

At Overn-hill, Dr. Joseph Mason Cox, deservedly regretted.—At Maiseyhampton, 84, Mr. John Foreshew.—At Huntingford Mills, 90, Mrs. T. Wingate.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A fire broke out at the New Mills, near Witney, and totally destroyed the whole of the woollen manufactory of Messrs. Early and Co. The damage to the owners and occupiers is estimated at 10,000l.

Married.] Mr. Tanner, of Queen-street, to Miss Jane Wiggins, of the High-street.—Mr. Edward Hickman, of the High-street, to Miss Eliza Boxall: all of Oxford.—Mr. John Prior, of Oxford, to Miss Esther Besby, of Crowell.—Mr. Thomas Buckingham, of Oxford, to Miss Mary Williams, of East Ilsley.—Mr. J. Latimer, of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Miss E. Armitt, of Banbury.—Mr. William Wiggins, of Stadhampton, to Miss Mary Gilbert, of Abingdon.—Mr. Rickard, to Miss Eliz. Rowland, of Wolvercot.

Died.] At Oxford, 66, Mr. James Stone, deservedly respected.—In St. Giles's, 78, Mrs. Mary Wood.—75, Mr. Varyer.—Mr. Cooper.—23, Mr. Robert Whiting, respected.—59, Mr. John Smith, regretted.

At Banbury, 87, Mr. Rich. Austin, sen.

At Thame, 49, Mr. W. Simmons, deservedly respected.

At Fulbrook, Mrs. Mary Legg, deservedly esteemed.—At Tetsworth, 84, Mrs. Ross.—At Aston Rowant, 90, Mr. James, lamented deservedly by the poor.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Warfield, the Rev. Robert Faithful, A.M. to Miss Sarah Maxwell Windle, of Wickhill.—At Marcham, Wm. Cockayne Frith, D.C.L. to Miss Mary Cox, of Oakley-house.

Died.] At Newport Pagnell, Mr. Wm. Humphreys, deservedly lamented.

At Cholsey, 52, Mrs. Hunt.

At Sunning, at an advanced age, Penelope, widow of the Rev. Charles Sturges, vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Hearn's Hemel-Hempstead coach was lately overturned at Hunton-bridge, near Watford, owing to the carelessness of the driver: a man and woman were so much injured, that they survived only a few hours; several other persons were severely bruised.

Married.] Mr. Edwards, to Miss Small; both of Bedford.—Mr. Henry Frederic Coley, of Bedford, to Miss Patty, of Bristol.—P. Sharpe, esq. of Temsford, to Miss Maria Palmer, of Grantham.

Died.] At Hertford, the Rev. A. Bush, rector of St. Mary's, Canterbury.

At Buntingford, 63, Mr. Charles Cole.—At Buldock, John Cowell, esq. of Bygrave.

At Braughing, 22, Miss Sarah Moule, suddenly.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Harlock, of Attleborough, to Miss Susannah Wright, of Godmanchester.—Mr. George Jones, of Wilby, to Miss Chambers, of Cherry Orton.—The Rev. John Smith, to Miss Rebecca Blott, of Higham Ferrers.

Died.] At Wellingborough, 58, John Newton Goodhall, esq. an eminent solicitor.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The three silver goblets, left by Dr. Hooper, for the best declamations in English, on subjects taken from the History of England, are adjudged to Mr. Horatio Waddington—Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines—Mr. Thomas Sheepshanks.

The Eau Brink drainage is commenced; more than a thousand men are employed; the whole is expected to be completed within twelve months.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Aspland, rector of Earl Stonham, to Miss Stocker, of Cambridge.—Mr. Johnson, of Wisbech, to Miss Metcalfe, of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, 22, Miss Ellen Redmayne.—Thomas V. Okes, esq. deservedly esteemed.

At Chatteris, 28, Mrs. Margaret Smith.

At Chesterton, 46, Mr. John Few.—At Granchester, 47, Mr. William Okey.

NORFOLK.

Norwich, and several towns in the vicinity, were lately visited with a tremendous storm of hail and rain: a'd p als of thunder were heard at a distance. The

wind.ws

windows in many houses were broken by the large hail-stones, and several fields of corn sustained great injury.

Mr. Coke, of Holkham, has erected a mill for grinding oyster-shells, which furnish an excellent manure, affording the land a lasting nutriment.

Married.] Mr. Hayton, to Miss Mary Whall:—Mr. Neale, jun. to Miss Woodhouse:—Mr. A. Harcourt, to Miss Mary Maria Katly: all of Norwich.—Mr. T. Palgrave, of Coltishell, to Miss A. Hastings, of Norwich.—Mr. Watling, of Sliipdmm, to Miss Faulke, of Norwich.—The Rev. H. Dawson, to Juliana, daughter of Sir R. Buxton, bt. of Shadwell-lodge.—Mr. B. Long, of Wrenningham, to Miss Mary Absolon, of Yarmouth.

Died.] At Norwich, 72, Capt. James Murray, formerly of the 9th regt. of foot. —52, Mrs. Skipper.—66, Henry Hammont, esq.

At Yarmouth, 78, Mr. J. Howman.—43, Mrs. E. H. Thorpe, of Newmarket.—29, Mr. J. Bowman.—72, Mr. Craggy.

At Lynn, 66, E. Brewster, one of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. M. Gathercole. —75, Mr. Hugh Crawforth.

At Long Stratton, 81, Mr. W. Mallitt, deservedly respected.—At Blakeney, Miss Louisa Temple.—At Bilham, suddenly, Mr. Thompson.—At Holt, 68, Mrs. F. Leeds.

SUFFOLK.

A meeting was lately held at Woodbridge, for the purpose of forming a society for protecting the interests of agriculture, and securing the rights of farmers. Mr. S. G. Lenny was in the chair, who proposed a series of resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to.

Married] Mr. W. Bush, to Miss Sarah Palmer, both of Southwold.—Mr. E. Orams, to Miss E. Shave, both of Stowmarket.—Mr. T. Sturgeon, of Wrattinghall, to Miss L. Cock, of Blount's hall, Essex.—Mr. J. Pitcher, of Wenhaston, to Miss Miller, of Framlingham.

Died.] At Bury, Sir P. Blake, bart.

At Ipswich, 69, Mr. W. Rudland.—Miss C. Rudland.—72, J. Pierce, esq.—Mr. G. Collier.—Mr. H. Hayward.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Sheppard.

At Beccles, 93, Mr. J. Fiddes.—77, Mr. J. Turner.—Mr. R. Hawke.

At Sudbury, 29, Mrs. S. Hubbard.—63, Mr. W. Marsh.

At Shadingfield, 72, Mr. W. Pierson.—At Stanton, 21, Mr. W. Lucas.—At Hintlesham, 50, R. S. Lloyd, esq. a good friend to the poor.—At Sibton, Mr. Thos. Etheridge.—At Halesworth, 73, John Wilkinson, esq.

ESSEX.

An important case, Philpot *v.* Mortlock and others, for maliciously suing out an extent in aid against the plaintiff's property, came on again for a second trial, at the late Essex assizes. Mr. Gurney, leading counsel for the plaintiff, stated the case in a very eloquent and impressive speech, and called evidence; after which, Serjeant Best contended that the defendants had acted with the greatest kindness and forbearance towards the plaintiff.—After a short deliberation, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages *eleven hundred guineas.*—The announcement of the verdict produced an involuntary burst of applause in the court.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Catchpoole, of Southminster, to Miss S. Haughton, of Earls Colne.—Lieut.-Col. Bruce, to Miss Charlotte Forbes, of Hutton.—Samuel Meredith, esq. to Miss M. Mathews, of Stratford-green.—John Patten, esq. to Mrs. Dyer, widow of James D. esq. of Chapel.

Died.] At Colchester, 74, Charles Whaley, esq.—80, Mr. T. Marshall.—75, Mr. William Bland.

At Romford, 83, Mr. James Marshall.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. George Bowtell, suddenly.—Mrs. Charles White.

At Maldon, Mr. Robert Devenish.

At Tendring, 78, Mrs. Cardinall, wife of Clarkson C. esq. deservedly regretted.

At Stock, Mr. John Deeks, much respected.—At Weeley, Mrs. Bulmer.—At Thorpe, Miss Stribling.

KENT.

The Kent assize calendar contained the names of seventy-two prisoners: Charles Hussey alone, for the murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper, at Greenwich, was executed.

Margate has been visited this season by upwards of 9000 persons, more by 5000 than for some years.

Married.] Mr. Stephen Bushell, to Miss Catherine Palmer, both of Canterbury.—Capt. Mowle, to Miss Rutley, of Dover.—Mr. Pain, of Tenterden, to Miss Fox, of Canterbury.—Rev. —— Hayward, to Miss Brown, of Rochester.—Mr. Wm. Simpson, of Chatham, to the widow of Capt. Abbs, R. N.—Mr. Slaughter, to Miss M. Waters, both of Ramsgate.—Mr. G. Moon, to Miss Shepherd, both of Deal.—C. Beaumont, esq. R.N. of Boxley, to Miss L. Beaumont, of Brompton.—The Rev. John Hilton, of Wingham, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Denne, of Sarr.—Mr. Isaac Dobell, to Miss Avery, both of Cranbrook.—Mr. H. Whitby, to Miss Smith, of Walmer.

Died.] At Canterbury, 58, Mrs. Salmon. —In Hawk's-lane, 52, Mrs. Rhoda Marten.

At Dover, 29, Capt. Johnson.

At Chatham, Mrs. T. Whiffin.

At Maidstone, 22, Mr. Thos. Skelton.

At Folkestone, 87, Mrs. Ann Milton.—32, Miss Elizabeth Hobday.—84, Mrs. Mary Godden.—37, Mr. John Baker.—72, Mr. Henry Smith.

At Gravesend, Mrs. R. Pocock.

At Margate, Mr. Chamberlain.

At Sittingbourne, —— Carlow, esq.

At Ramsgate, 89, Mr. Daniel Curling, deservedly lamented.

At Tenterdon, 53, Mrs. Martha Marshall.

At Woodchurch, 54, Mrs. Knight.—At Cranbrook, 81, Mr. Thomas Wilmshurst, sen. much respected.—At Gillingham, 70, Mrs. Banes.—At Stockbury, 85, Mr. Coulter.—At Ash, Miss Whitehead.—At Adisham, 84, Mr. John Allen.—Mr. Thos. Crux.—At Wingham, 74, Mr. Goulden.

SUSSEX.

At the late Sussex assizes, the grand jury found a true bill against a parish-officer, in the Sub-Deanery of Chichester, for wilful neglect, last winter, towards a distressed seaman, who, in consequence, was subjected to the most cruel sufferings from the cold, that it became necessary that both his thighs should undergo amputation to preserve his life.

Married.] Rev. J. H. Howlett, vicar of Hollington, to Miss Sarah Ayerst, of Hawkhurst.

Died.] At Brighton, John Palmer, esq. of Bath, late comptroller-general of the Post-office. He suggested and carried into effect that excellent plan, by which the Post-office establishment of this country has been carried to such perfection, and rendered so very productive to the national revenue.

At Chichester, at an advanced age, Mr. Philip Humphrey, deservedly respected.

HAMPSHIRE.

A club is about to be established in Hampshire, to be called the independent club, and to be formed of freeholders of the county who are not members of either the Whig or Pitt clubs.

Married.] Mr. William Brown, of Winchester, to Miss Street, of Southampton.—Mr. David Morgan, of Portsmouth, to Miss Harriet Harley, of Barton, Isle of Wight.—Dr. Lazzaretto, R.N. of Portsea, to the widow of D. Lowe, esq. of Warblington.—The Rev. Thomas Hattam Wilkinson, to Miss Emma Parker, of Newchurch.—Mr. Francis Stewart, to Miss Elizabeth Fleet, both of Hambledon.—Mr. William Holland, of Petersfield, to Miss Smith, of Medhurst.

Died.] At Southampton, 84, Mrs. Buxey.—Mrs. White.—93, The Dowager Lady Biddulph, widow of Sir Theophilus B. bart. of Birbury.—Miss Fay.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Bell.—42, Mrs. John Comerford.—Mrs. James Burgess.

At Portsea, Mr. Samuel Hill.—88, Mrs. Mary Pierce.

At Gosport, Catherine Howse Hussey, wife of John H. esq.

At Romsey, Mr. James Hunt.—Mrs. Warwick.

At Newport, 55, Mr. Reeves.—39, Mr. Judd.—Mr. James Mew.

At Chesham, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Crooke Noyes, esq. of Andover.—At Whickham, 27, Mr. Charles Coleborn.—25, Mr. William Clinker.—At Moyle's-Court, Isle of White, 64, Charles Lisle, esq. the last of an ancient family.—At Hursley, Mrs. Dobson.

WILTSHIRE.

The first stone of a new county-goal for Wiltshire was lately laid with much ceremony at Fisherton.

The sixth anniversary of the Wiltshire Agricultural Society was lately held at Devizes; when John Benett, esq. was again elected president.—Upwards of twenty new subscribers were added to the extensive list; and a great number of prizes were distributed among the gentlemen for the best shew of cattle, &c. and a silver cup, valued twenty guineas, was awarded to Mr. Graiby, of Alton, for the cultivation of his farm. A variety of prizes were also given to the most faithful and industrious servants in husbandry.

Married.] Mr. H. Rose, to Miss Hoddinott, both of Trowbridge.—Mr. Colborne, to Miss Taylor, of Chippenham.—Ambrose Goddard, esq. of Swindon-house, to Miss Lethbridge, daughter of Sir T. B. L. bart.—T. B. M. Baskerville, esq. to Miss Ann Hancock, of Marlborough.—Barnard Trollope, esq. to Miss Mary Greathead, of Landford-lodge.

Died.] Joseph Large, of Fockenham, to Miss Susan Hopkins, of Laneham.

At Salisbury, 70, Mrs. Susannah Howell.

At Warminster, Mrs. Jane Thring.

At Colerne, 61, Peter Drewett, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Wroughton, Mr. John Jacobs.—At Netton, 82, Mr. J. Newman.—At Skaw, 84, Wm. Eyles, esq. deservedly esteemed.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] William Davis Bayley, esq. of Frome, to Elizabeth, widow of James Webster, esq. of Charlton.—Mr. George Monk, to Miss Palmer: Mr. Thomas Bishop, to Miss Jane Rogers: all of Frome.

Died.] At Bath, in Belvedere, Mrs. Martha Whitmarsh, of Salisbury, deservedly lamented.—Miss Workman, of Barbadoes.—In Fountain-buildings, Mrs. Wheeler.—50, Mrs. Elizabeth Woolley, deservedly respected.—In the Orange-grove, 86, Mrs. Sarah Peacock.—74, Mr. John Brazier.—In New King-street, Mrs. Sharland.—In Green-park-buildings, Mrs. Willan, widow of John W. esq. of Hao Hatch, Essex.—In Paragon-buildings, Jas. Mackenzie, esq. much respected.—In St. James's-square, John Enys, esq. of Enys, Cornwall.

At Wells, 77, Mr. William Blake.—Mrs. Eleanor Cox.

At Cheddon, Mrs. M. Wakley.

DORSETSHIRE.

The buildings of the Royal Terrace, Weymouth, are about to be increased by the addition of several more houses, which,

when finished, will form one of the finest ranges of mansions, with a promenade attached, fronting the sea, in the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. William Weston, of Bridport, to Miss Jane Hepstonstall, of Leeds. —The Rev. R. S. Cox, of Burton rectory, to Miss Maria Pomey, of Scaborough.—Mr. Nottley, of Blandford, to Mrs. Drew, of Poole.

Died.] At Dorchester, 60, Thomas Fisher, esq.

At Sherborne, 77, Mrs. Meagher, widow of Dr. M. of Bath.

At Beaminster, 24, Giles Russell, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Lyme, Mr. Edward Daniel.—At Wimborne, Miss Elizabeth Castleman.

DEVONSHIRE.

In forming a sewer in Exeter three men were unfortunately suffocated by the foul air.

Married.] Mr. John Mortimore, to Miss Mary Middleton, both of Exeter.—Mr. James Tucker, jun. of Exeter, to Miss Mary Ann Oldridge, of Newton St. Cyres. —The Rev. Paul Orchard, to Miss Small, of Exeter.—Mr. Edward Tapley, of Exeter, to Miss Emma Whitman, late of America.—Mr. J. M. P. Rawling, of Exeter, to Miss Lucy Allen, of Taunton.—Mr. James Gavett, of Exeter, to Miss Mary Wotton, of Alphington.—Henry Tharp, esq. to Miss Margeret Courtenay, of Honiton.—David Wake Bell, M.D. to Miss Jane Carter, of Topsham.—Mr. Orchard, of Northlawton, to Miss Skinner, of Ashridge-house.—At Northam, Mr. R. E. Tyrrell, R.N. to Miss Salmon.

Died.] At Exeter, 88, Mrs. Ann Dawson.—Mrs. M. E. Hake.—On Southernhay, 70, Jane, widow of the Rev. Jonathan Rashleigh, rector of Silverton.—87, Mr. William Bradford.—80, Mrs. . Chorlock. —In St. Thomas's, 91, Mrs. Jane Darnall, deservedly regretted.

At Barnstaple, 66, John Allan, esq.

At Biddeford, 66, Mr. Walter Toby, much regretted.

At Exmouth, Mr. Wm. Mitchell, suddenly.—34, T. Rice, esq. of Doctors'-Commons.

At Sladehouse, Kingsbridge, Samuel H. Hayne, esq.—At Penhoe, 70, Mrs. Kitt.—At Kenton, 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Disting.—At Shaldon, J. Rowe, esq. deservedly respected.

CORNWALL.

At the late Cornwall assizes, Miss Mary Ann Tocker appeared, and pleaded her own cause as defendant, in an indictment found against her for libelling Mr. R. Gurney, vice-warden of the Stannary Court, whom she charged, in one of the county papers, with bribery and corruption in his office. The libellous matter being read, Miss Tocker addressed the jury for about two hours, and maintained the truth of what she had written; and, although frequently admonished by the learned judge, that the law did not admit of her justifying the libellous matter by proving it to be true, most pertinaciously persisted in her address. She shewed herself, among other numerous qualifications, to be deeply versed in jurisprudence, moral philosophy, &c. and observed, that the law of libel, which declared truth to be a libel, ought to have a new system of ethics affixed to it. The jury, notwithstanding the charge of the judge, gave in the verdict—*Not Guilty.*

The grand jury of this county have found true bills against thirty-four of the electors of Grampound for bribery at the last election.

Married.] Capt. Peter, of the Enniskelling Dragoons, to Miss Glynn, of Glynnhouse, Bodmin.

Died.] At Penryn, Capt. Graves.

At Fowey, 99, Mrs. Mary Langford.

WALES.

A bridge is about to be built over the Menai, It will, it is said, be 500 feet in the span, and superior to any of the kind in Europe.

Married.] T. P. Popkin, esq. of Swansea, to Miss Martha Lee.—Edward Edwards, esq. of St. Helen's-place, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Watkin Williams, of Denbigh.—William Addams Williams, jun. esq. of Llangibby castle, to Anna Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Illyd Nicholl, D.D. of the Ham, Glamorganshire.—John Wick Bennett, esq. of Laleston, Glamorganshire, to Mrs. Wyndham, of Dunreverl-castle.—Edward Bates, esq. to Miss Ann Thomas, both of Southerndown, Glamorganshire.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. W. Tucker.—Mr. M. Gwynne.

At Carmarthen, Mark Roch, esq. common-councilman of that corporation; deservedly regretted.

At Denbigh, Miss Wright, justly esteemed.

At Crom Rhondda, Theophilus Richards, esq. of Aberdare.—At Narberth, 90, Miss Lloyd.—At Abesbury, 63, Mrs. Ann Smith.—71, the Rev. John Lewis, perpetual curate of Llandrygarn and Bodwrrg, Anglesea.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Walter Broadfoot, of Lockerbie, to Miss Dickie, of Dumfries.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of William M. esq. W. S.

At Dramoheugh-house, Edinburgh, Jemima Barbara, daughter of Sir John Hay, bart.

IRELAND.

Married.] Mr. Thomas R. Barnett, of Summer-street, to Miss Carroll, of Charles-street, Dublin.

Died.] At Waterford, Catherine, daughter of G. Chute, esq. of New Ross.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 317.] OCTOBER 1, 1818. [3 of Vol. [illegible]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

THE system of Mr. Lancaster has been introduced into France by the exertions of the Count de la Borde, M. l'Abbé Gaultier, and other enlightened individuals. The genius of the French has conferred on it some improvements; and, with a view to render it popular and intelligible, an engraved sheet has been contrived, by M. Picot, containing the discipline of the school, accompanied by graphic illustrations.

As this English system has never been so well illustrated in its native country, we have considered that it would be rendering an acceptable service to the great cause of Education, and gratify our speculative readers, to introduce the engraving, and its description, into this miscellany.

In the hope of reviving loyalty to the Bourbons, and faith in Christianity, the court and the priests have given partial countenance to the system; and every school is to be ornamented with a bust of Louis, and with a Crucifix: yet the patronage continues slender, and the schools at present are not numerous. An *ultra* or sort of Bell party has, however, arisen, and a contest between the *liberals* and the *orthodox* may have the same happy effects in France as in England, and spread the system generally. Of Mr. Lancaster the French speak with the same veneration that they do of Dr. Jenner; and they have no suspicion of the personal neglect under which, at this time, so useful a man suffers in his native land.

General Order of the School.

Each sitting begins and ends with prayers.—The tablets for reading, and the books, consist in maxims of religion and morality, the Catechism, the New Testament, and such passages of the Bible as are suited to the capacity of children.—There is a place for every thing, and every thing is always in its place.—The tasks in reading are,—For the first class, the letters of the alphabet; for the second, syllables of two letters; for the third, syllables of three letters; for the fourth, syllables of four; for the fifth, syllables of five letters, and words of one syllable; for the sixth, words of two syllables, separated by a hyphen; for the seventh, words of three or four syllables. The eighth class read in printed books.

The master directs and superintends the whole school.—The monitor-general orders the various exercises and movements (excepting some few which the master reserves to himself).—There are two monitors general, who act by turns.

The monitors in writing, reading, and arithmetic, teach the scholars of their several classes to write, read, and cast accounts. They make their report to the monitor-general, which he, again, makes to the master at the end of each exercise. In the numerous classes, there are two monitors in writing to each class, who take their turns; and, when the classes consist of two or three forms, there is an assistant monitor for every form.—N.B. The monitor-general in reading or arithmetic only superintends the scholars while they are in the semi-circles.

The rewards consist of—a higher place, a token of first or head scholar, some trivial gifts, &c. The punishments are confined to losing their places, being ordered on their knees, or to wear a badge of *dunce, idler, sloven* (see Plate, fig. B,C). It is a rule never to strike, and never to terrify, the children.

After the sitting, the master assembles the monitors, exhorts and recompenses those who are deserving, reproves and punishes the others, and points out to them wherein they have done wrong.

Commands of the Monitor-General—Movements and Exercises of the Scholars.

PLAN I.

Nine o'clock—Coming into School.

No. of Order.		No. of Fig.
1.	Monitors in writing. Mount forms.—They stand up on their several forms, near the telegraphs, which show the eight classes; in order to observe the children as they enter their respective classes, (according to the order they have taken in the yard,) with their hands behind them, to prevent their playing tricks.	1. D 2.
2.	Front (fig. 2 excepted).—The children now place themselves in front of the forms or benches.	
3.	Hats off.—Every one takes off his hat with his right hand.	3.
4.	Sling hats.—They each take the string fixed in the hat, fasten it to their coat-button, and throw their hats behind their backs.	4.
5.	Monitors. Down.	
6.	Kneel: prayers. — They all pray, kneeling, either on the forms or on the floor.	5.
7.	Stand up.—This command is given by ringing a bell.	
8.	Take places.—All go to their forms, and seat themselves.	6. 7.

PLAN II.

Five minutes past nine.—Writing (first exercise.)

Note.—The first class has a portable telegraph, to which is attached an alphabet. The monitor commands,—1. Hands on knees. 2. Make ready: the scholars place the fore-finger on the edge of the desk (fig. A 2). 3. Form the letter. 4. Look well before you make it. The monitor, with his wand, shows them the letter; and they all trace it in the sand with their fore-finger (fig. A 1). 5. Hands behind. The monitor corrects each letter, then effaces it with the plane: he continues this mode of exercise till the time for reading. What follows regards the seven other classes.

9.	Hands on knees.—This command is given by ringing a bell.	7.
10.	Hands on desk. Heads up.	8.
11.	Clean slates.—They all wipe their slates with a little saliva, or a piece of list or sponge.	9.
12.	Show slates.	10. 11.
13.	Monitors inspect.—They proceed to examine the slates of their assistants, and afterwards those of their own forms; the assistants examine those of their forms; and all return to their places.	
14.	Slates down.	12.
15.	Monitors, give out pencils.—Each monitor takes the pencils from his drawer, goes and places one on the slate of each scholar, and returns to his place.	
16.	Eighth class, begin.—The monitor sets a word on the tablet, at the same time distinctly pronouncing each syllable, and spelling the word. The monitor of the seventh sets a word in his turn; and the rest in succession. As soon as a class has written six words, the monitor of the class turns the telegraph to the side EX.; which signifies EXAMINE.	13 1.
17.	Hands on knees.	7.
18.	Hands on desk.	8.
19.	Show slates.	10. 11.
20.	Monitors, inspect.—The monitors and assistants go and correct what has been written from the copy, and return to their places.	
21.	Slates down.—They then recommence with the slate, &c. see the commands from No. of Order 9, to No. 21 (No. 15 excepted).	12.

PLAN II.

Twenty minutes past nine.—Name-call.

22. Monitors, call over names.—They proceed, 1. To fetch from the master's desk a pen and ink. 2. To take the lists of names hung against the wall. 3. To set down who are present, and who are absent from their class. 4. To make their report to the master, saying, Second class, present so many, absent so many: total so many. The master writes down, in his register, the three numbers announced to him, &c.

The monitors replace the lists of names, and return to their seats.

N.B. During the name-call, the monitor-general in reading goes and writes down, on the report of the assistant-monitors, the number of children present of each class, and divides it by seven, eight, or nine. He chooses and places the reading lessons, and returns to nominate, in the eighth class, as many monitors as are necessary for each class; at the rate of seven, eight, or nine scholars to each monitor.

PLAN III.

Reading—Course of Proceeding of the Monitors in Reading.

Thirty minutes past nine.

23.	Monitors in writing. Mount forms.	1.
24.	Monitors in reading. Down.	15.

25. Go.—

25. Go.—They now proceed, 1. To take the tokens of first or head boy, and the wands in reading, from the desk of the master. 2. To place themselves at the head of the classes they have to instruct in reading.

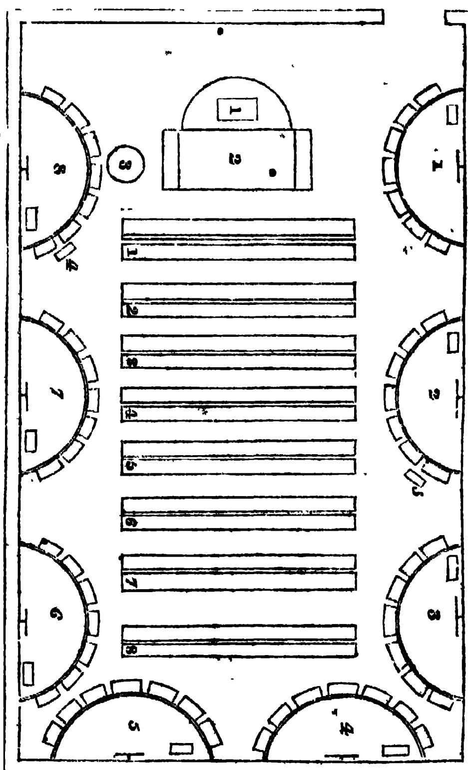
PLAN IV.

Reading—Course of Proceeding of all the Classes.

26. All classes. Quit places. 15.
27. Hands behind. 2,
28. Eighth class, to the right march. —The monitor in reading puts his hand on the shoulder of the head boy of the eighth class in reading: he files off at the head of seven, eight, or nine boys. The monitor following conducts, in like manner, seven, eight, or nine boys; and all the classes file off in the same way. Each monitor, on arriving at his reading tablet, lets down the semi-circle, places himself within, inside, on the left of the tablet; and the scholars place themselves around the circle. The monitors in writing then form, in their turn, one or more semi-circles for reading, near the master's desk.

PLAN V.—*Reading in the Semi-circles.*

(*The master and monitor-general in reading go from circle to circle, to see that the monitors do their duty.*)



N.B. The numbers 1 to 8, in the semi-circles, and also the same numbers in the centre, are those of the respective classes.

Reading and Spelling, on Tablets, in Books, and by heart.

Forty-five minutes past nine.

29. Begin.—The exercise in reading begins for all the classes. The vigilance of the master should now be greater, because the monitors, placed around the class, are farther removed from his observation. He should bear part in the duties of his monitor-general; and go from circle to circle, to see that each monitor makes his scholars spell, pronounce, and read well; and that there prevails, not only good order, but also a moderate tone of voice,—so that the children may not be fatigued by loud speaking, nor disturb the neighbouring circles.

30. A whistle.—The master reserves to himself this command, to restore order, or suspend business.

31. Say by heart.—The monitors

 take

take the reading tablets, read, and cause to be repeated by heart, the lesson which the scholars have read on the tablet.

PLAN VI.

Thirty minutes past ten.—Return to the Classes.

32. Leave off (or two distinct whistles).—The monitors in reading raise the semi-circles, fix them to the wall; go and take each of them the head of their division, and (by a partial evolution, performed at the same time by each division,) all the classes come into line, their backs to the wall, and the monitors in front (see first class).

33. To the right, march.—The first class places itself behind its form, as also do the others in succession. The monitors in writing mount their forms, near the telegraph (see fig. 1); and the monitors in reading place themselves in line, by the side of their classes.

34. Front. Take places. { 10. 11.

35. Monitors in reading—Go.—They go and return to the master's desk the tokens of head boy, and the wands of office, and return to read in the semi-circles, under the direction of monitors appointed by the master, who should make a point of attending to the reading of his monitors,—which lasts half an hour.

Writing.—Second Exercise.

They now perform all that has been described above (see Exercise 1, No. of Order 9,) the scholars of the eighth class write for half an hour on paper.

Arithmetic: to your places.—In place, during this exercise, for the last four classes. The scholars of this department are divided into ten sections.

Arithmetic: to semi-circles.—The monitor-general appoints his monitors for cyphering as well as for reading. F. E.

Catechism.—Saturday evening is devoted to the repeating by heart the Catechism, and the Epistle and Gospel of the following Sunday.

The master conducts the scholars to divine service every Sunday and holiday in the year.

PLAN IV.

Forty-five minutes past eleven.—Leaving School.

37. Show pencils. 14.

38. Monitors, take pencils.—They go and collect the pencils, and put them up in their drawers.

39. Quit your places. 15.

40. Prayers, kneeling; and *Domine salvum fac Regem.* 5.

41. Stand up—take hats; put on hats.

42. To the right, march.—The eighth class files off to the right, and the others follow. All the children make two steps together, clap their hands thrice while making the next two steps, &c.; and come out of school in good order. To prevent accidents, especially in large towns, the master should enjoin the monitors to conduct the scholars to their homes, by sections of ten.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of Methods.

M. Picot has brought to our view, by means of the figures, plans, and details above described, the commands and movements which are practised in the schools for mutual elementary instruction. It is a picture of the whole mechanism of the system.

The only object of these commands is:—to maintain the greatest order in a numerous school; to keep alive the attention of the children; to accustom them to execute, quickly and well, the same operations; to diminish, as much as possible, by precision and celerity, the loss of time occasioned by passing from one operation to another: these movements, moreover, have the advantage of exercising and amusing them, at the same time that they render them docile and intelligent. In a school of 360 children, for instance, the master who should attempt to instruct each scholar in turn, during a sitting of three hours, would not be able to devote to each more than half a minute. By the new method, the whole 360 scholars say their prayers, write, read, and cast accounts for two hours and a half each; only half an hour being spent in indispensable movements.

The Reporter of the Committee,
Paris, Oct. 30, 1816. S. BERNHARD.
L'ABBE GAULTIER, president.

Adopted by the Society (sitting of March 19, 1817), the Counsellor of State, Sub-Secretary of State to the Department of the Interior. BECQUEY, President.
The Baron de Gerando, Secretary-General.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *written after an* EXCURSION *to* PARIS *in the* AUTUMN *of* 1818.

A MAN who, at fifty years of age, travels for the first time into a foreign country, may be said to be born again. His fixed native habits and feelings must be discarded, and he has to acquire the habits and feelings of a comparatively new existence.

Such

Such was my case when, in August 1818, I landed at Dieppe, after a tedious voyage from Brighton.

The moment the pilot-boat approached the packet, I felt the strong impressions of reality in regard to what had previously been but a vague conviction. The crew of the French boat afforded a volume for meditation. They appeared to me like creatures of another planet: they looked like automata moved by wires,—because every thing connected with them differed so much from my ordinary associations in regard to the human character. Their coarse dress, their coloured woollen caps, the clumsy equipment of their vessel, its imperfect cordage, its awkward sails, and the uncouth technical jargon and brawling vociferations of the crew, produced an impression altogether new to one unused to see a foreign people, and all the results of different habits thus combined in one totality.

Yet this impression was mixed with others not unworthy of being recollected. I beheld, in the majority of the twelve men who composed the crew, a strong physiognomical resemblance to the vulgar physiognomy of England. It was evident we were brethren of the same stock, though separated by dialect, and by the wicked and unphilosophical policy of governments. There was every variety of the true English countenance, and not more than two of the whole had that cast of features which in England we feel, without analysis, to be Gallic.

Yes, said I, we are indeed brethren, not in theory, but in fact. The Normans and the English were for so many centuries politically united; and so many intermarriages took place, that these men are probably as nearly a-kin to me as thousands of my own countrymen. Yet, if I were the slave of prejudices, artfully excited for the purpose of aggrandizing the pageants of power, I might be led to consider them as my enemy, and their extermination as a glorious deed. Perhaps, however, they have been taught the same of us; and hence, I exclaimed to myself, how much has philosophy to perform! Nations must be united as in one family, the individuals seeking happiness, and enjoying civil liberty; and they must be taught that the family of man have, in truth, but those common interests. Civilized communities may, for a season, have to combat the assaults of savages, and freemen may have to combat against slaves; but civilized free nations can have no ground whatever of mutual warfare, and there cannot be any real interest at stake, between nations of civilized families, enjoying civil liberty, which is worth the public sacrifice of one life or limb.

As the boat drew near, the most active man of the crew, with the most strongly marked Gallic physiognomy, leaped onboard, and I learnt that he was considered as our pilot. I entered into conversation with him, and found that he had been twelve years kept as a prisoner-of-war in England, at the horrid charnel-house of Norman Cross. On enquiring where he had been taken prisoner, I found it was not in fighting, but as a fisherman, pursuing his peaceful occupation on his native shore. He and others depended on the respect usually paid to this species of industry; but, under some freak, either of a commander of a ship of war, or of the British ministry, the whole were, on a sudden, made captive; and this poor fellow, in endeavouring to escape, was severely wounded in the arm. They were then brought to England,—that country where it is said Liberty and Justice have erected their thrones,—and hurried to the living tombs of Norman Cross! Those who were not thrown like dogs into the yawning pits behind those prisons, were then incarcerated for twelve years, under the cruel pretence that the British ministry could not exchange them for the British subjects detained in France, as hostages for the safety of Frenchmen sailing on the high seas, in the security of unbroken peace. I heard the man's story,—I blushed for my country; and, turning my head aside, ejaculated a wish, that I might live to see such a change in the persons of our representatives, or in the system of our representation, as might even yet enable the persons thus cruelly detained, in either country, to obtain satisfaction from the authors of their wrongs.

The approach towards Dieppe was particularly grand and imposing. There is a fine bay, several miles across, bounded by headlands of perpendicular white cliffs, and varied by an intermixture of low shores, with similar cliffs, exhibiting a country covered with cornfields and cultivation. The whole was a fairy scene of castellated cliffs, mixed with industry, of which I had not seen the like on the English coast, except in the cliffs at Seaford and Dover; but even these are no-where so well displayed, nor are they so varied and intermingled in their aspects with other pleasing objects.

(To be continued.)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROGRESS *of* CRIME, *and* OPERATION *of the* CRIMINAL LAWS *of* ENGLAND.

Number of Persons committed to the different Gaols in England and Wales, for Trial at the Assizes and Sessions held for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, and Liberties therein, from the Year 1812 to the Year 1817, both inclusive.

Committed for Trial.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.
Males	4,891	5,435	4,826	6,036	7,347*	11,758
Females	1,685	1,731	1,564	1,782	1,744	2,174
Total	6,576	7,164	6,390	7,818	9,091	13,932
Convicted and Sentenced.						
To Death	532*	713*	558*	553*	890*	1,302*
Transportation for Life	25	50	53	38	60	103
——— fourteen years	67	95	78	94	133	157
——— seven years	588	622	625	826	861	1,474
Imprisonment (for various terms)	2,506	2,759	2,574	3,218	3,663	5,700
Whipping and fine	195	183	137	154	190	320
Convicted	3,913	4,422	4,025	4,883	5,797	9,056
Acquitted	1,494	1,451	1,373	1,648	1,884	2,678
No bill found, and not prosecuted	1,169	1,291	992	1,287	1,410	2,198
Total	6,576	7,164	6,390	7,818	9,091	13,932
*Of whom were executed	82	120	70	57	95	115
Offences for which the Executions took place.						
Arson, & other wilful-burning of property	5	3	3	1	2	8
A Bankrupt concealing his effects	—	1	—	—	—	—
Burglary and housebreaking	15	39	8	10	19	18
Cattle, maliciously killing	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coining	—	1	—	—	—	—
Forgery, and uttering forged instruments	23	17	6	11	18	18
Horse-stealing	3	4	3	1	—	—
Larceny in a dwelling-house, to the value of 40s.	—	—	2	—	3	1
Larceny on a navigable river, to the value of 40s.	3	—	—	—	2	—
Letters containing bank-notes, secreting and stealing	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mail robbery	—	2	—	—	—	—
Murder	16	25	23	15	21	25
———, shooting, stabbing, and administering poison, with intent to	3	2	2	1	4	12
Piracy	—	—	—	—	4	—
Robbery on the person on the highway, and other places	6	12	11	7	16	19
Rape	3	4	3	7	4	5
Riot, and feloniously demolishing buildings	—	5	—	—	—	—
Sheep-stealing	1	2	3	3	—	5
Sodomy	1	1	5	1	2	1
Treason, high	2	1	—	—	—	3
Trees growing, maliciously cutting down	—	—	1	—	—	—
Proportion of capital convictions, to the number committed for trial, in each year,—about	1 in 12	1 in 10	1 in 11	1 in 14	1 in 10	1 in 10
Proportion of executions, to the number capitally convicted, in each year, about	1 in 6	1 in 6	1 in 8	1 in 9	1 in 9	1 in 11

Number

Number of Persons committed for Trial to the different Gaols in England and Wales, from the Year 1809 to the Year 1817, both inclusive.

	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.
Anglesea	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	4	1
Bedford	17	22	27	17	34	27	28	43	44
Berks	48	55	63	108	79	83	77	103	146
Brecon	2	5	5	5	13	11	15	8	48
Bucks	37	47	37	33	64	47	50	65	75
Cambridge	29	19	21	34	45	37	64	71	98
Cardigan	—	3	3	4	1	4	7	—	14
Carmarthen	1	10	11	10	6	8	12	17	14
Carnarvon	3	2	5	2	8	3	12	3	10
Chester	130	83	99	155	146	136	160	187	285
Cornwall	30	38	31	45	42	39	54	84	120
Cumberland	33	32	17	53	42	23	28	51	89
Denbigh	5	9	8	7	11	10	5	15	31
Derby	46	37	37	60	71	38	57	60	165
Devon	148	147	152	179	197	235	264	284	380
Dorset	42	37	44	47	65	43	62	81	122
Durham	53	35	37	33	33	35	49	55	87
Essex	151	163	130	152	221	174	191	236	319
Flint	2	5	2	3	4	3	6	7	20
Glamorgan	6	12	18	13	26	20	15	22	50
Gloucester	103	125	109	155	175	139	187	243	442
(Bristol)	56	49	68	78	68	70	98	104	166
Hants	199	106	157	234	206	228	217	268	378
Hereford	40	47	66	83	79	61	54	87	174
Herts	41	64	50	109	64	61	80	81	123
Huntingdon	9	4	8	11	18	21	23	15	13
Kent	212	224	210	281	330	260	327	325	528
Lancaster	532	563	661	831	830	816	959	1,212	1,946
Leicester	51	55	57	65	77	42	71	125	170
Lincoln	75	68	65	84	102	116	156	133	232
Merioneth	—	1	2	2	5	1	3	6	9
Middlesex	1,443	1,424	1,482	1,663	1,707	1,646	2,005	2,226	2,686
Monmouth	15	17	18	21	18	26	24	19	59
Montgomery	12	14	5	13	18	8	9	14	49
Norfolk	129	118	143	137	162	119	185	244	310
Northampton	35	31	51	51	65	60	81	75	145
Northumberland	57	57	71	31	73	68	69	88	80
Nottingham	93	67	78	103	92	88	121	112	191
Oxford	55	32	31	59	70	56	66	85	118
Pembroke	2	8	7	12	8	8	19	18	29
Radnor	4	9	6	5	6	2	3	13	13
Rutland	4	2	5	4	9	1	11	12	9
Salop	67	60	79	53	92	69	90	96	267
Somerset	124	118	108	201	153	139	221	244	439
Stafford	109	134	126	130	181	118	154	197	425
Suffolk	134	116	98	146	144	119	146	153	262
Surrey	218	213	208	296	279	255	294	366	491
Sussex	65	66	74	95	116	66	104	120	189
Warwick	185	169	178	177	263	224	277	341	624
Westmoreland	6	1	5	9	8	6	13	18	14
Wilts	81	78	73	92	122	78	108	107	229
Worcester	74	66	84	78	109	104	130	128	239
York	316	248	206	304	405	337	355	420	748
Total	5,330	5,146	5,337	6,576	7,164	6,390	7,818	9,091	13,932

Number

Number of Persons who were Capitally Convicted, and of those who were Executed, in London and Middlesex, in every Tenth Year, from the Year 1749 to the Year 1817, both inclusive; together with a Statement of the Offences for which the Executions took place, so far as the same can be ascertained.

	1749.	1759.	1769.	1779.	1789.	1799.	1809.	1817.
Capitally convicted	61	15	71	60	97	72	89	208
Number executed	44	6	24	23	26	24	8	16
Offences for which the Executions took place.								
Burglary & housebreaking	6	—	3	—	11	4	1	4
Coining	3	—	—	3	7	—	—	—
Forgery, and uttering forged instruments	2	1	3	—	1	8	2	5
Horse-stealing	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny in a dwelling-house	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
Do. on a navigable river	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Letters, containing bank notes, &c. secreting and stealing	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Murder	1	1	2	—	2	3	—	1
——, shooting, stabbing, and administering poison	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Personating others to obtain prize-money, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Robbery on the person on the highway	24	3	10	—	4	3	—	4
Rape	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Sodomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Transports, being at large, &c.	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING lately at Kew, and having been disappointed in my expectations of seeing the gardens, I was informed I might see some others of considerable note, not far distant; and, accordingly, I went to Hampton-court; the Duke of Devonshire's, at Chertsey; and the late Mr. Hope's, at Eastsheen. I confess I was a good deal disappointed at all these places, though highly gratified at Hampton-court with the vine and the labyrinth; and, as to the former, I wish to ask some intelligent horticulturist the following question:—The common sewer seems generally allowed to be the cause of the fertility of this tree: might not then a large drain surround or extend in front of a vinery, and be kept half full of soapsuds, &c.?

At Eastsheen, I observed the water of a pond behind the conservatory of a very black green colour: on asking the gardener the reason, he told me, it was owing to the rust of the sashes, which, on examining, I found to have a slip of copper inserted between each pane of glass. He added, that shortly after the house was built, a very fine aloe, that had flowered, (which, it is said happens only once a century in this country; but, at Nice, they flower on the rocks once a year,) was killed by the droppings from the sashes on one leaf. Other plants, he said, were also injured, but none so easily as succulents. Query—then is it safe to grow grapes or peaches under houses of this sort; and, as all metal must corrode some time or other, must not wood be safest for forcing houses, and preferable to copper, iron, or any other metals?

At the Duke of Devonshire's, I saw the finest collection of large orange-trees I have ever seen, and have no doubt they are the first in this country. I am told, they require little heat and less care than any other exotic. The beauty of their fruit, and the delightful odour of the intermingling flowers in spring, are acknowledged by every one; what a pity, therefore, that orange-trees are not more generally encouraged in conservatories. The truth is, the present continued rage for botany and New-Holland weeds has chased the orange from the winter garden, in my opinion, most undeservedly. Every thing else in the Duke's gardens seemed to me in a very paltry state, quite unbefitting his grace's rank and known magnificence. How different from Chatsworth!

Hampstead; Sep. 10. H. G. VIAGGIO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR a period of more than 2000 years, the starry firmament has been contemplated, and the arrangement of the bodies it contains studied, through the medium of bears, serpents, lizards, rams, whales, centaurs, dolphins, flying horses, three-headed dogs, hydras, dragons, and many other grotesque and incongruous figures. The sublime wonders of the evening sky have thus been associated with a group of mean, ridiculous, and imaginary objects; between which there exist, indeed, the most striking contrasts, but not the least shadow of a resemblance. When the young student of astronomy wishes to distinguish particular assemblages of suns, and systems, and worlds, he is required to connect them in his imagination with wolves, lions, and snakes, and numerous phantastical figures, which have no prototypes in nature, and which, in general, have as little resemblance to the objects with which they are associated, as an ass's tail has to the globe of the sun; and have an evident tendency to convey, to juvenile minds, a mean idea of the most august bodies in nature, and of the ample spaces in which they perform their revolutions. Were we not accustomed to such incongruous associations, they would appear ridiculous and despicable in the extreme.

There is no science which has a tendency to produce more pacific habits than astronomy; and yet the tranquil observer of the heavens is obliged to encounter with Hercules and his club; Perseus, with his sword in one hand, and the head of Medusa in the other; and Orion, with a sword in his belt, and a club in his right hand: images which bring to view those diabolical principles and passions which, in all ages, have entailed misery and destruction on mankind.

The terms used in any science, the mode of communicating its instructions, and the delineations which such instructions require, ought undoubtedly to be accommodated to the discoveries which have been made in the course of ages, and to the present state and objects of that science; and, unless we can shew that the terms and figures to which I allude are calculated to the present state and views of astronomical science, and fitted to assist the student in forming natural and correct ideas of the arrangement of the celestial orbs, it is highly expedient that some change and improvement, in this respect, should be adopted, in accordance with the new modifications which have been introduced into other departments of science.

The propriety of introducing some changes or modifications in delineating the constellations may, perhaps, appear from the following considerations:—

1. The natural and hieroglyphic figures now in use have no resemblance to the groups of stars which they are intended to represent. What resemblance, for example, exists between an eagle, a dog, a wolf, or a flying fish, and the constellations which bear their names, and are attempted to be delineated by their figures? Even when imagination has stretched itself to the utmost, in order to fancy a resemblance, it is obliged to represent such creatures in the most unnatural positions; and, after all, it is found impossible to bend and twist their wings, and legs, and tails, and claws, in such a manner as to take in all the stars in the group; some pretty conspicuous ones being still left unformed in the intermediate spaces. Besides, the discovery of new stars, by the telescope, has now completely deranged the figures of the ancient constellations; so that, however much the legs, arms, and feet, of the figures may be twisted, they cannot be made to coincide with hundreds of stars which are known to exist. An unprejudiced observer, on first contemplating the heavens, would never once think of representing the clusters of stars by the animals, or other objects, whose names they bear; as there is not a single group in the heavens which has even a distant resemblance to a horse, a serpent, a lizard, a hydra, or any figure usually depicted on our celestial globes. The only constellations which may be said to bear a very rude resemblance to the natural figures are Orion and Ursa Major; but even in these the resemblance is very distant. Hence, what is commonly called a bear is also conceived to resemble a plough and a waggon, and is, by the vulgar, distinguished by these names. Hence, also, different nations represent the same constellation by different figures: thus, instead of several of our hieroglyphic delineations, the Hindoos have bespattered the firmament with bedsteads, dogs' tails, ear-rings, couches, elephants' teeth, cats' claws, red saffron, children's pencils, lions' tails, festoons, wheels, razors, pieces of coral, pearls, and other judi-

cious and appropriate objects.* In a judicious comparison of the figures of the different clusters of stars with any other object, for the purpose of a name or reference, the figure of the particular cluster ought first to be accurately considered, and then an object, having as near a relation to it as possible, should be fixed upon as its representation. But an order, exactly the reverse of this, seems to have been adopted by the ancients in their nomenclature and arrangement of the constellations. They first fixed upon the heroes, animals, and mythological figures, which they intended to place in the celestial vault; and then attempted, if possible, to bend the clusters of stars to correspond with them,—a most absurd, unscientific, and unnatural procedure. And shall all succeeding astronomers, in every nation, tacitly give their approbation of such rude and injudicious arrangements,—as if they were unqualified for forming a more scientific and definite outline of the sublime spaces of the firmament?

2. They tend to convey a mean idea of the objects they are intended to represent. When the stars were considered as merely a number of tapers or studs fixed in the vault of heaven, solely for the purpose of shedding a few glimmering rays on the earth, and adorning the canopy of our habitation, it might not appear quite so incongruous to represent their different groups, by "corruptible men and birds, and four-footed beasts and creeping things." But, now that the astronomer views the stars as so many suns and systems of worlds, dispersed throughout the immensity of space; the association of such august objects, with representations so silly and whimsical as the mythological figures depicted on our globes and planispheres, produces not only a ludicrous effect, by the greatness of the contrast; but, for the same reason, tends to lessen the idea of sublimity, which naturally strikes the mind on the contemplation of such a stupendous scene. Every one knows how much things great and noble are debased by being placed in connexion with little and ignoble objects, and must feel the force of this association in the following lines of "Hudibras:"—

And now had Phœbus, in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his nap;
And, like a lobster boil'd, the morn
From black to red began to turn.

Again—

Cardun believ'd great states depend
Upon the tip of the bear's-tail's end;
That, as she whisk'd it towards the sun,
Strew'd mighty empires up and down.

And again—

Who made the Balance, and whence came
The Bull, the Lion, and the Ram?
Did not we here the Argo rig?
Make Berenice's perriwig?
Whose livery does the Coachman wear?
Or who made Cassiopeia's chair?
And therefore, as they came from hence,
With us may hold intelligence.

Such an effect the celestial hieroglyphics have a tendency to produce, when placed in association with the august objects of the sky.

3. They tend to lead us back to the dark and rude ages of the world, and to familiarise our minds to those crude, chimerical, and absurd conceptions, which ought now to descend into oblivion. The signs of the zodiac, and most of the other constellations, are generally supposed to have been invented by the Egyptians or the Chaldeans; and were evidently intended, either to mark the most prominent circumstances of the different months or seasons in their climate; to perpetuate the memory of some of their rude and barbarous heroes; to assist them in their absurd and idolatrous worship; or to serve the foolish and impious pretensions of astrology. In neither of these respects are the celestial hieroglyphics interesting or instructive to the modern student of astronomical science; but, in almost every point of view, are associated with opinions, practices, and representations, which deserve the most marked reprobation: they also distract the attention, by turning it aside from the direct objects of the science, to the investigation of their fabulous history. How ridiculous the story of Calisto and her son Arcas, whom the rage of Juno turned into bears, which now circulate about the North Pole; the story of Medusa, whose golden hair Minerva turned into snakes, and of the winged horse which sprung from the blood which gushed out in striking off Medusa's head; the story of Orion, who was produced from the hide of an ox moistened with urine; the story of the dragon, which guarded the golden apples in the garden of the Hesperides, and was taken up to heaven, and made a constellation, on account of his faithful

* See Asiatic Researches, vol. ii. art. 16—Antiquity of the Indian Zodiack.

faithful services; the story of Andromeda, of the Swan, of Perseus, and a hundred others of a similar description. Such is the heaven of the Pagans,—a common receptacle of all ranks of creatures, real and imaginary, without distinction or order; a wild miscellany of every thing that is false, grotesque, and chimerical. Such phantastical groups which occupy the houses of the zodiac, and other apartments of the sky, may comport with the degrading arts of the astrologer; but they are not only incompetent to the purposes, but completely repugnant to the noble elevation of modern astronomical science. How incongruous, then, is it that such representations, the wildest hallucinations of the human mind, should be blazoned in such brilliant colours upon our globes; and that a considerable portion of our astronomical treatises should be occupied in detailing their mythological history? Because a few ignorant shepherds, in the plains of Babylon, or on the banks of the Nile, arranged and delineated the heavens according to the first crude conceptions which arose in their minds, are these chimerical representations to guide the astronomers of every nation, and throughout all succeeding generations? It becomes the astronomers of the present day to consider, whether they are to transmit, to the enlightened generations of the twentieth and thirtieth centuries, the sublime discoveries of modern times, which have transformed the heavens into an immense assemblage of suns and worlds, incorporated and disfigured with hydras, gorgons, flying horses, three-headed dogs, and other "dire chimeras;" or, whether they might not be as well qualified as the rude shepherds of Chaldea, to reduce the starry groups, in the concave of the firmament, to a more natural, simple, and scientific arrangement. Had they been placed in the situation of the ancients, before the constellations were invented, and enlightened with all the knowledge they now possess, would they have adopted the same hieroglyphical figures, nomenclature, and arrangement?

4. The constellations, as presently depicted on our globes and planispheres, convey an unnatural and complex representation of the heavens, which tends to confuse the imagination of the juvenile student. On some celestial globes which I have seen, manufactured in London, the natural and hieroglyphic figures were so prominently engraved, and the various colours so deep and vivid, that the stars appeared not only as a secondary object, but were almost invisible, except on a very minute inspection. The animals were so nicely drawn, and exhibited such a glare of variegated colours, that the sphere appeared more like a young miss's plaything than a delineation of the starry heavens. It seemed as if the engraver had been afraid lest his pretty little dogs, and serpents, and scorpions, and fishes, and flying horses, and crabs, and lizards, should have been disfigured by the radiated groups of stars which spotted the pretty creatures; and, therefore, he threw them into the shade, in order that the artificial globe, which a late eminent philosopher calls "a philosophical toy," might prove nothing more to the fair one who occasionally twirled it round its axis, than a beautifully coloured ball, to fill up a niche in her parlour or bed-room. Even when the figures are drawn in outlines, the celestical globe forms but an unnatural and awkward representation of the heavens. The motley group of heads, tails, claws, wings, ears, and noses, are so interwoven with the figures of the stars, that it is difficult to distinguish the real figure and boundaries of the constellations and starry groups, as they appear in the heavens. In exhibiting, by means of the phantasmagoria, the constellations Leo, Orion, the Great Bear, &c. when depicted on the sliders in their natural form, I found they were generally recognised by those spectators who had previously marked their form in the heavens; but, when exhibited in conjunction with the hieroglyphic figures, I seldom found one who could recognise the cluster which was intended to be represented. Such is the effect produced by deviating from the simplicity of nature, and attempting to form whimsical and unnatural combinations. The same remarks will apply to most of our planispheres.

Perth. T. DICK.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you will permit me to lay before your numerous readers a few queries concerning the treatment of youth, both at home and at school, perhaps they may induce some one more competent than myself to offer to the public, through the same medium, a

few

few practical rules upon the subject,—a subject which, in the opinion of many of your late correspondents, demands the most serious consideration (and here I perfectly agree with them). The present system seems to be one of general indulgence: coercion must not be used; children must rule; parents and teachers obey! Is this right? Is corporal punishment to be entirely abandoned? Are those masters and parents, who may still think proper to inflict it, to be branded with the name of brute, or perhaps some more opprobrious appellation, because they may think proper to judge for themselves, and correct their children or pupils as they think most likely to promote both their temporal and eternal welfare?

The author of a small publication, in which is "a Word for the Gipsies," says, "They (the gipsies) never beat their children,—even in those cases in which most other parents would deem it necessary." I am not certain that I have given the author's own words, as I have not the book at hand; but the substance is the same, and it is evidently given as a hint to parents, whatever it may be to teachers, to bring up their children in the same way.

Dr. Jarrold's letters, inserted in your work, I have read; but he says little or nothing upon the subject of day-schools. A great deal of practical information may reasonably be expected upon the subject, not only of the discipline in schools, but likewise in private families; for, from the discipline of children at home, must, in a great measure, depend the good effect of that at school; and here, indeed, to me appears the grand error—parents expect too much from the master.

And now let me hope, that some one of the many who advocate the system of general indulgence, will set before your readers a few general rules for the management of a seminary, in which neither the Lancasterian system nor that of Dr. Bell is adopted; for, though there are few boys exactly of the same disposition, I cannot think it impossible to frame a plan of discipline which will suit the generality of boys. For my own part, I will never countenance unjust severity in schools or elsewhere; but I would sooner a child of mine were under the care of a Busby than many a modern schoolmaster.

The master of a day-school is peculiarly situated: he has no hold of the boys under his care; and, when they are too idle to learn their lessons at home, I would wish to know when they are to be learned. Is the regular business of the school to be broken in upon in order that they may escape with impunity; and, if double lessons are to be the punishment, the case will probably be the same the following day; or perhaps the young gentleman will have the head-ache, and prevail upon his mamma to let him stop at home, and so on, if there be no corporeal punishment,—till the master and scholar have more upon their hands than they will ever get over. Besides, how will you preserve order in your school? Rewards for good behaviour will not, even generally, have the effect; and, if discipline is to be preserved without the dread of corporeal punishment, let the advocates for it step forth, and give some practical rules, which will save many masters a great deal of fatigue, as well as opprobrium. A. C. R.

July 17.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:

SIR,

I OWE an apology to your readers for not sooner resuming the historical account of steam, which I had commenced; and I farther regret to say, I am not now able to complete it. All I can offer are some fragments of information, which you may throw in a corner of your work, or in the fire, as you think fit.

Mr. Mussland's hot-houses, at Stockport, are above three hundred feet in length, and were heated by steam in 1810, chiefly from the proprietor's own designs. The boiler is an oblong of wrought iron, the flue passes around and through the middle of it, and thence to the chimney. The tubes which convey the steam are of cast-iron, with the joints the common way. The machinery was made by Bolton and Watt. It had continued to give satisfaction up to November 1817, at which time it was visited by a foreign gentleman, who gave me the above information, and who contrived to get a plan of the boiler and pipes, which, however, I have not yet seen, but shortly expect to see.

Mr. Laddige's extensive ranges of houses are heated nearly on the same plan: their mode of watering their large palm-house has obtained, and very justly,

justly, the premium of the horticultural society.

Mr. Skeen, of Holborn-hill, brazier, has heated a great variety of houses by steam, with different degrees of success. Sir Joseph Banks has a house heated by this person on a very simple plan, in which the fire which heats the boiler circulates in the flues. Mr. S. uses a copper boiler and tubes.—Mr. Fraser, of Long Acre, and of Clerkenwell, has also heated a great variety of houses, and deserves great credit for having first introduced steam, at his own cost, in one of the pine-stoves at Kensington; from the success of which, it has been adopted by Mr. Andrews, the celebrated pine-grower, at Vauxhall; Mr. Pedley, the gardener, at Hampton court, and I believe at Claremont; and a variety of other instances; in all of which, I believe, Mr. F. has used copper boilers and tubes, and been very successful. He has lately, however, engaged in a cast-iron foundry at Clerkenwell, and advertises that he will heat, &c. either in copper or iron. Mr. F. has lately taken out a patent for cooking with salt-water, and condensing and purifying the steam, so as to produce a sweet and wholesome fresh water at sea. At Lexton-hall, twelve miles from Stamford, the seat of —— Evans, esq. the hot-houses are heated by steam from a common Carron-warehouse boiler; the tubes of earthen-ware, four inches diameter, outside measure; half inch thick, and jointed with white lead and tow. They never sensibly contract or expand, or let out steam, and for three years past have given the utmost satisfaction to the gardener, from whom this account was taken in June last. Mr. Mainwarring, engineer, Lambeth-marsh, has given the most complete, scientific, and extensive, example of heating hot-houses by steam, at Earlscourt, the garden of Mr. Gunter, the celebrated confectioner of Berkley-square. Here, from a detached boiler of cast-iron, a main is laid in a box of charcoal, and conducted along the middle of a parallelogram, which is covered with four rows of hot-houses and pits. A branch leads off to each house and pit, and the steam is turned off or on, exactly in the same way as water or gas in the streets. The tubes are of cast-iron; the joints, what are called spigot-and faucet, and rendered elastic by being stuffed with coarse sacking. The exit troughs for condensed water are very ingenious; the water drops from the steam-pipe into a small closely-covered cistern, and, as it accumulates, thus raises a stone float; and this operating on a well, by means of a lever, lets out the water which runs to a reserve-cistern for watering the plants.

The boiler rings an alarm when it ceases to boil, which serves to awake the gardener, who sleeps in an adjoining room; it also makes a telegraphic sign on the top of the chimney, (at least forty feet high,) which can be seen by the gardeners, in the day-time, from any part of the seventy surrounding acres of garden-ground, occupied by Mr. Gunter.

Mr. Mainwarring, who has had, perhaps, more experience in heating by steam than any engineer in London, is now occupied in extending and improving the works at Earlscourt. He has no doubt of making the boiler feed itself, either with coke or coal; with coal it is very difficult, as coal increases in bulk with ignition, and thus frustrates, in some degree, any plan operating by a hopper.

I hope some competent person will send you a better account of what Mr. M. is doing, both at Earlscourt and Mr. Burton's villa in the Regent's park, which, with the adjoining hot-houses, he is heating by steam. Wishing to recal to your memory what I have said at the beginning of this letter, and begging you and your readers to accept of it as the best information which I can give at present. I am, &c.

Bayswater-house; J. C. Loudon.
Aug. 25, 1818.

P.S. There is a singularly ingenious improvement now exhibiting, at one shilling a head, at Coleville's nursery. It consists of a thermometer, placed horizontally, nicely balanced in the centre, and which, on the alteration of a fourth of a degree in the temperature, opens or shuts windows or sashes;—that is, the thermometer turns on its pivot, one end falls and the other rises; and thus acting as a lever of the second kind, by means of two wires, it turns a water-cock, which admits the water under, or from under, a cylinder, which, thus becoming elevated or depressed, by means of pullies and cords, acts at once on the sashes. The source from which the water is obtained, is a barrel placed on the top of the back wall of the hot-house. The inventor, Mr. Kewby, has unhappily met with almost no encouragement in this and some other ingenious inventions; two of which are:—1. A self-registering thermometer, which requires no attention for a whole year;

year; and—2. A door-knocker, which, while lifted up, rings a bell placed immediately behind, or at a distance, without affecting the hand of the person knocking in the usual manner.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much pleased with the project which you have started of "Lending Parochial Libraries," and am convinced that, on a little reflection, this project will be found to contain the great secret of directing the energies of the press. By this simple machine, it will be in the power of any party to diffuse their opinions to an incalculable extent. I trust that good men, who are the friends of rational liberty, will be active in adopting this expedient; or we shall soon behold others of a very different character coming forward to enslave the minds of the common people by this same expedient.

A few pounds laid out in the purchase of books and tracts, to circulate amongst the common people, will go farther than several hundreds expended in their purchase. On enquiry, I find that a book at one of our circulating libraries will, on an average, last for ten years; and that each of such books may be read, during that time, by at least five hundred individuals. It must be apparent to every man, that, with such an engine, the benefits of knowledge and civilization may soon be carried throughout the land. It may be considered as the steam-engine of the press, and the rudder of the public mind.

It gives me pleasure to think that the power of adopting this simple machinery is alike open to men of all parties, for it certainly would not be safe to trust any body of men with such a power, to the exclusion of others. Let all then adopt it for the promotion of their own opinions; and they who use it with most energy will be sure to obtain the superiority. As old Hesiod says, "This strife is good for mortals"

The mode of carrying it into effect is as follows:—Let any set of individuals, whose opinions are tolerably uniform, agree to establish such a library for the benefit of their neighbourhood. A small subscription will at first be necessary for the formation of this library; but, afterwards, a trifling annual subscription from each of the subscribers will perpetuate the scheme. Let a sub-committee have the power of selecting the books, subject to the approbation of a general annual meeting. I will venture to say, that, for twenty pounds laid out in this manner, a collection of books and tracts, adequate to the wants of several hundred people, might be established. F. E.

Clifton; Aug. 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN engineer of Romsey, named Bell, has invented a scaling ladder, in case of fire, that can be extended in two minutes to any height, or to any angle: it works on wheels, and is supposed by all mechanics who have seen it to be of great utility to the metropolis.

Your inserting this in your widely-circulated Magazine will oblige a constant reader. G. B. BARNARD.

Romsey; Aug. 15.

P.S. I should feel particularly obliged if you would inform me how it could be introduced into the metropolis, for the good of the public.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. IX.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

GIOVANNI VILLANI.

EXCEPTING the stories of "the Merchant of Venice," and "the Taming of the Shrew," the PECORONE contains little to interest the English reader. Leaving therefore, for a time, the writers of fiction, we proceed to the venerable father of Italian history.

Giovanni Villani was born at Florence during the latter part of the thirteenth century; and, like most of the citizens of that illustrious republic, was brought up to mercantile pursuits. The highest honours of the state were, in those days of freedom, open to talents and integrity; and Giovanni passed through them with a credit, which the severe scrutiny of the opposite party was unable to overthrow. The times in which he lived are among the most interesting of the Florentine annals; and he was himself engaged in some of the most important transactions he has recorded. He witnessed the exile of the poet Dante,—to whose genius and virtues he has paid a just tribute of admiration. He was twice married, and had three children

children by each of his wives; but little is known of his private life, except that the latter part of it was clouded by misfortune. The failure of the Bardi, at that time the first commercial house in Italy, which took place in January 1345, involved in their ruin the Buonacorsi, with whom Villani was in partnership; and our historian was, in consequence, declared a bankrupt (*mercator cessans*), and thrown into prison. Three years after, he was swept away by that terrible pestilence, of which so affecting an account is given by Boccaccio.

The motive which led him to write his history, seems to have been an honest admiration of the virtues and rising glories of his country. He had seen her firm and victorious struggle with the ambitious Castruccio; her successful revolt against the tyranny of the Duke of Athens; the gradual extension of her territory and her power; and he was unwilling that the fortitude and patriotism which had won these triumphs should be lost as an example to succeeding ages. Such is the tenor of the prologue or preface, with which the work commences, and which I have endeavoured to give, as much as possible, in the words and manner of the original.

ISTORIE FIORENTINE.

Lib. 1. *Cap.* 1.

"Whereas the memorials left by our Florentine ancestors of the past transactions of our city of Florence are few and unconnected, arising either from their negligence or from the writings being lost when Totila, *flagellum Dei*, destroyed it: I, Giovanni Villani, citizen of Florence, considering the dignity and grandeur of our city in our present times, am of opinion that it is fit to relate and commemorate the origin and commencement of so famous a city, and the prosperous and adverse vicissitudes and past transactions of the same; not that I feel myself competent to the performance of such a work, but to give occasion to our successors not to be negligent in making memorandums of the notable things that shall happen when we are gone, and by displaying the causes and reasons of past events and changes, to leave an example to those that shall come after us, in order that they may exercise themselves in practising virtue and avoiding vice, and may bear adversities with a firm mind, for the benefit and welfare of our republic.

I shall therefore write this book in the vulgar tongue,* in order that the laity, as well as the learned, may derive profit and pleasure therefrom; and, if any part be defective, I leave it to the correction of those that are wiser than me. And in the first place, we† shall relate from whence our city took its origin, and shall proceed through the subsequent times so far as God shall grant us grace; and I shall spare no pains nor labour to discover and extract from ancient books, chronicles, and authors, the acts and deeds of the Florentines, compiling them in this book. And, first of all, I shall give an account of the ancient city of Fesulæ, the destruction of which was the cause and commencement of our city of Florence. And whereas our exordium goes a great way back‡ briefly relating other ancient histories, it seemed necessary to our purposes that it should do so; and that it would be both agreeable and useful, and an incitement to our citizens that now are, as well as those to come hereafter, to be virtuous and to aim at great things, when they consider that they are descended from so illustrious a race, from such noble and virtuous nations as were the ancient and worthy Trojans,§ and the valiant and noble Romans. And, to the end that our work may be the more excellent and deserving of praise, I implore the aid of our Lord Jesus Christ, in whose name every work has a good beginning, middle, and end."

The narrative sets out in the next chapter with the building of the Tower of Babel, which the author appears to consider as the commencement of profane history. The reason which he assigns for giving an account of the times antecedent to the foundation of Florence, namely, that his countrymen should not disgrace their ancestors, does not seem to require that he should have gone so far back as Babel, but he probably thought it as well to begin *at the beginning*.

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* In piano volgare: *in plain English*, as we should say. The Latin language was almost always employed in writing at that time.

† The *person* is changed in the original. The early writers of Italy are full of grammatical irregularities.

‡ As far back as the *tower of Babel*. See the next chapter.

§ The Italians in general consider themselves as the descendants of the Romans, and consequently of Eneas.

Cap.

Cap. 2.

"*How, through the confusion of the Tower of Babel, the earth began to be inhabited.*"

"We find from the histories of the Bible, and those of the Assyrians, that Nimrod, (Nembrot,) the giant, was the first king or ruler and assembler of nations; and that, by his power, and the number of his followers, he acquired dominion over all the families descended from the sons of Noah, which were seventy-two: viz. twenty-seven from Shem, the first son of Noah; and thirty from Ham, his second son; and fifteen from Japhet, his third son. This Nimrod was the son of Cuz, who was the son of Shem, the second son of Noah. And through his pride and power he thought to contend with God, saying, that God was ruler of the heavens and he of the earth. And, to the end that God might not again destroy him by a deluge of water as he had done in the preceding age,* he determined to construct the marvellous work of the tower of Babel. Wherefore God, to confound this said pride,† suddenly sent confusion upon all the living who were at work at the said tower; and whereas all spoke one language, namely, the Hebrew, they changed into seventy-two different languages; so that one could not understand the other. And, in consequence of this, the building of the said tower was of necessity suspended, which was so large, that it was eighty miles round, and four thousand paces high, and one thousand paces thick;‡ each pace being three of our fathoms;§ and it afterwards formed a part of the walls of the city of Babylon which is in Chaldea: the meaning of Babylon being *confusion.* And in this city the idols of the false gods were first worshipped by the aforesaid Nimrod and his people. The said tower, or walls of Babylon, was begun seven years after the deluge, and the confusion took place 2354 years before the commencement of the present æra. And we find that they worked at it 107 years,|| for people lived long in those times. And observe, that, having many wives in the course of so long a life, they had many children and descendants, and multiplied into a numerous people, though disorderly and without law. The first king of the aforesaid city of Babylon that began to fight battles was Ninus, the son of Belus, who was descended from Ashur the son of Shem, which Ninus built the great city of Nineveh: and after him Semiramis his wife reigned in Babylon, who was the most cruel and dissolute woman in the world; and she lived in the time of Abraham."

* This is one of the irregularities of construction which we have mentioned.

† Il detto orgoglio.

‡ This must refer to the thickness of the walls; and, when we consider the *altitude* required, the dimensions will not appear too great.

§ The Italian fathom, or *braccio*, is about twenty-one inches.

|| *Where* did he find all this?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of your valuable Magazine, struck with the philanthropic recommendations of Common Sense, and some other of your correspondents, of dividing large farms into small ones, should like to make a beginning, by dividing one of his (consisting of 800 acres,) into twenty; to consist of forty acres each. It is situated in a dry chalk hilly country, and let for fifteen shillings per acre; is conveniently divided into fields of from twenty to fifty acres each, and has a good house and out-building upon it, about a mile and a quarter from the north end of it, and half-a-mile from the south end,—which perhaps might be made to accommodate five of the small farmers.

Now, I shall be extremely obliged to any of your correspondents that will put me upon the most economical and eligible plan of furnishing the other fifteen with each a house, barn, stable, cow-house, &c.; and inform me whether they will be better built singly in the fields, or collected in a village; and how to furnish them, in the best manner, with water,—as there is none on the estate but what is collected in artificial ponds or in cisterns; and the latter are useless, unless the buildings are covered with pantiles,—which, as well as bricks, are an expensive article where my farm is situated: the latter, with carriage, would cost two pounds a thousand; and the stone is subject to perish.

Any of your correspondents furnishing a sketch and an estimate of the expense of each farmery, would oblige me, and perhaps forward the plan of dividing large farms into small ones,—so frequently and so patriotically recommended in your Magazine.

Economy, in my case, will be essentially necessary; as I have a large and encreasing family to educate, and set forward

forward in the world: so that, what I lay out in building, will be a great loss to us; as, not being brought up myself to any profitable profession, I cannot add to my income by personal exertions; and I have and shall always reject becoming a pauper of the public.

Malton; Aug. 15. CINCINNATUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FINANCIAL PAPERS,

Extracted from the Official Reports of the House of Commons.

PUBLIC INCOME of Great Britain for the Year ending January 5, 1818.

ENGLAND.

Ordinary Revenues.

Customs	£10,975,342
Excise	20,402,274
Stamps	6,549,808
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,770,465
Post-office	1,577,894
One shilling in the pound on Pensions and Salaries	19,550
Six pence in the pound on Pensions and Salaries	11,700
Hackney Coaches	25,431
Hawkers and Pedlars	21,796
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.	
Alienation Fines	7,372
Post Fines	7,791
Seizures	9,117
Compositions and Proffers	624
Crown Lands	130,366
Total of Ordinary Revenues	47,509,919
Extraordinary Resources.	
Property-tax and Income-duty (Arrears)	2,519,409
Lottery (Net Profit)	170,918
Unclaimed Dividends, &c.	236,288
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	27,422
Voluntary Contributions	5,000
Issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada, &c.	3,184
Balance due by Ireland on joint Expenditure	117,228
Repayment of Money advanced by Ireland for naval services	47,458
Imprest Monies repaid	268,[illegible]
Total Public Income of Great Britain	50,905,564

IRELAND.

Ordinary Revenues.

Customs	£1,738,244
Excise } Taxes }	2,319,943
Stamps	551,957
Post Office	67,030
Poundage Fees	4,367
Pells Fees	673
Casualties	2,677
Total of Ordinary Revenues	4,685,295
Extraordinary Resources.	
Lottery	25,770
Advances made by the Treasury for improving post-roads in Ireland	33,530
Advances made by the Treasury for building gaols	18,499
Advances made by the Treasury under the Police Act	17,213
Advances for half-pay to reduced Officers, Pensions to Officers' Widows, &c. on the British Establishment	9,130
Other Moneys paid to the Public	88,254
Total Public Income of Ireland	4,877,694
Appropriated Duties for Local Objects.	
Linen Manufactures	125
Improvement of Dublin	12,167
Repairs of the Royal Exchange, &c.	1,639
Lagan Navigation	3,910
Inns of Court	4,998
Light houses	23,260
Dunleary Harbour	8,868
Waterford Harbour	1,659
Total of Appropriated Duties for Local Objects	53,628
Total, including the appropriated Duties	4,931,323

EXCISE.

Net Payments into the Exchequer, in the Year ending the 5th of January, 1818, of the Duties of Excise in Great Britain.

Auctions	£ 43,223
Beer	2,30[illegible],561
Bricks and Tiles	241,805
Candles	287,659
Cocoa-nuts and Coffee	119,224
Cyder, Perry, and Verjuice	18,169
Glass	[illegible]86,719
Hides and Skins	562,115
Hops	68,912
Licences	640,585
Malt	892,949
—— (Annual) commenced 26th of March	695,470
—— (Annual) commenced 24th of June	297,971
—— (War) per Act 43 Geo III. cap. 81	68,100
Paper	415,269
Printed Goods	270,[illegible]93
Salt	1,407,671
Soap	8[illegible]0,627
Spirits (British)	1,721,545
—— —— per Act 51 Geo. III. cap. 59	471,415
—— —— per Act 43 Geo. III. cap 81 (War)	5[illegible]9,651
Spirits (Foreign)	1,125,805
—— —— per Act 51 Geo. III. cap. 59	84,364
—— —— per Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 81 (War)	666,523

Brandy, &c. per 47 Geo. III. cap. 27 (War)	115,985
——— per 52 Geo. III. cap. 3 (War)	—
Starch	24,647
Stone Bottles	226
Sweets and Mead	7,899
———, per Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 81 (War)	1,247
Tea	1,375,592
——, per Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 81 (War)	1,407,508
Tobacco and Snuff	617,327
Tobacco and Snuff (Annual) commenced 26th of March	476,614
——— (War) per Act 46 Geo. III. cap. 39	334,998
Vinegar	36,761
Wine	1,049,305
Wire	7,165
Total Permanent Duties	15,160,332
—— Annual Duties	1,470,055
—— War Duties	3,164,012
Grand Total of Excise Duties	19,794,400

Payments into the Exchequer of Duties arising from STAMPS in Great Britain, &c.

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
Deeds, Law Proceedings, and other written Instruments (except Legacy Receipts, Probates, Administrations, and Testamentary Inventories, Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes and Receipts,) and Licenses to Dealers in Thread Lace	£1,926,337	£193,506
Legacies	926,595	23,770
Probates, Administrations, and Testamentary Inventories	645,121	21,030
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	670,294	100,430
Receipts	179,491	13,680
Newspapers	279,721	9,360
Almanacks	31,160	—
Medicine and Medicine Licenses	35,261	480
Fire Insurances	540,816	19,160
Cards	20,609	—
Gold and Silver Plate	63,336	3,910
Dice	763	—
Pamphlets	794	43
Advertisements	113,747	12,580
Stage-Coaches	243,296	14,800
Post-Horses	241,375	—
Race-Horses	899	49
	5,924,623	412,800
Lottery	3,479	

Net Produce of the Revenue arising from the POST-OFFICE.

Inland, East and West Indies, and America	£1,031,479
Foreign	121,320
Two-penny Post	57,729
Scotland	132,702
Ireland	19,133
	1,362,365

Years ending Jan. 5.		OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS, from Great Britain.			Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom exported from Great Britain.
			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
Values, inclusive of Trade with Ireland.	1815	£33,559,788	30,120,733	20,503,496	56,624,229	47,859,388
	1816	35,939,650	44,018,701	16,929,608	60,978,509	53,209,809
	1817	30,105,565	36,697,610	14,545,964	51,243,574	42,955,256
	1818	35,971,025	41,590,516	11,534,616	53,125,132	43,614,136
Values, exclusive of Trade with Ireland.	1815	32,620,770	33,[illegible]00,580	19,157,818	52,558,398	43,447,372
	1816	31,822,0[illegible]3	41,712,002	15,708,434	57,420,436	49,653,245
	1817	26,374,9[illegible]0	34,774,520	13,441,665	48,216,185	40,328,940
	1818	29,916,320	30,235,3[illegible]7	10,[illegible]	49,504,668	40,587,118

Years ending Jan. 5.		OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS into Ireland.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS from Ireland. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Ireland.
Values, inclusive of Trade with Gt. Britain.	1815	£6,687,732	6,114,878	475,370	6,590,249	12,620,695
	1816	5,637,117	6,360,184	170,676	6,530,861	11,391,559
	1817	4,693,745	6,042,253	167,869	6,208,123	8,510,977
	1818	5,644,175	6,412,892	150,562	6,563,454	10,526,325
Values, exclusive of Trade with Gt. Britain.	1815	1,134,493	1,006,672	208,162	1,214,835	2,046,846
	1816	1,165,342	1,163,994	40,117	204,112	1,949,782
	1817	1,050,618	932,488	42,374	974,862	1,328,933
	1818	889,335	851,548	23,413	874,961	1,411,897

Species of Exports in 1817.

Alum	£22,001
Bacon and Hams	62,346
Bark (British Oak) for Tanners	135,027
Beef and Pork, salted	234,219
Beer and Ale	354,881
Brass and Copper Manufactures	795,813
Bread and Biscuit	130,445
Butter and Cheese	219,531
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	113,562
Coals and Culm	411,435
Cordage	136,451
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour	1,266,909
Cotton Manufactures	14,178,021
—— Yarn	2,131,629
Earthenware of all sorts	532,837
Fish of all sorts	423,712
Glass of all sorts	762,595
Haberdashery and Millinery	419,634
Hardwares and Cutlery	1,197,874
Hats, Beaver and Felt	261,668
—— of all other sorts	50,448
Hops	109,351
Iron and Steel, wrought and unwrought	1,209,073
Lead and Shot	346,467
Leather, wrought and unwrought	396,817
Leather, Sadlery and Harness	130,830
Linen Manufactures	1,729,898
Melasses	66,436
Musical Instruments	88,072
Oil (Train) of Greenland Fishery	60,813
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	354,951
Salt	156,969
Saltpetre, British, refined	31,528
Seeds of all Sorts	59,631
Silk Manufactures	482,831
Soap and Candles	180,063
Stationary of all sorts	217,950
Sugar, refined	2,506,396
Tin, unwrought	200,179
—— and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates	279,423
Tobacco, British, manufactured	9,330
Whalebone	14,604
Woollen Manufactures	7,947,359
All other Articles	3,164,064
Total declared Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain to all parts of the World	43,614,136

Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys.

	On Sept. 30, 1816. Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	On Sept. 30, 1817. Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom	21,515	2,479,733	158,516	21,290	2,397,665	152,352
Isles—Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	511	24,561	3,445	485	23,689	3,190
British Plantations	3,775	279,643	16,859	3,571	243,632	15,471
Total	25,801	2,783,940	178,820	25,346	2,664,986	171,013

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	£	£
Total on Account of Interest	29,166,084	
——— Charges of Management	284,580	
——— Reduction of the National Debt	14,657,559	
		44,108,233
The Interest on Exchequer Bills	—	1,815,926
The Civil Lists of England	1,028,000	
The Civil Lists of Ireland	163,168	
		1,191,168
The other Charges on the Consolidated Fund: Courts of Justice in England	64,541	
Mint	15,000	
Allowances to the Royal Family, Pensions, &c.	447,657	
Salaries and Allowances	62,920	
Bounties and Compensations	3,811	
Miscellaneous	133,270	
		727,211
Permanent Charges in Ireland	—	385,282
The Civil Government of Scotland	—	130,646
The other Payments in Anticipation of the Exchequer Receipts, viz.—		
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c. — Customs	278,095	
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c. — Excise	51,950	
		330,015
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue — Excise	14,000	
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue — Post-Office	13,700	
		27,700
Militia, and Deserters' Warrants, &c.	—	93,657
The Navy, viz.—		
Wages	2,524,000	
General Services	2,793,586	
	5,317,586	
The Victualling Department	1,155,476	
		6,473,062
The Ordnance	1,441,075	
Deduct the Value of Stores supplied by the Board of Ordnance to Foreign Powers, the Expense of which is reimbursed to the Ordnance Department by the Paymaster-general, under Warrants of the Treasury	5,673	
		1,435,401
The Army, viz.—		
Ordinary Services	7,014,494	
Extraordinary Services, including Remittances and Advances to other Countries	3,859,888	
	10,874,382	
Deduct the Amount of Repayments for which Credit is given in the Extraordinaries of the Army	1,252,016	
Also, the Amount of Remittances and Advances to other Countries	7,502	
		9,614,864
Loans, Remittances, and Advances, to other Countries, viz.—		
Ireland	25,770	
Russia	54	
America	544	
Morocco	5,673	
Tunis	153	
Holland	1,075	
		33,272
Issues from Appropriated Funds, for Local Purposes	—	42,585
Miscellaneous Services—		
At Home	2,301,698	
Abroad	164,784	
		2,466,483
		68,875,541
Deduct Remittance to Ireland	25,770	
Sinking Fund on Loan to the East-India Company	139,26[illegible]	
		165,0
		68,710,502

To the Editor of the Monthly Ma

SIR,

IF Oldfield's State of the Representation, as quoted in your Magazine of this month, were to be estimated by the truth of his report of this town and two others in its neighbourhood, viz. Hythe and Sandwich, it must be at a very low rate: such gross inaccuracies tend to prevent any confidence being placed in his book, and thus does more harm than good to the cause of reform, to promote which end I suppose the book was made.

Instead of the inhabitants of this place amounting to 22,017, they do not, by the last census, amount to half that number; and, instead of the voters being 1300, there now stand on the poll-book 1800: which makes about six persons to one voter; and it is calculated that two hundred more are entitled to their freedom, and could at once be admitted to it. He is also erroneous in his description of the patronage or proprietorship to the Admiralty, which, of all the public boards, has, perhaps, the least influence here. The lord-warden has, no doubt, a considerable influence, but by no means sufficient to command one seat, more especially if, at any time, the popular feeling is at all excited. I think I may venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that, if Mr. Fector had accepted the invitation of his townsmen, he would, beyond a doubt, have been elected; 700 having enrolled their names within three hours of his having been proposed, while absent in France: it would then have been a great struggle between Mr. Wilbraham, who though a stranger almost to the town, was known to be a man of highly estimable and honorable character, with all the influence of the lord-warden and government; and Sir John Jackson, an East-India director, with only his acquaintance of a few years, and without the support of any of the leading interests of the town: it would have been an arduous and an expensive contest. So much for Dover being under the influence of the Admiralty. With respect to Sandwich, if he had put the Admiralty instead of Sir P. Stevens, he would have been nearer the truth; but the Admiralty, I believe, could not command even one seat there: and there have been instances where even the weight of Sir P. Stevens's character, and the services he had rendered to most of the town, would scarcely save his election when he was secretary to the Admiralty. The number of freemen is tolerably near the truth. In Hythe, he is as wide of the real state as at Dover: instead of the freemen being forty, they are upwards of three hundred, and are rapidly increasing. When they were but forty, Mr. Evelyn and Sir Charles Furnaby Ratcliffe had the influence attributed to them; but, separately or jointly, they could no more return a member for Hythe than you can: the number of inhabitants is also overrated.

Dover; July 2. AMICUS VERITATIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT length a work has appeared which completely answers Mr. Malthus, on whose book you have bestowed so many of your pages: I mean Dr. Purves' Treatise on Population and Production. It is impossible that England, the cradle of all science, should not take the lead in the yet novel science of political economy; or, what is perhaps a better term to express the subject of inquiry, social arrangement.

Mr. Malthus began his enquiry on an abstraction, and elicited facts, which he pressed into his service. Dr. Purves begins with a full comprehension of his subject, in all its bearings; and, after rectifying the capital errors of Adam Smith, illustrates, by indisputable facts, the whole entire system of political economy. The fundamental principles which he establishes are,—

1. That all effective labour is produced by demand yielding profit.
2. That population is the cause and source of all demand.
3. That it can never be excessive until the whole earth is cultivated up to its maximum.
4. That can never be but by a prodigious increase of population.
5. That population, as to time, has never had any ratio of increase; the depopulating causes, as well as the populating causes, being quite irregular.
6. That the increase of the produce of the soil has no ratio as to time.
7. That all thinly peopled countries are the worst off for subsistence.
8. That an increase of population creates employment, and will continue to do so according to its increase, till cultivation reaches its maximum.

The analogy that Malthus states from the animal creation (below man), saying, that all animals increase beyond that of the subsistence provided for them, Purves denies. Purves says, the law of animal nature is, that *production is subsistence*;

sistence; for, universally, animals feed on each other. This is demolishing a fabric at one blow; to which no reply is possible.

What then remains of this vaunted book of the far-famed professor of political economy? Just so much, and no more, than he copied from Dr. Wallace at first,—as I see noticed in your pages eighteen years since an abstraction of possibility—a possibility not denied by Dr. Purves, which can only become real fact when the earth is cultivated to its maximum in every intermediate stage: population improves wealth, creates employment, advances wages, and contributes to the comfort of man.

I earnestly recommend this book to your readers, and especially to your ingenious correspondent Mr. Luckcock. At last the rays of the sun have penetrated the darkness of political economy—

Man and the social laws lay hid in night,
God said, let Purves be, and all was light.

HOMO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL *and* POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS *and* APOPHTHEGMS; *written in the year* 1797; *by* MR. LAWRENCE.

(Continued from p. 115.)

THROUGH the light of reason and from our actual experience, we are enabled to form some conception, however faint and imperfect, of the *maxima* or abstracts of *power* and of *justice*, which, we trust, are one and the same: in such *duality in unity* lies the sum of human dependence, and it is a solid ground of faith.

There must have been a precedent, and there also must be a succedent state; the system of universal nature seems not to admit of the *posse* of annihilation. Human reason has certain powers and certain limits, within which to exercise itself; and to the utmost of those it may and ought to proceed, and is no farther responsible. Reason then is compelled to admit, that even abstract power appears to be limited by equiomnipotent absurdity; omnipotence itself cannot make two and two, five.

I have often been ridiculed, as fanatical, because my reason could neither comprehend nor admit the doctrines of materialism. With me, the ideas of *soul*, and of its future state of existence, have appeared equally rational with the idea of body, and almost equally the object of evidence to the senses. In the mean time, the where, the how, or the mode of such existence, must necessarily give the less concern; in that, Nature has denied to human reason the smallest vestige of such knowledge, and even capacity for its attainment. We see an animated body, and shortly behold it a dead carcase; but, although organization be the mean or efficient instrument, it cannot possibly be the cause of vitality or life. Mind, intelligence, spirit or soul, consist, evidently, of a species of matter *sui generis, etherial*, and of a nature and origin specifically different from gross, terrene, and palpable matter. The spirit or soul of *alcohol* is a subject totally distinct from the aqueous matter with which it is combined by the process of fermentation. The spirit had a pre-existence equally with the water, and they may be again separated by the operation of air, which is death to the union of this unintelligent soul and body. Fermentation, the organization of this creature, was only the cause of their union, not of either of the parties to it.

It has always been received as orthodox, that there are certain natural, moral, or political subjects, unfit for public discussion, and which should therefore be held *esoteric*, and remain hidden behind the curtains of theology and aristocracy, sacred from the danger of prophanation, and of the rude handling of the vulgar. Nothing under heaven can be more futile, nothing more dangerously fraudulent, than such reserve. Nature herself withholds nothing from the researches of man, which she has placed within his competence of knowledge, and she allows the chance impartially and indiscriminately to all: where Nature acts not arbitrarily, surely man ought not.

It would be a most useful and patriotic undertaking, essential to the acceleration of the progress of that light which is gradually diffusing itself among us, if some one would publish a succinct and connected history of the massacres, tortures, wars, imprisonments, and restraints upon the conscience, on religious pretences, from the earliest records unto the present times, in consequence of the horrible supposition that, the God of mercy and of justice delights in the blood of human victims, and in the mental and corporeal slavery of the greater portion of the human race—now that, ashamed of the absurdity of the ancient motives, or pretences, we have shifted the ground of persecution to a question of political expedience. Would

it not have been more consistent with every interest of humanity, had this deluge of human blood and aggregation of human misery been spared? Are a thousand ever-varying and opposite ceremonies and modes of faith and political frauds so essentially useful and necessary, as to countervail the evil of this mass? In what has consisted the benefit of o'erstepping the boundaries of natural reason, which says imperatively and definitely—*do as you would be done unto?* Granting that Heaven has been the object, is the voyage thither necessarily through an ocean of human blood, or does the right path lead through murder, cruelty, and fraud?

It is a memorable and a lamentable truth that, nearly all those disputes between nations, which have dyed the earth with blood, and thinned the ranks of human society, have arisen from sources the most trifling and unimportant to society at large: to simplify, to abolish superstitious observances, whether religious or political, would be to take away the chief grounds of contention from among the sons of men.

Were it not of such dreadful import, it would be perfectly ludicrous, to observe how afraid, from early imbibed and inveterate prejudices, even the most sensible and learned men are of truth and its results, and how strenuously they contend for, in their opinion, a needful portion of falsehood and deception, in order to bind together, and render stable, every religious and political edifice. They seem not to perceive that such stability is merely forced, artificial, and temporary, and can only be preserved at the dreadful cost of human slavery and human calamity; that they are officiously sowing the seeds of destruction in their own system; that truth and nature are independent of them, however their power may extend for a season, to the enthralment of their fellow-men; that they are stupidly removing the boundaries between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, and laying a sure foundation for that natural crisis which must undo all, and reduce all to first principles.

Prejudice, in general acceptation, a fond leaning to the belief of something which is not true, and on that very account held by grave and pious, or fat-witted sophisters, to be highly contributory to truth and utility, has ever been esteemed as meriting apology, and even necessary to be cherished. It is of much the same use to individuals or states, as vanity to a fine woman; or the supposition that his purse is inexhaustible, to a spendthrift. Prejudice unites the few who need no spurious bond of union, and separates the many whom nature and liberality would unite; it is cold towards, or even persecutes, truth and virtue, whilst it embraces and patronizes error and vice; it steels the heart of man against even his own offspring, and dims his perceptive faculties to the image of truth; it is the grand impediment to the progress of all good. The answerer of all the answerers of Edmund Burke, equal at least to his master, in a total defect of solidity and judgment, opines that the old enmity and rivalship subsisting between France and this country, founded on mutual prejudices, are beneficial to both; and that it is advantageous to us to perpetuate the deceptive prejudice, that one Englishman is, in battle, equal to five Frenchmen! Certainly, this redoubtable respondent must find his favorite hypothesis greatly strengthened by the events of the present war.

There is nothing more tyrannical, arbitrary, and aggressive, than prejudice; it respects no rights but the imaginary ones of its own absurd and capricious humour, to which it exacts the most submissive deference, on pain of the presumed delinquent's forfeiture of character, liberty, property, life: nay, should the phrenzy you have unguardedly, perhaps unconsciously, provoked, be of the religious kind, your body being deemed insufficient to discharge the penalty, you escape not without the curious ecclesiastical entail of everlasting damnation upon your poor soul! Men require you to spare their prejudices,—such is the phrase in use; which is simply, and in plain English, to give up your most precious right of examining and declaring the truth; whilst themselves assume the liberty of propagating universally, and of even instilling into the minds of your very children, the most stupid and ridiculous, and even the most barbarous and wicked, falsehoods; and you must not utter one word of complaint, far less of question. But, prejudice is the nose-hold for certain purposes, of the otherwise intractable.

Had as great pains been taken to preserve truth in *puris naturalibus*, as to disguise her in harlot's attire, there had been no want of geometry to take her dimensions; and, had a hundredth part of the force been permitted or used to counteract prejudices, which has been employed

employed to foster, so rather compel, them, the cruel reign of prejudice and error had long since been at an end.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Hardy's Life of Lord Charlemont, mention is made in the preface (p. 11), and in the body of the volume (pp. 153 and 422), of a manuscript "Historical and Critical Account of the Italian Poets, from Dante to Metastasio," which that nobleman left behind him, and of which his biographer says, "It may one day, I hope, see the light." From the manner in which he speaks of this work, in the pages I have quoted, we may conclude it is a valuable composition. May I ask, if we are likely to be ever gratified by its publication?

Lichfield; Aug. 9. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL of your correspondents have, at different times, suggested plans for rendering more immediate and effectual the means of extinguishing fires, and preventing the fatal consequences which too often result from them: but hitherto, I believe, they have all failed of producing any beneficial effect. Indeed, I believe, none of them have been attempted to be put in practice. The reason of this failure appears to me to be, that all or most of them have been grounded upon the erroneous supposition, that the proprietors of the fire-insurance companies are the persons by whom, and at whose expense, they ought to be adopted. This is an error which must prove fatal to every plan, however excellent, that may be devised to effect what is more immediately the object of your correspondent's solicitude, which is the saving of lives by providing adequate means of escape from buildings on fire; for those companies have no funds applicable to these purposes. Like any other trading company, they are associated, and their funds established, *for purposes of profit;* and what would the general body of proprietors say on finding a considerable portion of their funds diverted from the purpose for which they were raised, to charitable, *but unprofitable,* purposes? Here then is the error: the fire-offices are not the persons to carry these schemes into effect, at least, their funds are not the funds out of which the expenses of them can be paid. *Public subscription* is the only source whence the necessary funds can be drawn: and, until that method of carrying the projected plans into execution is adopted, they will continue as ineffectual as they have hitherto proved. When the funds necessary for defraying the expenses of carrying the plans into effect are thus raised, it may be found very convenient to act in conjunction with the fire-offices; and, if they are not made to incur any expense by it, there is little reason to doubt that their assistance will be willingly rendered: hence it appears, that a preliminary step, without which the plans and suggestions of your correspondents will be unavailing, is the formation of a charitable institution, with a committee for promoting and managing the subscriptions, determining upon the plans proposed for accomplishing the objects of the institution, and carrying such of them into effect as they may deem worthy of the expense. The Humane Society is a precedent for such an institution.—It is astonishing how little calculated some of the suggested plans are to remedy the evils for which they are proposed. Of this nature is the one in your last number, for supplying water for fire-engines without waiting till it can be procured in the ordinary way. That plan is that, in every engine-house, a close cart, such as soap-lees are carried in, should be kept constantly filled with water ready to attend the engine on any alarm of fire. Who that ever saw a soap-lees cart, so immensely weighty that it seems dragged with difficulty by six or eight powerful horses, at a rate little exceeding two miles an hour, could ever dream of accommodating its motions to the rapid flight of a fire-engine.

I lately had occasion to take, with precise accuracy, a horizontal level; and, being unacquainted with the proper manner of doing it, and unprovided with any instrument for the purpose, I sat down to reflect how I could take it with a certainty of its being perfectly accurate: and the following method suggested itself to me. Taking as a basis the fact that water will always find its own level, I caused a hollow glass tube to be made, and to be bent so as to form a segment of a circle. I fixed the centre of it on a stand, with its ends turned upwards in the form of a crescent. I then filled it nearly, but not quite, with water; and I concluded that a line drawn across the points to which the water rose at each end of the tube must give me a perfectly accurate

accurate horizontal level. I should be glad to learn, from any of your scientific correspondents, whether my conclusion was correct. H.

Kentish Town; Sept. 7, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS *of the* EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

OF MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

AFTER all that has been said and sung about moral dignity, the truest evidence of the improvement of man, of the promotion of the intellectual being above the physical animal, consists in the invention and application of machinery calculated to diminish the stress of human labour. The monuments of art form a part of this evidence; for excellence, even in the fine arts, cannot be attained without the aid of mechanical ingenuity. Although in contemplating the splendid remains of antiquity on account of the power of genius which they exhibit, we do not think of the means that were employed either in producing or in constructing them; it is certain that those means were as superior to any that are in use among our artists as the sculpture of Athens excels that of London.

The eighteenth century, beyond any other in the cycles of authentic history, has been distinguished for the application of mechanical means in aid of the physical powers of mankind. It has been estimated that, in the island of Great Britain alone, the use of machinery was so general as to have been equivalent to an addition to the population of *one hundred millions of adult persons.*

This immense accession of power, equal in value, according to the principles of political economy, to more than all the conquests of Rome and the acquisition of both the Indies, has enabled the government to withstand assaults, and to achieve objects of political ambition, that appear almost miraculous when compared with the geographical extent and numerical population of the kingdom. To what a glorious pitch in art would the means thus furnished have raised the nation, had they, instead of being staked at the royal chess-board of Flanders, been only employed in works of public ornament, like the buildings of Pericles that still render Athens so attractive to the learned, the ingenuous, and the man of genius, anxious for renown in art. One year's expenditure of the late war, employed in this manner, would have made the magnificence of London beggar the glory of Babylon, and Solomon, and Rome, and all the Cæsars. We make the observation without any insidious reference to the politics of the war, but merely as a topic deserving of consideration; and we would add that, perhaps, in a financial point of view, the expenditure of a part of the public wealth in ornamenting the capital might be seriously deliberated; for we will venture to say, that the expence which the least of our West Indian possessions costs, taking into account the waste of human life, would, expended in this manner, offer such an inducement to wealthy strangers to visit us, as to bring as great a clear income into the country, independent of the employment which would be afforded to the labouring classes, as the largest and most productive of them all. We shall, however, have another opportunity of considering this subject more to the purpose, when we notice the colonial system of the eighteenth century. In the mean time, as a topic of reflection, we may state, that it is a very prevalent opinion that more than ten millions sterling were, in the course of last year, expended abroad by English travellers in viewing the curiosities of France and Italy.

Without a reference to their practical utility, inventions have no merit in the estimates of a correct philosophy. If the results of the skill and genius of mankind were only to furnish statesmen with the means of executing their political projects, it would have been better had society remained stationary in the midst of the feudal contentions; for, unquestionably, all the heroic virtues which war calls into action, (and we do not undervalue their splendour or greatness,) were as deeply felt, equally admired, and more generally practised in the conflicts of the dark ages than in that *moral and philosophical war* at the close of the eighteenth century: a war which in its universality may be compared to the waves of the deluge that overturned the whole earth.

But, although the European wars of the eighteenth century were owing in a great measure to the facility with which the means to carry them on were obtained, in consequence of the improvements in mechanical assistance to labour, we are sensible that the direct moral effect of their improvements have also been considerable. If the use of machinery

machinery has had the effect of encouraging population to such a degree as to enable statesmen to raise armies as easily as it has also had the effect of enabling them to raise funds for their support; still, after all this public prodigality, a fund was left for the better purposes of private life; and it is not less honourable to the people of this island, that the progress of national prosperity was not actually stopped by the demands of the late war, than that their victorious army overthrew the empire of Napoleon. The overthrow of empires is but a barbarian work. It is in laying their foundations, and in building them up, that constitutes the glory of military achievements.

The use of mechanical industry in the eighteenth century has not only improved and augmented the comforts of domestic life, but it has also, perhaps, done as much to soften the feelings of mankind towards one another as the precepts of philosophy. It has tended to engender a detestation of hard labour, and to make the world consider not what the labourer may be able to do in tasking him, but what he ought to do without detriment to himself. It has effected this by withdrawing, to a great degree, from observation, the distressing spectacle of men and animals toiling beyond their strength.

But, if there has been a diminution in the quantity of hard labour, it is contended that the use of machinery has a tendency to consume the health of the labouring poor in a much greater degree, by the unwholesome confinement which it induces. It, however, does not fall within the scope of these sketches to combat opinion, but to refer to facts which have affected the state of the world, particularly in this country; and therefore, in answer to those who conceive that the use of machinery has been so deleterious, we would simply point to the increased population and general improvement of the manufacturing towns and districts. It is true, that the manufacturing classes often suffer great want by the occasional suspension of employment, and sometimes actual oppression by the demand for labour; but that involves a question more immediately connected with trade than the present subject. It is not the machinery that is in fault in such cases, but those speculators who occasion an inordinate excess of employment, or those statesmen who, with the rubbish of their folly, derange the great machine of human interests and intercourse. Every invention which tends to diminish the labour of men must be a benefit to the species; and it is wicked to argue against the use of any thing from the abuse of it.

If the application of mechanical inventions has thus tended to improve the humanity of the public,—if it has thus reduced the necessity of hard labour, and diminished the danger of many occupations, which we contend it has greatly done in the course of the eighteenth century,—mechanics are entitled to claim a higher place in the esteem and gratitude of the world than they have hitherto obtained. It may be true that we have now no such minds as those of Homer, or Bacon, or others of their stamp; but we should reflect that the circumstances which produced such characters are gone by, and great faculties have found other objects and other materials to work with.

The philosophical value of every human achievement, whether by courage, by labour, by invention, by art, or by science, depends upon its effect on the happiness of mankind; and it is a pityful narrow-minded view of moral enjoyment to represent it as consisting in the contemplation of fictions however beautiful, or of truths however sublime: affection may be as intense as the one, and sociality as delightful as the other, without being less abstract or less refined.

Mechanical inventions have a moral operation by improving the physical condition of mankind; and, if more offences have been municipally punished than, perhaps, in any former period, the Kalendars have been freer of great crimes. The simple mechanism of the hand-organ has been a source of more intellectual pleasure, harmless mirth, and innocent reflections, than the writings of Pope the poet. But we do not compare them as works of equal intelligence, for the one is but a vehicle of moral expression; it is to music analogous to what printing is to philosophy, or painting to poetry.

It is delightful to contemplate abstract truth and to witness the forms of beauty; and, in so doing, it is allowed that our moral faculties are finely exercised. Shall we not grant that it is a rational employment to examine the fitness of parts in the numberless little contrivances which mechanical ingenuity has added to our domestic comforts, or in looking at the elegant and appropriate forms which have been given to our utensils and furniture? The contemplation of the wisdom displayed in the

the frame of the machine of the universe is the sublimest devotion; but is there no sentiment connected with the little watch which almost every man carries in his pocket, and which is an index to the movements of the heavenly bodies? And yet, what is the invention of the watch, in point of moral dignity, comparable to the steam-engine, that glory of the eighteenth century, and which should be the hieroglyphic type of its history,—an invention which has mastered a great law of the universe, attraction, as far as in its details that law affected the condition of man? Let those, therefore, who confine the consideration of mechanical inventions merely to the physical use of them, but for a moment reflect on the splendid train of ideas with which they may be associated, and they will be constrained to admit, that, with all its trading, manufacturing, and warlike spirit, the eighteenth century has even, in a metaphysical sense, added prodigiously to the stock of ideas in the world.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE liberality with which your work is conducted, is a sure criterion of the intellect of your readers; to whom the following information will not, I hope, be misapplied.

Seeing an advertisement in the *Times*, of a Sunday Morning Lecture (at half-past eleven, 217, High Holborn), I attended it. The subject was—"the nature of man." I cannot occupy your columns with a transcript of it; but my attention was so much arrested by this new insight into "the nature of man," that I was tempted to make enquiry into the motives that gave rise to this new species of lecturing. It originates with what are called a "New Society of Friends;" the declared objects of whom are, to avail themselves of every means that talents, zeal, and good intention, aided by the noblest feeling of human nature, can bring forth, to ameliorate the condition of mankind, upon the principles of equity and kindness.

The society, having no religious creed, give a general invitation to all distinctions of men,—whether Pagan, Jew, Christian, or Deist; they may all come and unite in the great work. They propose to advance towards their object by a general union of well-disposed persons, for purposes that shall be useful to all.

The society meet, for philosophical enquiry and rational conversation, twice in a week; they have a collection of useful books for the members; have established an economical fund; and are doing every thing they can to increase the general stock of comforts, pleasures, and information.

As, from the enquiry I made, they have the character of being an enlightened body of men, if they be honest in the pursuit, from what has already been experienced of the power of association, (though hitherto directed to selfish objects,) they may accomplish an extensive good to themselves without injury to their fellows.

J. R.

Strand; Aug. 17.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I have just met with Mr. Souter's excellent catalogue of books for the use of parochial lending libraries; and think, that the plan is at once so practicable and excellent, that it deserves to meet with national encouragement. The liberality of the publisher is sufficiently apparent from his offer of a discount of twenty per cent. Should this excellent catalogue appear in a second edition; I would beg leave to suggest, that it should contain the publications of *the Church of England Tract Society*. In the mean time, it may be useful to many of your readers to find them inserted in your popular Magazine.

PUBLICOLA.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ, with much surprise, an assertion made by Mr. Bakewell, in one of your late numbers, "that, if we are mad while awake, we shall be mad in our sleep; that is, that sleep does not suspend the maniacal excitement,—it only suspends the visible expression of it."

To elucidate the cause of my surprise, it is unnecessary that I should consider the effects of sleep on an insanity produced by a derangement of the organic particles; for, in such a case, it must, I think, be evident, that sleep, in suspending the powers of the body, suspends the cause of insanity. It is only necessary that I should consider insanity as an affection of the mind simply; that is, such a state of intellect as permits the deduction of correct conclusions from incorrect grounds. An insanity of this nature I consider to arise from some specific mental cause; and it is the constant operation of this cause, through the memory, on the mind, which maintains the derangement of the faculties. If I am correct in this assumption, and if, as Mr. Bakewell allows, the faculty of memory is wholly suspended in sleep, there can be no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, that the efficient cause of the malady, in the case assumed, is as completely lost in sleep as if the derangement were wholly organic.

I am in the habit of giving up the mere deductions of reason to the evidence of facts; and I should not have presumed to dispute the truth of Mr. Bakewell's opinion, had I not discovered the fallacy of his attempt to support it by example.

In the quotation I have made, it is stated, that the visible expression of mania is suspended during sleep; yet, in a subsequent part of the paper alluded to, it is attempted to corroborate the opinion by saying, that it results from observations on the effects of insanity when the patient is asleep. It is obvious that, if there be no expression of the diseased mind during sleep, no discovery can be then made of the existence of insanity.

P. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A PERUSAL of the specification of the patent granted to Messrs. Pauly and Egg, for the construction of certain machinery for steering balloons, (inserted in your 44th volume, 1817, page 51,) having excited in me a curiosity to see the works, I was induced, a short time since, to take a walk to Knightsbridge for that purpose, naturally expecting to have found the machine in a state of forwardness, nearly ready for making its first aërial trip to Paris; to which city, report had assigned its destination: but great was my disappointment, on arriving there, to perceive no signs of any kind of active preparations, indicating the speedy execution of such an enterprise; and, further, upon making enquiries on the subject, I was still more mortified to learn, that nothing whatever had been done towards the completion of the machine for upwards of ten months past; during which period, it would seem, the works had been wholly suspended. From appearances, I am much inclined to think that they will not be resumed again; but I cannot speak positively on this point, not having been able to obtain any precise information concerning the future intentions of the proprietors.

Being on the spot, I availed myself of the opportunity to take a view of what was to be exhibited; but the very unfinished

unfinished state in which the works are left, as well as the total absence of all that which may be properly said to constitute the very essence of an *aërostatic* machine, (viz. the *wings*, *tail*, *and apparatus for gas*,) renders it impossible for me to furnish you with any thing more than a very meagre description. I could have wished circumstances had enabled me to have presented your readers with information of a more satisfactory nature concerning so interesting an object.

The first object to which my attention was directed, was what I believe is called the '*frame-work*,' exhibiting all the appearance of the deck of a sailing vessel, having (like the *gunwhale* in the latter,) a *rim*, about four or five inches in breadth, all round it; the intention of which is, to affix to it, by means of buttons placed at the distance of a foot apart from each other, the apparatus for containing gas, for raising the machine into the air.

The length of the frame extends nearly one hundred feet, (exclusive of the tail, which is to be affixed at the stern, measuring ten feet more.) Its greatest breadth may, I apprehend, be stated about twelve feet; but, as all my calculations are made merely from guess, on a cursory view of the objects, very little dependance can be placed upon them for correctness: indeed, I should not have mentioned them at all, but for the purpose of assisting the imagination to form some rough idea respecting the size of the machine and its appendages. Were I to describe the shape of the frame-work, without the gas apparatus, I should say, it greatly resembled what one should conceive a *monstrous flounder*. With the apparatus affixed, and inflated, I am told it would assume something of the figure of a *dolphin*,—a strange kind of form for an *aërial* machine. A bird one would have thought the most natural to have suggested itself to the mind of a professional man, for its peculiar destination.

I next took a view of the car, which is intended to be suspended from the frame-work; but in what mode this was to be effected I could not learn. It forms a pretty appendage, somewhat of the shape of a bread-basket, or rather cheese-tray. I fear my notion of resemblances will appear rather ludicrous to your readers; but it is not my fault, if the objects should strike me in this light. The upper part of the car is constructed of cane, and the lower of timber. It is about eleven or twelve feet in length, (as near as I can guess,) and capable of holding seven or eight persons with ease; I fear, however, on trial, it will be found too heavy for the purpose for which it is designed, being encumbered with so much iron.

An intelligent friend who accompanied me, (but who, it must be confessed, is a better judge of *aquatic* than *aërial* vehicles,) gave it as his opinion, that the whole of the machinery, so far as he could form any judgment of it in its present incomplete state, was much too cumbrous for traversing so rare an element. He thought the frame-work might have been constructed of much lighter materials, as cane, for instance, or whalebone; nor could he perceive any necessity for a deck at all. Even the rim, or hoop, appeared to him much stronger and heavier than necessary. In short, from the quantity of iron work appertaining to it, and the strength of the timber employed, the machine seemed to be adapted more for *aquatic* purposes than for *aërostation;* for which latter, its uncouth shape, and its *tout-ensemble* clumsiness, rendered it totally unfit. It would, indeed, be out of its proper element—a fish out of water!

What could have induced the projectors to fix upon the shape of a *fish*, for a machine destined for the *aërial* regions? Would not, one should imagine, a bird have naturally presented itself as the most appropriate model? —to say nothing of the gracefulness and elegance, in point of form, of the latter to entitle it to superior elegibility. As my friend well observes, if ever a machine for travelling through the air be produced at all practicable to any useful extent, the only chance of success to be rationally hoped for, in the construction of such, is by minutely copying the form and motion of a large bird, such as an eagle or vulture.

We saw a large quantity of gold-beater's skin, of good quality and close texture, doubtless intended for the retention of gas,—for which purpose it appeared to be excellently adapted; but we could get no information in what way it was to be employed; neither could we learn by what mode it was intended to raise the machine; nor even how the wings or tail were to be acted upon.

I regret very much, my total inability to submit any satisfactory communication on these most interesting points; but it is a disappointment which I equally

equally experience, in common with your readers.

It is currently reported, that some thousands of pounds have already been expended upon the construction of the machine; nor will this seem improbable, when it is understood that upwards of forty people were employed on the works, for a period of nearly three years; besides the very considerable expense the proprietors must have been at in building the extensive premises at Knightsbridge, (chiefly of timber,) and solely intended for the reception of the machine, and convenience of the workmen engaged on it.

I am much inclined to think it is owing to the enormous expense that the proprietors have been induced to put a stop to the works, rather than from any decided conviction of its impracticability to perform what was required; at least, I could get no hint of the latter circumstance, though I studiously made enquiry on the subject. If such should be the fact, it is a circumstance much to be regretted. Indeed, there appears to me little or no chance of success attending any project of this kind, unless it be nationally assisted by a grant of sufficient funds; for it cannot reasonably be expected that private individuals will be found willing to engage with zeal in speculations which may ultimately bring ruin upon themselves. The execution of such stupendous works, which may, however, eventually prove of general utility, ought, undoubtedly, to be a national concern.

That *aërostatic* machines can even now be directed, I should conceive not wholly impracticable: the two qualities indispensibly requisite in respect to balloons, are—1. Buoyancy.—2. Steerage. The first (as is well known,) is effected by means of inflammable gas; but, until a discovery shall be made of some mode of producing gas, capable of being greatly more condensed than that hitherto used for *aërostatic* purposes, I fear very little beneficial use can be made of balloons. With respect to the second, could not steam be made to answer the purpose of giving direction to balloons? Its wonderful power has been found adequate to resist both wind and tide, and why might it not be found equally serviceable when employed in another element? At all events, I think the experiment might be made, unless, indeed, satisfactory reasons can be assigned, shewing the impracticability of applying the power of steam to *aërostatic* purposes, of which, at present, I am quite unaware.

I could wish to see some engineer of approved talents direct his attention to the construction of a *flying machine*, in the form of an eagle, with machinery to be worked by steam, (if it be possible,) placed in the neck and body of the figure, capable of performing all the functions of a living bird, by means of wings and a tail. The car might, in that case, be suspended from the legs, unless such an appendage could be entirely dispensed with, and the æronauts accommodated with more convenient places in the body of the machine. Perhaps, also, the employment of steam might be made to supersede the use of inflammable gas altogether, which would be very desirable, as tending to releave the aërial navigators from apprehension of danger on that head. It is time, however, to put an end to these speculations, and to apologize to your readers for having trespassed so long on their patience.

I avail myself of the present opportunity to mention a circumstance, which did not occur to me when I sent you my former communication respecting 'a Map of the Thames,' which you were pleased to insert in your number for July, page 503; namely, that the maps now publishing under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, from the grand *Trigonometrical Survey of England*, by the officers of the engineers,—such of them (I mean) as comprise the portion of the country through which the Thames flows,—may possibly furnish a correct delineation of the river itself. Not having seen these particular maps, (nor, indeed, am I aware that that portion of the survey has yet come under the engraver's hand,) I cannot, of course, speak as to this point; but thus much I can affirm, that neither Rocque's *Old Survey of Berkshire*, nor the more recent one of *Oxfordshire*, by Davis, affords the least idea of the true direction and windings of the Thames, however correct they may be, and doubtless are, in other respects. I have no doubt the maps, published by the Board of Ordnance, will be found much more accurate than the above county maps; and, in the absence of more particular authorities, they may be usefully employed in forming a continuation or extension of Brindley and Whitworth's plan, which includes only the distance between London and Maidenhead. But, after all, an actual survey would be by far the

the most unexceptionable method of obtaining a truly correct plan. It is, indeed, a matter of just surprise, that such should never have been executed hitherto, of a river of such great importance as the Thames: when, in France, the most insignificant streams (if my information be correct,) have been surveyed, and plans of them published. I cannot refrain from again earnestly recommending to citizens, possessing wealth and influence, to set about and encourage the execution of the plan suggested in my former paper; or that they would prevail on the Corporation to take up the matter, in conjunction with the commissioners of the upper districts, and endeavour to supply the deficiency in this respect, which at present exists, and which reflects disgrace, not only on the bodies at the head of the navigation, but on the nation at large. We can fit out an expedition, at a great expence, for the purpose of exploring the river Congo; we are much interested to obtain correct information in respect to the course of the Missouri, or even of a river recently discovered in New South Wales; we can express great anxiety to discover the sources of the Nile;—while, at the same time, we are perfectly contented to remain almost in total ignorance of the principal river in our own country; so much so, that scarcely one in ten knows any thing more of the course of the Thames than that it flows from Richmond; and, perhaps, not one in a thousand could answer the question, whether the river that washes the town of Windsor be the same as that which adorns and gives such importance to the metropolis of the empire? Such a state of unpardonable ignorance ought not to be suffered to exist any longer; and the only effectual way of removing it, is by the proper authorities (viz. government,) immediately giving orders for taking surveys of all the principal rivers in the country, beginning with the Thames; and afterwards publishing maps or plans from the same.

Permit me only to add, that, having always been very sanguine in the expectation of a discovery, at some time or other, of a mode for *steering aerostatic machines,* I should be glad to see a subscription opened for granting a reward to any person who may be so fortunate as to succeed in the production of any means to effect this wished-for purpose; or, in case government cannot be prevailed on to grant funds for such a project, a general subscription, upon a large scale, towards defraying the expences in the construction of an *aërostatic machine*, in the form of a large eagle, as suggested in this paper.

C. E. SCOTT.

Winchester-row; Aug. 31, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time ago I was not a little surprised, on reading a paper by Mr. Hare of Philadelphia in the Philosophical Magazine, to find that he not only claimed the merit of certain experiments then recently made and published by Dr. E. D. Clarke of Cambridge, but appropriated the instrument—Brooke's oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe—as his invention, described to the public by protessor Silliman fourteen years ago. There are so many gross mis-statements and illiberal insinuations in Mr. Hare's paper, that I can easily account for the total silence of Dr. Clarke on the subject, seeing he had such absurdities to reply to; and nobody paid any attention to it until, in the Chemical Report of your Magazine for March, I observed a repetition of Mr. Hare's unfounded claims. I beg, therefore, to trouble you with the following observations, which may satisfy you as to the real state of the case.

In the first place, the results of Dr. Clarke's experiments were never asserted either by himself or by any other chemist in Britain to be *discoveries.* He addressed a letter to the editor of the Annals of Philosophy, in which were simply detailed the effects of a newly constructed blow-pipe in action upon various refractory substances; and again I say, Dr. Clarke did not even call them new experiments; and nobody, but Mr. Hare, called them discoveries.

Secondly. The blow-pipe is entirely on a new construction, and was invented by Mr. Brookes; being neither "pretended to be invented by Newman, nor on the very construction of Mr. Hares." It is somewhat singular, that just after you have declared Brookes's blow-pipe to be "of the very construction" of Mr. Hares, that you take notice of the apparatus of the latter as not having the *gasses in mixture till they are brought together at the point of emission.* Now, all your readers who examined the figure you favoured us with in a preceding number, and those who are acquainted with the instrument of Brookes, know well that the gasses are in mixture in

in the bladder *before they are condensed* in the box or reservoir.

Thirdly. If Dr. Clarke has "evidently copied and imitated" the experiments which he has repeated, they are no more from Mr. Hare than from any other experimenter for twenty or thirty years.

Fourthly. Mr. Hare is not the original inventor of the blow-pipe represented in the Philosophical Magazine. It is a slight modification of an instrument well known to chemists for twice "fourteen years," and with which every laboratory in the kingdom is furnished. The difference of Mr. H.'s consists in its being under hydrostatic pressure, and has been, and may yet be, useful in a popular course of lectures: but it would be useless to compare the elegant and powerful condensed gas blow-pipe of Mr. Brookes, as constructed by Mr. Newman, and the unwieldy machine of the *soi-disant inventor*, a Mr. Hare, of Philadelphia. FRIEND.

June.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. IV.

From the ACCESSION *of the* HOUSE *of* AUSTRIA *to the* REFORMATION.

THE Swabian dynasty of German emperors became extinct, during the year 1268, in the person of Conradin, whom Charles of Anjou had taken prisoner, and beheaded at Naples. From this profligate act of regicide much anarchy ensued; until, in 1273, a diet was held at Frankfort, in which the clerical party managed to invest Rudolf, of Hapsburg, with the imperial purple. Thus the house of Austria acquired the direction of Germany, and retained a long gratitude to the papal see, which had facilitated its elevation.

The rank and influence of a metropolis was ere long practically transferred from Frankfort to Vienna. So great a distance from Provence intercepted the hitherto habitual conversancy of the German nobles with Mediterranean literature. They were no longer occupied in crusades, but in wars against the Huns. The court language changed from a west-gothic to an east-gothic dialect, which was less nationally vernacular. And, after the close of the thirteenth century, much disappeared of that southern culture, and of those European sympathies, which had ascended the Rhone, and illustrated the Swabian poets. Henry, of Klingenberg, however, the chancellor of Rudolf, composed some religious poems in lyrical metres; and Steinmar, his military friend, wrote love-songs.

What of literary patronage emanated from the house of Austria was chiefly directed to the endowment of colleges. In 1333 was founded the University of Vienna; in 1346, that of Heidelberg; and, during the second half of the fourteenth century, were also established those of Prague, Cologne, and Erfurt. These institutions had more for their object the promotion of theology and jurisprudence, than of poetry or classical literature; and they contributed to busy the studious world, which was not numerous, about questions of scholastic metaphysics and occult science. A few translations from the classics were produced in these seminaries of learning: Ovid's "Art of Love" was rendered into high-Dutch in 1482; Terence, in 1486; the fables of Avienus in 1487; the Æneid of Virgil in 1515; the comedies of Plautus in 1518; to say nothing of the sentences of Dionysius, Cato, and other prose works. In the fifteenth century were further founded the Universities of Wurzburg, Leipzig, Rostock, Basle, Freiberg, Greifswald, Ingolstadt, Trier, and Mayence. And certainly it was to the multiplicity of these institutions that Germany owed, at this period, the pedantic character of a literature, conducted chiefly in the Latin language, and busied more with the recondite than with the beautiful.

A poem, on the destruction of Troy, resembling that of Lydgate, and paraphrased from Guido of Colonna, was printed in 1474. Some other metrical romances were collected by the Bavarian knight, Jacob Puterich, of Reichenhausen; and by the Zurich counsellor, Rudiger, of Manesse; but, in general, few efforts were made to preserve, or revive, that taste for chivalrous poetry, which had grown up among a literary nobility, but had fewer attractions for the burgher classes, who were next to woo the Muses. Indeed, a great prosperity had grown up in various cities of the Germans, especially in those of the Anseatic confederacy. Pope Pius II. who, in earlier life was secretary to the Emperor Frederic III. and who composed at Vienna a Latin poem on the crucifixion of Christ, has also left a treatise, *De Moribus Germanorum*, in which, though of Italian origin, he expresses

expresses surprise at the costly luxuries and splendid plate of the merchants of Nuremberg.

The manner in which these wealthy citizens chose to patronize poetry, too much resembled the institution of a manufactory. To the Emperor Charles IV. they applied for a charter of incorporation, and instituted a sort of guild, or company, of poets, by the name of *master-singers*, whose office it was to compose verses on given occasions in specified metres, and to sing at public festivals bespoken poetry to tunes, which were taught and practised at the meetings of these new bards. The plan seems to have originated in the provisions made for training choristers at the cathedrals; or to have been extended to other bands of vocal musicians, who were to be attached to the principal corporations of magistrates in Germany. At Nuremberg, the Sunday was appointed for the day of exercise. The rules of prosody, and the rules for executing tunes, which were to be gotten by heart by sons of the Muses, have been collected under the name of *Tabulature*, and were printed in 1572. The same class of persons composed these guilds as those who occupy the singing galleries of our methodist meetings; and, after serving to give popularity to the flagellants, they became an efficacious power in giving popularity to protestantism, by singing abroad the hymns of Luther. These minstrels were not so much poets as musicians, who used the human voice for their instrument, and were marshalled in regular bands, like public performers.

The school-master of Esslingen is one of the earliest singers of this class, who attained celebrity by original satirical ballads, in which he complains that the Emperor Rudolf did not reward song as it deserved. Master Rainbow, master Rumsland, master Spervogel are also named, and may be ranked with our Taylor, the water-poet, for popularity and worthlessness. Susskind, a Jew, wrote moral songs, and laments the coarse and savage turn which the modern nobility were taking, converting their castles into eyries of robbers. Henry, of Meissen, surnamed the woman-praiser, was a doctor of divinity at Maynz, who acquired great fame as a master-singer; he died in 1417, and the ladies of the place carried his coffin to the grave. Hans Hadlaub, though a plebeian, boasts of the notice of the nobility, and has left some pleasing songs, of which this is a specimen.

To a Woman nursing an Infant.

I saw her kiss the child so fair,
  And press it to her flower-soft breast;
Methought: I wish that I was there,
  So lull'd, so cradled into rest.
I saw the child upon her smile,
  And her eyes sparkled at the sight;
Methought: I'd fain be you awhile,
  I should grow giddy with delight.
I took the child upon my knee,
  And kiss'd the cheek that touch'd her breast;
Thank God for every hour of glee,
  But, oh! for this above the rest!

Stricker endeavoured to versify the chronicle of Turpin, and the story of William, of Blumenthal, of which only a fragment remains, but which seems to be that of Bliomberis. John of Wurzburg composed a rimed chronicle concerning William of Austria. Poets of names unknown have written lives in verse of Henry the Lion; Reinfried of Brunswick; Duke Frederic of Austria; and Landgrave Louis of Thuringen. The legend of Barlaam and Josaphat was translated by Rudolf of Hohenems, during his residence at Monfort; that of Solomon and Marcolf, by an unknown author. Brother Philip, a Carthusian monk, versified the Life of the virgin Mary. Hugh, of Trymberg, wrote some fabliaux. Freidank, his successor and admirer, composed many ethic poems. An early poem, concerning chess, possibly of the year 1337, was written by Conrade of Ammenhausen, and entitled the *Schachzabel.* A dramatic mystery remains, in which Virgil accompanies the shepherds to adore the new-born Christ. Zeno, or the three kings, exists in low-Dutch; so do the legends of saint Marinus, saint Brandanus, and saint Theophilus. For the most part, however, the trading poets of this era have been content to celebrate the marriage of a merchant's daughter, the birth of an alderman's son, or the funeral of a doctor of divinity: these were incidents, which they frequently accompanied the bell-man to announce, and to impress on the public mind. A coat-of-arms was granted by the emperor to the worshipful company of poets: a master-singer was not to receive a gratuity for himself, but presents were made to the purse, or guild, whose services were required. So mechanical these singing-schools became at last, that, in Colmar, the cobler's company supplied the greater proportion of

of master-singers. Hans Folz, a barber, of Nuremberg, acquired celebrity for his ready talent; wrote various farces for the theatre, of which four remain; and set up a private printing-office to sell hand-bill copies of his own shorter productions. In the Saxon Chronicle of Spangenberg, mention occurs of a political song, which acquired great popularity about the year 1452, in which bold lessons were given to the magistrate, and enforced by the united voices of the master-singers.

Peter, of Dresden, may deserve notice for founding the new genus of macaronic poetry. Certain Swiss republicans composed war-songs, and propagated, by means of them, a spirit of revolutionary liberty: Veit Weber is the most celebrated of these imitators of Tyrtæus. Many ballads, which repeated, in short and separate relations, the leading adventures, comprehended in the book of heroes, and in the song of the Nibelungs, became popular performances of the master-singers, who thus retailed, for vulgar use, the huge epopeas of the preceding age. Several German robbers and pirates acquired a name as popular as that of Robin Hood. Specific feuds of the cities with the barons of the empire were described in rimed chronicles, which usually take part against the nobility. A comic romance, entitled "*Till Eulenspiegel,*" had singular popularity; so had the proverbs of Heinrich Teichner. Brand's "*Ship of Fools,*" was translated into our language; the author was born in 1458, and died in 1520; his work had the singular fortune to be publicly commented in the pulpit, by a doctor of theology, at Strasburg.

Hans Rosenblut produced various comic dramas, called "*Fast-Night-Plays,*" which succeeded on the Nuremberg stage, and are remarked for the mixture of coarse obscenity, with magical scenery, and intervals of song: he may be considered as the inventor of the melodrama. The "Canonization of Pope Joan," a play written in 1480, attained universal popularity, and contributed to shake the public reverence for the papal see: it was edited in 1564 by a Protestant, named Tilesius, who ascribes it to Theodoric Scheinberg, a Catholic priest. The number of characters in the piece is twenty-five; among them occurs the Devil and his mother Lillis, three good Angels, the virgin Mary, and even her Son; Pope Basil, four cardinals, a Roman senator, and Death. The scene shifts from earth, to hell, to purgatory, and to heaven. The play opens with a council of devils, who agree upon tempting Jutta, the heroine, to profane the papacy. She is induced to put on men's clothes, and to accompany a young clerk to the University of Paris, where she acquires a doctor's degree. She then accompanies her friend to Rome, is made cardinal, and next pope. All Heaven is now in uproar. The virgin Mary intercedes, and is permitted to send an angel to the pope to know whether she prefers eternal perdition, or penance and final pardon. Jutta determines to repent. Death is sent for her soul, which he waits for whilst she is lying in, and which he carries to the devils in hell. They torment her with loud laughter. She prays to the virgin, who again intercedes, and an angel is sent down from the throne of grace to release her from torment. Her ascension into Heaven terminates the piece with a splendid decoration.

The Teuerdank, of Melchior Pfinzing, an epic poem, in honor of the Emperor Maximilian, was printed in 1517, with unsurpassable pomp. The excellent wood-cuts, with which it was decorated by Hans Schänfelin, give to the original edition a great bibliographic value. The poetry was so defective that it was re-made in 1553 by Burkard Wallis: it resembles the Fairy Queen of Spenser, in mingling allegorical beings with human personages.

Of Hans Sachs, something might be said here without anachronism; but, as his writings contributed to the Protestant revolution, they will be included in the next period.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE last ten years I have spent in Brazil, where, without any pretensions to astronomical science, I found it convenient sometimes to make observations upon the heavenly bodies. For this purpose I fixed a meridian, elevated a few feet above the ground, and drew along the surface of it a corresponding line north and south. A plumb-line at each end showed that both were in the plane which passes through the poles and the zenith. To obviate the difficulty which always attends observations made upon transits near to the zenith, I placed upon the lower line an horizontal mirror, which reflected the face of the heavens as cut by the meridian. Placing the eye exactly in the

the plane of the meridian, the transmits were observed in the mirror with the greatest accuracy and ease.

But, when the object to be viewed is exactly in the zenith, and the mirror lies flat upon the plane of the horizon, the figure of the observer's face is represented as eclipsing that part of the heavens where the body is whose transit is to be observed. To avoid this, the mirror was furnished on each side with a pivot at right angles to the meridional plane; by which means the north or south part of the mirror might be raised so as to form any convenient angle with the plane of the horizon: and the reflected image of the heavenly body in all situations was distinctly and easily viewed.

It appeared to me that this mode of observing might be made useful under unknown meridians; and of course at sea. I therefore constructed an instrument upon similar principles. It consisted of an azimuth compass steadily balanced, so that its glass cover was perfectly parallel to the horizon. A strong line was drawn from the foot of one sight to that of the other; and the heads likewise of the two sights were joined by a stiff wire. Upon this, plumb-lines were hung, to ascertain when the upper and lower lines were both exactly in the plane vertical to the horizon. The mirror was placed in the centre between the feet of the two sights, and one end was capable of being elevated to any angle with the glass of the compass.

The instrument being formed, and the variation of the compass found, the north point of the needle is placed just so many degrees east or west of the plane of the sights as answers to the variation; whence the plane of the sights becomes also the plane of the true meridian, and the mirror reflects the face of the heavens, with the shadow of the wire cutting it from north to south; and the transit of any of the heavenly bodies may be accurately observed at any place on shore with the greatest facility. At sea, the motion of a small vessel makes a little more adroitness necessary, but practice renders observations easy even there.

I embarked at Rio de Janeiro with this instrument on-board his Majesty's packet Swiftsure, Capt. Caddy, Feb. 25, 1816, and used it until the 9th of April, without seeing any land, when we made the Island of Flores. The longitude of our situation, as pointed out by the instrument before we made the land, differed only two miles from what it ought to have been as ascertained by our landing upon the island. A few days afterwards we encountered a violent gale of wind, during which the instrument was thrown down and broken: it now lies in its mutilated state. I have since been out again to South America, and made some alteration in its structure. This account is sent for publication in your Magazine, because I know of no channel by which it is so likely to meet the notice of those who are able to ascertain whether it be of real value or not, and have interest enough to bring it into general use, should it possess any intrinsic merit.

For me to point out how extensively applicable it may be; how the observations by it may be multiplied by day and by night; how they may be taken from the sun or the stars, the moon or the planets, with or without the aid of a time-keeper; and how independent they are of each other, would be impertinent. All this, should the instrument be found worthy of notice, will become the work of those who are better instructed in the science of astronomy and the art of navigation.

If you deem this account worthy of a place, you will please to give it room and oblige JOHN LUCCOCK.

Leeds; July 29, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when no party or political feeling can be adduced as the motive for the following statement of plain truths, it may not be amiss to take a full, though concise, view of the very remarkable case of Lord Cochrane.

Lord Cochrane, being implicated with others, his relations and friends, in a deception to raise the price of the public funds, *makes his affidavit that he is innocent.* He, with the rest, is found guilty, and he is sentenced,—

1st. To a 1000l. fine.

2d. To one year's imprisonment.

3d. To the pillory.

4th. He is prevented from executing the public service, for which, at great expense and trouble, he was prepared.

5th. He is dismissed the navy.

6th. He is expelled the House of Commons.

7th. He is degraded from the order of the Bath.

—Seven distinct and heavy punishments for one crime, undefined and never punished before. One man only in the kingdom dares to say publicly that, if he is guilty, (considering his very great and

signal services to his king and country,) that he deserves such multiplied and severe punishment, and that man is his lordship's self; and this surely must be, not for the offence for which he was tried, but for the perjury added to it. But Lord Cochrane has invariably, unequivocally, and fully, asserted his innocence; and, at a public meeting of the most numerous, independent, and respectable for wealth, consequence, and ability, electors in the kingdom, he is, on a further and protracted investigation, acknowledged innocent, and again unanimously chosen; while, surrounded by his enemies, who are among the greatest men in the king's dominions, not one, in his own person or by an agent, comes forward to venture a single argument against him before the face of the people; not one, in a full independent assembly, dares to risk the answer to an accusation of guilt. Now, let it be remembered, that De Berenger, the agent of the fraud, was discovered and convicted through Lord C.'s voluntary affidavit. If Lord C. were guilty, why should he willingly contribute to the discovery, and expose and exasperate a known accomplice? And is that accomplice's accusation, without proof, after many weeks and in vain attempting to extort money from his lordship, entitled to any credit? His lordship had shown a very great want of care, caution, and prudence, in the whole management of the affair: how comes it to pass that this pretended intimate acquaintance and confidant alleges no direct proof of his lordship's participation of the guilt?

It is a strong proof against De Berenger's evidence, that when, after the trial, he charged Lord C. and *said, that he made the charge because Lord C. neglected him*, that the testimony of Col. Le Merchant ruined all De B.'s protestations of honor; for Col. L. M. declared to Lord C. (in hopes also to raise money) that De B. had, even prior to the stock-imposition taking place, told him that Lord C. knew of it; and Col. L. M. adds, that he, the colonel, did not believe De B.,—thus discrediting his own informer and denying his own assertion: and let it not be forgotten that, as De Berenger was discovered by Lord Cochrane, so Le Merchant's testimony was brought forward by him.—How many questions arise:—Was there no conspiracy against Lord C.? Did the Stock-Exchange Committee receive no aid superior to the fair law of the land? Why did the lawyers confound his defence, *contrary to his own desire*, with the other persons accused? Why, when his own council declined defending him, did the other council make the attempt? Why did not his council examine his own servants after he had required it? Was the only witness who affixes participation of guilt on Lord C. to be believed on his oath? Did not the prosecutors refuse the evidence of a person implicated, because that evidence would exculpate Lord C.?—The answer to all these questions must be in favour of his lordship. Lord C. declares, that the errors of his own lawyers contributed to his conviction: they find a ready tool in Mr. —— late M.P. to vent *their secret intelligence*; and when Lord C. is further challenged to release them of the tie of secrecy (to which he assents), it appears, that they have already betrayed to this late M.P. the whole of their plot.

Be remembered also the speeches of the Attorney and Solicitor generals against Lord C. in the House of Commons; Lord E.'s rivision of his speech on the trial just before the publication, contrasted with the very words taken down by so many and different short-hand writers at the time. Lord Cochrane's subsequent trial for leaving his place of confinement, when it was said, "Gentlemen, you have nothing to do with Lord C.'s *intentions*, you are merely to consider the *fact*, &c.": and what was said when Lord C. indited some one for perjury—"You are not to judge by the *fact alone*, but consider *also the intention*." Here a host of remarks arise: to investigate the points would be so to accuse others, that it would not be safe to attempt it.

As Lord C. has willingly adduced the strongest proofs of his own guilt, so the conduct of his enemies is, though unwillingly on their part, very strong proofs of his innocence. Their arts and sophistry need not be added: not one thing has since transpired to prove guilt, while six or eight persons have taken affidavits contrary to the evidence on the trial. Even one of the jury, by the voice of that very respectable character, (late Lord Mayor, and M.P. for the city,) Wood, declares his present conviction of innocence; and the very people of the Stock Exchange,—we have been publicly told in all the papers,—now receive Lord Cochrane with

with three cheers, and he retires with the loudest acclamations of applause.

The internal arguments in Lord C.'s favor are—his personal frugality, public liberality, moral honesty, proud virtue, most extended, yet sensitive, reputation, and pyramidical character. This is but a very faint specimen of the strength of Lord C.'s case; the arguments arising from it have been omitted: yet the most prejudiced against his lordship, to whom it has been submitted, have never attempted to controvert it. C. L.

August 12, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been said on the distresses of the country, but the full tale has not yet been related. Various causes have combined to produce these distresses, and they have been felt in a variety of forms. The point to which I wish to confine myself at present is, the sufferings of the labouring husbandmen. I was present a few weeks ago at the vestry-meeting of a hamlet, at some distance from the town where I reside, and I was much grieved at seeing the crowds of poor persons who thronged the doors of the church, waiting for their turn of admission into the presence of the principal inhabitants of the parish assembled to hear their complaints. I went into the vestry, and had some conversation with a farmer, who seemed to take the most active part in the management of the business. He was a hard man, and complained to me of the *degeneracy* of the poor; observing, that a few years ago a labouring man was proud of supporting himself and his family without the assistance of the parish; and that one man, then, would perform nearly the work of two at the present day. I endeavoured to convince him, that the farmers themselves were the persons who had destroyed this spirit of independence in the poor, and had compelled them to have recourse to parish relief. Formerly, a poor man could live by his labour, and the food which he was able to procure for himself strengthened him for the most laborious employment; but, now, the generality of farmers have cut off all the little privileges and assistances which used to be granted to their men.

When the price of the necessaries of life advanced to so alarming a height, as was the case a few years ago, the farmers refused to raise the wages of their labourers, alleging the difficulty of reducing them again if the times should alter for the better. They paid their men a small sum, and sent them to the parish for the remainder, necessary to procure food for themselves and families. This mode of procedure tended to destroy the very principle of common honesty in the poor. They had been used to consider the labourer as worthy of his hire; but now, that they find themselves unable to subsist by their labour, they become careless in the discharge of it. Besides, they find themselves deprived of a variety of privileges that they had been accustomed to enjoy: among others, I shall name the custom of giving the men meat and beer before they set out on a journey with the waggon; strong beer on many particular sorts of service, and always at settling on Saturday night; every day as much small beer as they could drink; and a dinner or supper at harvest ending. The deprivation of these old customs naturally renders the men indifferent to the interests of their employers; and, in fact, less able to discharge their accustomed labour.

I do not mean to affirm, that these things have taken place universally; I have the happiness of knowing some farmers who still retain all the good old customs, and have, in consequence, the best workmen, and their farms are the best cultivated; and, though sneered at by some unfeeling niggards of the present system, they are as prosperous in the world as any of the neighbouring *hard masters* (for by this name they are known among the poor). The majority, however, of our cultivators, I fear, have abridged their men of every thing that could possibly be taken from them; and can see them, without emotions of compassion, going to the ponds to partake of the water, in common with the cattle. Surely such men forget that all their property comes from the sweat of the brow of their labourers; that there is no natural distinction between the master and the servant; that it is God who has made them to differ; and that they are accountable to him as stewards of the property entrusted to them. If a good man is merciful to his beast, how much more will he be merciful to his fellow men, whose lives are spent in labouring on his lands for his benefit.

As to the silly objection that has been made against raising the wages of the workmen, on account of the difficulty of reducing them, should the times improve; it scarcely deserves a reply. What

What can be easier than to reduce the wages? What are the labourers to do to prevent it? They must work; and, indeed, they will always be willing when they can live by their labour.

I fear that a winter of great suffering is coming on the poor: as early as the 20th of this month, no fewer than twenty able labourers in husbandry applied for work or relief at the vestry-meeting of the parish in which I reside. The harvest having been housed so very early, and with such unusual dispatch, and the crops of barley and oats being generally very light, there is no prospect of a good supply of labour for the numerous husbandmen of every parish.

Two methods present themselves to prevent this suffering: one is, for every farmer to employ as many men as he can on his lands; the other is, for the members of the legislature to encourage emigration, and to supply means of going to reside in other countries, to the overflowing population of the country.

When a nation dwells for a long time in peace, and no contagious diseases prevail, the inhabitants must eventually become too numerous for the soil; and the natural remedy, viz. that of allowing and promoting emigration, is so obvious, that it is almost miraculous, that such a measure should have been so long overlooked, or resisted, by the members of the administration. Y.

Aug. 28, 1818.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Tobacco prohibited.

Entertainment of King Charles and Queen Mary, at Cambridge, in Lent, 1630.

THE 6th. article thus expressed:—"Item, that no tobacco be taken in the hall, nor any where else publicly; and that neither at their standinge in the streets nor before the comedye begin, nor all the tyme there, any rude or immodest exclamations be made, nor any humming, hawking, whistling, hissing, or laughing be used; or any stamping or knocking, nor any other such uncivill, or unschollarlike, or boyish demeanour, upon any occasion; nor that any clappinge of handes be had untill the *plaudite* at the end of the comedye; except his majestie, the queen, and others of the best of qualitie, here do apparentlie begine the same."

Extract from Mr. Tabor's book, belong^g to the University of Cambridge.

Cole xlii. 288.

Letter of James I. to Sir Thos. Parry.

Right, trusty, and well beloved, wee greete you heartily. Wee have written to our deare brother, the French king, a lettre, off w^ch wee sende you the coppy, w^che, so soone as you receave, with all greate diligence, delyver to o^r aforesaid deare brother.

And because by the coppy you will perceave o^r meaning, you shall behave yourself in that matter as you shall thinke most convenient, and with your accustomed discretion, in the ende that the Baron du Tour, who is here, may be contynued ambassad^r ordinary with us still.

Tell the king that De Beaumont, whom he intendeth to establishe resident with us, hathe showed himself so curious, and made o^r counsell so jealous of him, as withoute greate prejudice to o^r service, and too open demonstration of contempt of their advise, wee cannot accept of him as ambassador. In effect, we neyther doubte of the said de Beaumont his fidelity, nor of the sincerity of that friendship which o^r aforesaid brother hathe hitherto professed unto us. And so recommending this mater to your care, wee bid you heartily farewell.

At Burleigh; April 25, 1603.

Cottonian MSS. Caligula, E. x.

Inscription on a Monument in Iselham Church.

Here under lyeth a worthye squyre, that
Richard Payton hyght,
An honest gentylman, and thyrd sonne to
Robert Payton, knyght;
In Gray's Inn student of the lawe, wheare
he a reader was;
He feared God, and loved hys word; in
truth his lyfe did passe
In practysing of justice: Love was all his
whole delight;
He never wronged any one, to whome he
might doe right.
Whom he esteemed an honest friende,
whom he might stand insteade,
He never left to do hym good, with worde,
with purse, and deede.
For tenne yeares space he married was
unto a faythful wyfe,

By

By parents named Marye Hyde, they lyved
devoyde of stryfe.
The earth hym bare twyce twentie yeares,
and vertuouslye he lyved,
A godlye lyfe he did embrace, and vertuouslye he dyed.
Anno
Domini,
1574.
The thyrtieth daye of Apryl, yeares seventye and foure,
A thousand fyve hundred being put to it
more.

Cole, 48, 48.

Picture of Antichrist.

Archbishop Usher, who was a warm antagonist against Popery in every shape, was engaged to prove the Pope to be Antichrist: to help forward this disquisition, Sir Henry Spelman, in 1621, lent his helping hand, acquainting him with a picture of Antichrist in one of the painted glass windows of Bury Abbey; a print of which, for the *delucidation* of this most important affair, as it was judged at that time, was then preparing,—as it seems by Sir Henry's letter to that primate, in Paris's life of him, page 78, among the letters: but whether it ever was engraved or not I am ignorant. *Cole* 45, 26.

Letter of Philip Melancton, to Christopher Morit, Ambassador to the most noble King of England.

I harde the reasonyng diligently and like a lernyd man of many other things, butt especially of the ecaliasticall power, and I will spek as I think; thy quyckness and singular wisedome, and . . . . in thy disputacions, and thy facilitye in openyng of thyngs pleased me verie myche. And for because thou dost cheefly contend with me of that cownsell which I dyd send to the French men, ffirst I will declare whatt my mynde is in thatt, and what I do call the ecaliasticall power, all be it thou thyself when thou shalt read that wryting wylt perceyve playnly throughout my meaninge, and purpose therein.

When I name the ecaliastical power, I mean not princypally the primacye of the bishop of Rome, butt I spek generally of the authorite of bishopps, and chiefly I mean this discipline, bycause there be certayn bishoppes the which oweth to ordayne prists, the which should exercyse the ecaliastical jugements, and consider the doctrine; this accustomyd form I wold gladly have contynyd in evry nation, for, of truth, it is necessary that ther should be certayn as superintendents, of whom the prists may be ordyned; and I think thatt it nother pleaseth thee, neyther any other beying incorrupted, thatt the certayn forme of ordenyning of prists should be abolysshed in the church, other thatt it should be permittyed to any layeman or other private persons to ordeine prists after ther own private mynde.

Paulus commissioned Titus to ordin prists; and to Timothe he sayth, putt thy hands upon no man hastily; and, therfore, he willed as well the examination as power to ordeine to bee in the bishoppes, he willing not prists to be ordened without examination, and this examination he hath comitted to the bishoppes, to whom it apperteyneth to hold stedfastly the doctrine of Christ; and, therfore, this hath been observed ever since the beginnyng in the church, thatt the bishoppes shuld be both judge of them that shuld be ordeyned, and also ordeine them, and this witnesseth, as well Paulus as the decrees of the most auncient cownsells; for the cownsell of Nicene doth playnly expresse the forme of ordyninge; neither I see any cause wherfore it should be lawfull to chaunge this custom of the church, if the bishoppes will ordeine good teachers, thatt is to say, if the bishoppes be not ennemyes to the gospel, if they murdre nott the good teachers, and if they will not commit the rule of the church to corrupt teachers.

I thynk nott that the most noble kyng entendeth to abolyshe the ecaliasticall policie of the bishoppes in England, and I perceyve that thou art well lernyed and exercised in the lawes, and this chiefly apperteyeth to a well lernyd lawer to allowe and have in veneracion the ordinainge power. And ther be dyvers urgent causes, the which both thou perceyvest thyself, and allso I partly declared in our conversation, together for the which I do thynk thatt ordinarye authorities not to bee taken away lightly.

This is my sentence, in thatt my French counsell; I speke chiefly of the bishoppes, and of ordeyninge; I speak not principally of the primacye of the bishop of Rome, although I have allowed it for our bishoppes as conjoyned with the bisshop of Rome.

Secondarily:—In my cownsell ther is clerly addyd a condition. If the bishoppes and the pope be not adversaryes to the gospel they ar to be obeyd, but to this tyme they do exercise horrible crueltics, and they mayntain develishe modes of worshipping God, the wch as long as they doo will have juste cause to go from them, as S. Paule sayth, if

if any man teach any other gospel let him be ex̃coĩcate; doubteless, this is a nue tirannye in the churche, to murdre good men and pristes, by cause they marye, or for any other of those articles wᶜʰ we professe.

Thirdly:—I have sayd often tymes thatt the primacye of the bishoppe of Rome is only by the lawe of man, and therefore the ẽaliasticall policye, thatt is to say, the authorite of the bishoppes, in the est and other places, hath byn wᵗʰout the authorite of the bishopp of Rome, but it apperteyneth nothing to my judgement what the prynces will give to the bishop of Rome. I understand thatt the most noble kyng of England hath suffred many great contumelyes of Clement, the bishopp of Rome; now ill bishoppes will wax tirantes, and oidre kynges contumeliouslye, ther rule can nott continewe, seeinge they have it onlye by the gratiance of kynges.

Fourthly:—Bycause I p̃ceyve, certayn articles nott only to be coyned abrode or mangled, taken owte of my cownsell, butt allso other seyings thatt never was of myn, I have given thee a hole copye of my cownsell sent into Fraunce, consigned with my hande. If Langres or any other may have found any copye which differeth in any sentence from this copye, I am grevously wronged; and I affirm openly, thatt it is nott my wrytinge if ther bee any such that varyeth from this copye. And I have many records, well lernyd men and good men, att Argentyne and Basyle. I dyd write to the French men, beyng desired therunto, and I dyd nott wryte so that my deliberations shuld have byn divulged; butt I added, advycedly, thatt I desired thatt more lernyd men myght com̃e togethor of those matters, and whatt myght have been desired or wrytten more honestely. And the weyghtiness of those thinges shuld not only move us private men to desire some juste deliberation, but much more the great princes and bishopps; that they should provyde the church to be seen unto, and for this cause I desyred the kyng should rather provyde a consultation of those thynges, for although ther bee a synod of bishoppes, yet ther shall not be ther any free deliberation, butt the bishoppe of Rome will have a synod for this purpose to stablish his own power, and to oppress all such articles of true doctrine which apper̃ith to diminish or decay his lordlynes, or authoritie in any poynt.

If the French men will repugne agaynst us, (as I fear they will,) it shall be for no good purpose, butt for to have occasions of busyness so wyd in Germanye, thatt Cesar may be intangled in the warres of Germanye.

I wolde very gladlye the most noble King of England shuld deliberately think upon the reformation of the abuses of the church, whose authorite shall be miche esteemyd in other nacions; and, of truth, the highest princes oweth this care to the church, as the Scripture chiefly com̃anded prynces to sett forth the glorye of God accordyng to this, And now ye kynges understand you, be you lernyd that juge the world, and the prynces can gyve God nowe more thankful worshipping, that if they bring to pass that the gospel be sincerly taught, and men invited and accustomyd to goodness, as the psame saith, I will confesse thee in the great congregation.

And specially this thyng shall be worthy thatt most noble Kyng of England, which excelleth all other kynges in knolege and lernyng, and therefore he may juge of doctrine the more easily and more certeynly; and, therefore, I pray Christe thatt he will govern his mynde both to the glorifynge of the name of God, and also the help of the universall church.

Thou shalt diligently commend me to that most noble kynge, and of that French journey thou shalt say this, —that I was for none other cause, butt only by cause it was wryten oute of Fraunce to me, that this my metinge was desyred for the instigation of that . . . . . which was used in Fraunce.

I commend Alexander Alesius, which I truste is by this tyme come into Englande, and hath showed the most noble kyng an example of the . . . . . . He is a good man and well lernyd, and worthye to be lovyngly receveid, embrasyd. Farewell, in the towne of Tuinge, the 4th day of October, the yeʳ of ouʳ Lord 1535.

Lansdown; vol. 1.

Building of Churches.

When did any of our historians go a-begging into Germany? or did we ever send briefs to build up our churches here into that country? If we had ever been such fools, it would have been proved upon us, that we were so by only being laughed at for doing so. Yet such dupes are we to Calvin and Luther, that we have pensioned their preachers,

preachers, and called them here to do the mischief that some of our own wise heads seemed sufficiently qualified to do, without their assistance; and, to this day, are sending our money abroad to build churches, in Prussia, Moldavia, and the Lord knows where, when many of our own can hardly stand.—*Note to Epistola Buceri ad Marchionem Northamptonensem.—MSS. in Benett College Library.* *Cole, vol.* 41.

Corporation of Cambridge Journal of Expenses.

	s.	d.
July 20.—Sent Godfrey to London, with a letter to Sir Christopher Hatton, when he spent of himself and horse	viii	—
Item.—His horshyer	vi	viii
His paynes	iii	i
Item.—Sent to Sir Christopher Hatton to Stanton, 26 July, a dish of fishe, coste	xv	—
ii pyke, carpe i. tenche i. ell i. perches vi. and poules ii. *Mr. Hannon was by.*		
Item, 25 July.—Gave to the king's trumpeters not to playe	ii	vi
(I being then deputy for Mr. Brakir.)		
Item.—For two pykes at Mydsomer assizes, for the judges..	xx	—
The beginning of Sept. 1616, Godfrey went to London to Sir Christopher Hatton, to know iff the king's cominge to his house did hold, which did not; he spent of his horse and self	vi	ii
To Pattyson for horsehyer	iv	—
To Godfrey for his paynes	iii	—
He brought Sir Christopher's letter, signifying that he was syke, wherein he gave us answere, and so we saved much money, which otherwise we should have spent in going upp.		
To Mr. Aunger for drawing a petition to Lord Knowles......	v	—

Book of Orders for the Government of the free Burgesses of Cambridge, in 1609-11, *&c.*

Cole 48, 40.

Regulations for selling Wines, &c.

"For avoydinge of much ill rule and comon resorte of mysruled persons, used and frequented in many tavernes of late newlie sett up, in verie great nombre, in backe lanes, corners, and suspicious places within the citie of London, and in dyvers other towns and villages within this realm. Be it enacted, &c. that no person, &c. after St. Mich. shall utter by retayle; that is, by the gallon, or any other measure of greater or lesse quantitie, any wines, called Gascoigne, Guyon, or French wines, but after the rate of 8*d.* the gallon, at the moste; nor any Rochelle wines for more than 4*d.* do.; nor any other wine at greater price than a shilling the gallon, on paine of forfeiting for every offence 5 pounds. And that no person, excepte he may dispende in landes, &c. or other yerelie profit certayne, the sum of 100 marcs, or be worth, of his own proper goodes and catte[l]s 1000 marcs, or shall be the sonne of a duke, marques, erle, viscount, or baron, of this realme, shall have or kepe in his howse or custodie any peece or vessel of the said wines, about the quantitie of 10 gallons, to the extente to spende or drink the same in his or their howse, &c. on forfeiture of 10*l.* for everie such offence. And also that no person shall open any taverne or sell the above wines in any place but in cities, townes corporate, boroughs, post townes, or market townes; or in the townes of Gravesende, Settingbourne, Tuxforde, and Baggshot, on forfeyture of 10*l.* by the daye; and all persons allowed to sell, &c. shall be nominated, &c. by the head officers, &c. of corporate townes, or the moste parte of the justices of the peace in such shires, &c. for other places, and have licences under seale, &c. And the No. of tavernes, or wine cellers, to be kepte in the several cities limited hereby; in London, to no more than 40 at a time; in Yorke, 8; in Norwich, 4; in Westminster, 3; in Bristol 6; in Lincolne, 3; in Kingston-upon-Hull, 4; Shrewsburie, 3; Exeter, 4; Salisberrie, 3; Gloucester, 4; West Chester, 4; Hereford Este, 3; Worcester, 3; Southampton, 3; Canterbury, 4; Ippeswiche, 3; Winchester, 3; Oxford, 3; Cambridge, 4; Colchester, 3; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4; upon payne that everie person granting such licence, except as above limited, forfeit 5*l.* The management of this businesse, with all fines, &c. arising therefrom, put under the direction of court leets, sherifs, turns, &c. *Le Roy le veult. Ex Rotulo Parliamenti inchoati apud Westmonasterium,* 1^mo. *Mar. A°. Regni* 6^t 7^mo. *et ibidem continuati usq. ad Dissolutionem ejusdem ultimo Die Mensis p'dict in Domo Convers. London.*"—*From Mr. Hare's collections.*

Note.—The above are all the names of places here enumerated, but there must be more in the original act; oulie quere, how happens it that Tuxford, &c. are omitted in this enumeration?—*Cole* xlii. 329.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

TRIUMPHS OF PRIESTCRAFT.

[The following account of the sacrifice of a Hindoo woman on the funeral pile of her husband, is an extract of a letter from Mrs. S. T. Newton, a resident in Calcutta to her friends at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, United States.]

Calcutta, June 18, 1817.

I OPEN my letter, my dearest friends, to tell you I have witnessed one of the most extraordinary and horrid scenes ever performed by human beings; namely, the self-immolation of a woman on the funeral pile of her husband.

Yesterday morning at seven o'clock this woman was brought in a palanquin to the place of sacrifice. It is on the banks of the Ganges, only two miles from Calcutta. Her husband had been previously brought to the river to expire. His disorder was hydrophobia—(think of the agony this must have occasioned him.) He had now been dead twenty-four hours, and no person could prevail on the wife to save herself. She had three children, whom she committed to the care of her mother. A woman, called to be undertaker, was preparing the pile. It was composed of bamboo, firewood, oils, rosin, and a kind of flax, altogether very combustible. It was elevated above the ground, I should say, twenty inches, and supported by strong stakes. The dead body was lying on a rude couch, very near, covered with a white cloth. The oldest child, a boy of seven years, who was to light the pile, was standing near the corpse. The woman sat perfectly unmoved during all the preparation, apparently at prayer, and counting a string of beads which she held in her hand. She was just thirty years old; her husband twenty-seven years older.

The government threw every obstacle in the way of this procedure. They are not strong enough to resort to violent measures to prevent this abominable custom. Nothing but our religion can abolish it, and I do not believe there is a single particle of Christianity in the breast of a single native in all India.

These obstacles delayed the ceremony until five o'clock, when the permit from one of the chief judges arrived. Police-officers were stationed to prevent any thing like compulsion, and to secure the woman at the last moment if she should desire it. The corpse was now placed on the ground in an upright posture, and scarf linen crossed round the head and about the waist. Holy water was thrown over it by the child, and afterwards oil by the brahmins. It was then placed upon the pile, upon the left side. The woman now left the palanquin, walked into the river, supported by her brothers, who were agitated and required more support than herself. She was divested of all her ornaments: her hair hanging dishevelled about her face, which expressed perfect resignation. Her forehead and feet were stained with a deep red. She bathed in the river and drank a little water, which was the only nourishment she received after her husband's death. An oath was administered by the attending brahmins, which is done by putting the hand in holy water and repeating from the Shaster a few lines. This oath was given seven times. I forgot to say the child received an oath before the corpse was removed. The brothers also prayed over the body and sprinkled themselves with consecrated water. She then adjusted her own dress, which consisted of long clothes wrapped round her form and partly over her head, but not so as to conceal her face. She had in her hand a little box, containing parting gifts, which she presented to her brothers and to the brahmins with the greatest composure. Red strings were then fastened round her wrists—her child now put a little rice in her mouth, which was the last thing she received. She raised her eyes to Heaven several times during the river ceremonies, which occupied ten or twenty minutes. She took no notice of her child; having taken leave of her female friends and children early in the morning. A little cup of consecrated rice was placed by the child at the head of the corpse. She now walked to the pile, and bent with lowly reverence over the feet of her husband; then, unaided, she passed three times around the pile. She now seemed excited by enthusiasm; some said of a religious nature, others by affection for the dead. I do not pretend to say what motive actuated her; but she stepped upon the pile with apparent delight, unassisted by any one, and threw herself by the side of the body, clasping his neck with her arm. The corpse was in the most horrid putrid state. She put her face close to his; a cord was slightly passed over both; light faggots and straw, with some combustible rosin, were then put on the pile, and a strong bamboo pole confined the whole: all this was done by

her brothers. The child then applied the fire to the head of the pile which was to consume both parents. The whole was instantly on fire. The multitude shouted; but not a groan was heard from the pile. I hope and trust this poor victim expired immediately. She undoubtedly did, without one struggle. Her feet and arms were not confined; and, after the straw and faggots were burnt, we saw them in the same position she had placed them.

This was a voluntary act. She was resigned, self collected, and perfectly herself. Such fortitude, such magnanimity, such resolution, devoted affection, religious zeal, and mad delusion, combined, I had not conceived of, and I hope never to witness again. Hundreds witnessed this scene. Some admired the heroism of the woman—some were ready to tear the brahmins to pieces—for myself, I was absolutely stupified with pity and horror at this dreadful immolation. I am grieved to say, this is not an uncommon instance.

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Yesterday was also one of the feasts of Juggernaut. In returning home, we passed through a street, two miles in length, entirely filled with temples, consecrated to that god, drawn by worshipping thousands, and myriads striving for that honour; they were offering gold, fruits, and the most beautiful flowers, to the different idols placed within these temples. The air was perfumed with the most precious odours. The house-tops were covered with people dressed in the most expensive and fantastic manner, and children covered with jewels. Bands of native music preceded and followed each temple, making the most discordant sounds. People who had nothing to give, screamed and prostrated themselves before the innumerable idols that were standing in the streets. The horses were stopped twenty times at least by the crowds gathering to offer sacrifices to these images. Guards were placed in all directions to keep order.

I can give you no idea of this country—I am awe-struck, but feel no inclination to worship. I thank God we are not Hindoos—and for all his mercies praise him.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM CORTEZ TO THE KING OF SPAIN, ON THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

(Continued from page 431.)

I acknowledge to your majesty that our fears were great on finding ourselves in the midst of an unknown country, surrounded by innumerable enemies, and without hope of assistance. Several times have I overheard parties of my soldiers compare me to *Peter the Collier*, who knew well enough where he was, but could not find the way to get out. Others considered me as a fool or a madman, whose schemes ought not to be encouraged, but that on the contrary it was absolutely necessary to quit me if I would not consent to accompany them and return by the shortest road. They even went so far as several times to press me to return, and I had great difficulty in persuading them to remain, by representing to them that their services and their lives were due to your Majesty; that the present object was to acquire for their sovereign the most important country in the world; that no Spaniard had ever yet incurred the disgrace of deserting his standard in so cowardly a manner; that farther, as good Christians it was their duty to fight the enemies of our holy faith, and by that means to merit a splendid recompense in the other world; and in this a degree of glory never before attained by any of the human race. I observed that God had manifestly fought for us, and that to him nothing was impossible, which was apparent in our victories, in which so many of our enemies had been destroyed, without the loss of a single man on our part. I promised them your Majesty's favour if they continued faithful, and threatened them with the whole weight of your displeasure, in case of their disobedience and defection. By such remonstrances, and the allowance of a small advance of pay, I at length succeeded in restoring their courage and confidence, and have now brought them to do all that I could wish.

At ten the next morning, Sintegal, the captain general, accompanied by fifty of the nobles, came to request me, in behalf of Magicatzin, governor-general of the republic, to receive them as subjects of your Majesty, and to grant them my friendship and forgiveness, for having attacked us, through ignorance of who

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At ten the next morning, Sintegal, the captain general, accompanied by fifty of the nobles, came to request me, in behalf of Magicatzin, governor-general of the republic, to receive them as subjects of your Majesty, and to grant them my friendship and forgiveness, for having attacked us, through ignorance of who

we were. They observed that never having had a master, but living from time immemorial in a state of independence, free from the domination of Montezuma and his ancestors, who had subdued the whole world besides, and preferring to a state of vassalage the privations of the most necessary articles, such as salt and cotton, which were not produced in their country, they had thought it their duty to defend their liberty by all possible means; but since they perceived that neither their numbers, stratagems, nor exertions, could avail, they esteemed submission preferable to death, and the destruction of their families and habitations.

I replied, that they had themselves been the cause of their own misfortunes; that I had come among them as a friend on the recommendation of the Zampoullans, and had sent them deputies to inform them of my intentions, and the pleasure it would give me to cultivate their friendship; that they had in the first place attacked me unexpectedly, whilst I was on my way in perfect security; that they had afterwards endeavoured to deceive me by pretended repentance and false protestations; whilst at the same time they were making preparations to attack me anew when I expected it the least. In short, I reproached them with all the plots and treacheries which they had endeavoured to execute. I however accepted their submission, and the offer which they made me of their persons and property, since which they have not deceived me in a single instance, and I trust that hereafter they will prove good and faithful subjects.

I remained six or seven days in my camp without quitting it, as I thought it not prudent to confide in people who had so frequently deceived me. They, however, requested me so earnestly to visit Tascalteca, where their caciques lived, that at length I yielded and proceeded to that capital which was about six leagues from my camp. I was surprised at its size and magnificence. It is longer and stronger than Grenada, contains as many and as handsome buildings, and is much more populous than that city at the time of its conquest. It is also much better supplied with corn, poultry, game, fresh-water fish, pulse, and other excellent vegetables. There are in the market each day thirty thousand persons, including buyers and sellers, without reckoning the merchants and petty dealers dispersed over the city. In this market may be bought every necessary of life, clothes, shoes, feathers of all kinds, ornaments of gold and silver, as well wrought as in any part of the world; various kinds of earthenware of a superior quality to that of Spain, wood, coal, herbs, and medicinal plants. Here are houses for baths, and places for washing and shearing goats; in short, this city exhibits great regularity, and has a good police; the inhabitants are peculiarly neat, and far superior to the most industrious of the Africans. The territory of this republic is about eighty leagues in circumference; it abounds with fine valleys, in a high state of cultivation, for no part of the ground is permitted to lie untilled. In its constitution it resembles those of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, as there is no chief invested with the supreme authority. Most of the caciques reside in the city; the labouring peasants are their vassals; they are nevertheless allowed to possess land in greater or less quantities. In time of war they all assemble, and the captain general arranges his plan for the campaign. Their government is conducted on the principles of justice, and they punish those who are convicted of crimes; for, on a complaint which I made to Magiscatzin, the governor, of an Indian having stolen some gold from a Spaniard, a search was immediately instituted, and the thief, together with the article stolen, taken and brought to me, that I might determine his punishment. I thanked them for their vigilance, but told them that I did not wish to execute justice upon their subjects in their own country, but preferred that the offender should be punished by their own laws. They were pleased with this mark of respect, and ordered the criminal to be conducted into the great market by the public crier, who there proclaimed his crime. After having done this he ascended a sort of stage, leaving the criminal at the foot, from whence he again recapitulated his offence, when the spectators immediately dispatched him with clubs.

From the most accurate information, this province contains about five hundred thousand inhabitants, who are perfectly submissive to your Majesty's rule, as well as those of another small province adjoining it, called Guajozingo, which in its constitution resembles that of Tascalteca.

Whilst I was yet at war with the Indians of Tascalteca, six caciques of high consideration, vassals of Montezuma,

zuma, with a suite of two hundred persons at least, came in his name to acknowledge themselves your Majesty's subjects and to claim my friendship. They desired me to fix the tribute I wished them to pay, in gold, silver, precious stones, slaves, and pieces of cotton, assuring me that I might dispose as I pleased of all that they possessed, provided that I would not enter their territories, which were barren, and where, they were sorry to inform me, I should run great hazards and experience every kind of distress. These ambassadors were with me almost the whole of the time during the war with the Tascalteccans, and saw what the Spaniards were capable of performing; they were also present when I granted peace to the people of that province, and witnessed the offers of the principal caciques. I perceived that they were not pleased with our reconciliation, and employed every method to embroil us, and inspire me with distrust. They told me that those caciques were rogues and traitors, who only sought to appease me in order to betray me with less danger. On the other side the Tascalteccans cautioned me to be on my guard against these subjects of Montezuma, who had subjugated the country entirely by the means of craft and treachery. This discord and mutual enmity appeared favourable to my plan of subduing them both, and I accepted as a favourable omen that passage of Scripture which says, "A kingdom divided against itself shall be brought to ruin." I dissembled with both, thanked them for their advice, and always manifested the utmost confidence in each, whenever they spoke to me.

After having been twenty-one days at Tascaltecca, the ambassadors of Montezuma urged me to go to Cholula, which was six leagues distant, to learn the determination of their monarch, from some new envoys, and to be in a more convenient situation to negociate with him. I promised to go with them, and had even appointed the day, when the caciques of Tascaltecca hearing of my intention, came to me, and with much solicitude conjured me not to go, for that a plot was formed to destroy me and my companions. They said that Montezuma had collected fifty thousand soldiers at Cholula, who had shut up the former road and opened a new one, which they had filled with holes, caltrops, and pointed stakes, in order to destroy or lame the horses. That they had also barricadoed many of the street and had collected great quantities of stones on the tops of the houses, in order to throw them upon us when we had entered the city. To confirm these assertions, they observed that the caciques of that city, though at so small a distance, had never been to see me, whilst I had received visits from those of Guacincango, which was much farther, and advised me to send for them, assuring me that they would refuse to come. I sincerely thanked them, and desired them to procure me messengers to send to these caciques, to come to Tascaltecca. They did as I desired them, and I dispatched the messengers to Cholula, with an invitation to the caciques to visit me; acquainting them with my reasons for coming among them, and your Majesty's intentions. My envoys returned with two or three of the inhabitants, who informed me that their caciques were sick, and had sent them to know what I wanted. The Tascalteccans told me that this was a contemptuous answer, that these deputies were of the lowest order of the people, and that I ought by no means to set out until the caciques themselves should come to request me. In consequence of this information, I told the messengers that it was not to such men as them that I should communicate your Majesty's orders; that their caciques themselves would be too highly honoured in being made acquainted with them; and that if, in three days, they did not appear to receive them, and submit themselves, I would come and attack them as rebels, and treat them with the greatest rigour; whereas I would treat them with kindness if they fulfilled their duty.

The next day almost all the caciques came, and said that their reason for not visiting me sooner was, that I was among their enemies, in whose territory they did not consider themselves secure. That they had no doubt of their enemies having endeavoured by false insinuations to prejudice me against them; but that, when I came to their city, I should be convinced of their fidelity and of the falsehood of such suggestions; that they submitted themselves to your Majesty, and from that time should consider themselves as your subjects; that they would always continue so to be, and in every thing conform themselves to the orders which you should be pleased to signify to them.

I resolved to go to Cholula with these caciques,

caciques in order to be in a more favourable situation for pursuing my designs upon Montezuma, and lest a refusal should discover any timidity.

The Tascaltecans were very sorry to see me adopt this resolution. They repeatedly assured me that their enemies were deceiving me, and that, as they had submitted to your Majesty, it was their duty to aid me, and share in my dangers. I desired them not to go with me, as it would not be necessary: but my remonstrances were to no purpose, for more than a hundred thousand effective men accompanied me within two leagues of the city, where with much difficulty, by intreaties and commands, I at length prevailed on them to return; except five or six thousand who continued with me. I halted at this distance, and passed the night by the side of a rivulet, in order to dismiss the greater part of this multitude, who I was fearful would commit some disorders, as well as to avoid entering the city by night. The next day the inhabitants came to meet me, with trumpets and timbrels, and the priests of the several temples, clothed in their dresses of ceremony and singing. In this manner they conducted us to very good quarters, where we were well accommodated, and supplied with provisions, though in a very moderate quantity. On the way I noticed some of the indications of treachery, which the Tascaltecans had mentioned. I perceived that the great road was shut up, that another was opened, which were full of holes, that many of the streets were barricadoed, and that there were seites of stones, on the roofs of the houses, which determined me to keep strictly on my guard.

(To be resumed in a future Number.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FROM THE SHADE OF SHAKSPEARE, TO HIS WORTHY FRIENDS,

On their Commemoration of his Natal Day.

By J. BAILLIE, Esq. of Edinburgh.

FROM fair Elysian fields of purest light,
To where my soaring spirit wing'd its flight;
When conq'ring Death, with his tyrannic sway,
Forc'd my freed soul to find his airy way
Through suns, and moons, and stars, and worlds on high,
That never met the astronomic eye—
From that immensity of height I see
That love and friendship you evince for me,
And feel it keenly too, which draws me down
To thank my festive friends of high renown;
The sage, heroic bards, whose greatest meed
Are songs of fame, in honour of the dead.
Let no affray in any face appear,—
For, quick as thought, I come to greet you here;
More rare and subtle than the sunbeams bright,
And quicker far than darting rays of light,
I just now witness your convivial glee,
Your jocund wit, and generous thoughts of me.
You now commemorate my natal day,
For which my warmest thanks I thus convey,
Through rural bard, rear'd up mid streams and rills,
The son of Nature, born on Ettrick hills:
His ardent soul glows with poetic fire,—
I taught him how to strike the Muse's lyre;
Sweet are his songs of Ettrick banks and Tweed,
Of all the pastoral swains he takes the lead;
And W——, bold, of genius bright and mild,
I smil'd upon him ever since a child;
And Burns, to whom such pow'rs of song were given,
Is taken up to lead a band in Heaven.
I see you pensive rise, and silent stand,
Each man with brimful bumper in his hand,
To drink my mem'ry, and my deathless fame,
And honour pay to my immortal name.
'Tis done,—sit down, and let the glass go round,
Let wine elate, where love and friendship's found.

SUPERSTITION: AN ODE.

Inscribed to the Earl of Donoughmore.

By W. DUCKETT, of Paris.

RAPT into ages past, the Muse,
Triumphant over fate and time,
With independent voice pursues
Crimes sanctified in every clime.
Bold in the cause of Truth, she tears
The mystic veil that Falsehood wears,
And strips the sorc'ress of her art;
Friend to no sect, the bard disdains
The sordid boon that baseness gains,
And lays at Virtue's shrine the incense of the heart.

Thou imp of fraud, with double face,
Whose features war and peace proclaim!
Thou demon, fruit of dubious race,
That giv'st to crime fair Virtue's name!
In thee the passions take their turns,—
Now Love inspires, now Fury burns,
Now urg'd by impious, blood-stain'd zeal;
In thee each wide extreme we find,
That raises or degrades the mind,—
In either hand thou hold'st the olive and the steel!

Come, Superstition, stand confess'd,
And in these lines thy features see;
These lines with force, but truth express'd,
The colours and the theme agree!
Come, and behold thy woeful deeds;
See at each vein how Nature bleeds:
No tie, no law, from death can save!

Pierc'd

Pierc'd by the son the father dies,
The son the father's victim lies,
And in the mother's womb the infant finds a grave!

What woeful cries the desert rend?
What thousands fall untimely slain?
Tyrant! the reeking sword suspend,
A murder'd nation heaps the plain!
Ah! say, why dying millions bleed,
What crime could prompt so foul a deed?
What guilt provok'd the skies?
'Tis Superstition arms the hand,
And scatters death o'er all the land;
'Tis Amian's cruel son, th' affrighted desert cries.

Fierce as a comet, pois'ning day,
To vex the earth the monster flew,—
War, Discord, Death, led on the way,
Hell's progeny, a horrid crew!
First Discord, deaf to Mercy's cries,
Her arm th' almighty throne defies,
Red with the blood of brothers slain;
Next War, in sanguine robe appears,
Mother of sorrows and of fears!
And, brandishing his dart, Death clos'd the hideous train!

How trace the mischief in her flight?
Come, Muse, on bolder pinion soar;
The eagle shoots thro' fields of light,
And darts on Ocean's farthest shore!
Now borne on wings of fire they fly,
Wild as the storm that tears the sky,
And blasts and withers with its breath:
The sun a veil of darkness wears,
The guardian spirits quit their spheres,
And Nature cries aloud, "Woe to the sons of Earth!

Where Tiber pours his classic urn,
And bathes with pride the Latian shore,
The fiends of hell impatient turn,
And o'er the eternal city soar.
There Chlorus' son the cross display'd,
With prostrate millions round him laid,
Fit instrument of crime they find:
Then, mad with savage joy, they shed
Each noxious influence o'er his head,
And turn the tyrant loose, to persecute mankind.

Around those fanes, by Virtue rais'd,
Where Love's exstatic transports rung,
Where Friendship's purest incense blaz'd,
And ev'ry lyre to joy was strung:
But oh! how chang'd the blissful scene!
No songs are heard, no lovers seen,
No vows preferr'd with breath of fire!
There Murder lifts the blood-hot steel,
There Torture plies the racking wheel,
And human hecatombs on beds of flames expire!

Imbolden'd by successful crimes,
New scenes of death the fiend explores;
Beyond the Alps seeks other climes,
And wings her flight to Gallia's shores!
There, in a convent's lewd retreat,
Of each foul passion foulest seat,
The curse of Europe, cries to arms;
Nursing the hell within his breast,
The furious zealot knows no rest,
Besieges ev'ry throne, and ev'ry state alarms!

Pleas'd with the sight, the monster smil'd,
And, smiling, blasted Nature's face;
Then hail'd the holy mischief child,
And, 'midst her sons, assign'd his place,
At Bernard's voice, the frenzy gains
O'er the gay realms where Lewis reigns,
Whom impious folly now adores:
From the rich plains the Rhone divides,
To where the Seine thro' vineyards glides,
The brazen throat of war in horrid dirges roars!

What gen'rous cause the bosom warms,
Thrills thro' the heart, and fires the veins?
Does Freedom call her sons to arms,
Or Slav'ry dare to break her chains?
No,—Superstition plies her art,
And pours her poison o'er the heart,
Inflicting deep and deadly wounds;
To ravage Asia, Europe flies,
Her youth with blood the Jordan dies,
And Oreb's olive mount with cries of war resounds!

In loftier strains shall I rehearse
The battles fought round Sion's walls?
Or tell, in bold ambitious verse,
How Raymond bleeds, or Dudon falls?
Did Freedom's cause such deeds inspire?
How pleas'd the Muse would strike the lyre,
And call forth all the pow'rs of song!
But Albi's walls demand my strains,
Her victims, her ensanguin'd plains,
And Tarnis swell'd with blood, to my free Muse belong.

'Tis her's to hold out guilt to shame,
To drag to justice Freedom's foes,
To save the martyr'd patriot's name,
And grant a tear to Virtue's woes:
In conscious independance great,
The Muse shall force the palace gate,
And brand the culprit on the throne;
Her vengeance shall pursue his crimes,
And Truth transmit to latest times
The guilt of Ferdinand,—to kings themselves unknown.

'Tis her's in forceful lays to sing
The horrors of that guilty day,
When Superstition urg'd a king
The vile assassin's part to play.
By Medicis to murder train'd,
His royal robe with blood all stain'd,
Th' anointed villain aims his blows:
With rapture sees Coligny's head
By ruffian hands in triumph led,
And at his mother's feet the impious off'ring throws!

'Tis her's,—but O! my country, say,
Shall he who lives, who breathes for thee,
Whose vows for years provoke the day,
When Erin's sons shall flourish free,—
Shall he thy bleeding bosom bare,
And, dead to filial duty, tear
The wounds by British tyrant's giv'n?
No, Muse, in sorrow veil the lyre,
And let this truth her children fire,
No hope remains for them, but in their hands, and Heav'n.

VERSES

VERSES
ON THE DEATH OF A FEMALE,

WHO, FOR SOME YEARS BEFORE SHE DIED, WAS CONFINED BY SEVERE ILLNESS.

Purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro
Languescit moriens. *Virgil.*

WHAT! is the spark of life expir'd?
Has welcome Death confirm'd her doom?
And has the maid at length retir'd,
So long protracted, to the tomb?

She has—but ah! refrain from grief,
When spirits gain their bless'd abode;
When Hope anticipates relief,
And Resignation points the road.

Death's gloomy terrors lose their force,
When Virtue cheers the parting soul;
And Piety's celestial course
Conspires their influence to control.

'Twas thine, fair maid, in gayest bloom,
When life its vernal beauties gave,
To shed thy blossoms o'er the tomb,
And droop, declining to the grave.

So some fair flow'ret of the lawn
Receives the bounties Nature gives;
And opens to refreshing dawn
Each new-born honour, while it lives.

But, if the frost untimely seize
The tender bud before it blows,
It feels the nipping stern disease,
And, with'ring, sinks to whence it rose.

Though sad Remembrance prompt the sigh,
When Mem'ry turns to former days,
When Friendship form'd the kindred tie,
And Passion shone with brightest rays.

Reflection stops the starting tear,
And Reason lends her pow'rful aid;
Though griev'd at first thy friends appear,
A second thought dispels the shade.

For, when we pause on Death's decree,
The thought must cheer each pensive breast,
That Fate has kindly rescu'd thee,
No longer now with pain oppress'd.

Then let each thankful heart unite,
To hail, with joy, thy blissful seat,
And view, with cheerful eyes, thy flight
To where congenial spirits meet.

Aug. 20. T. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

MR. MACLEURE, whose geological observations on North America we published in a late number, has also presented to the Society some observations on the geology of the West India islands; concluding with the following general remarks.

1st. That there is a great similarity in the substances ejected, which are marked by a family feature running through all the rocks, cinders, &c. of the different islands; and it is to be observed that the proportion of cinders, pumice, and other light substances, is much greater than of the solid lavas, which are but thinly scattered: also, that the cinders are always the lowest stratum on a level with the sea; and the masses of solid lava, near that level, repose on a bed of cinders, in every place where I had access to them.

2d. The madrepore and coral rocks, mixed with shells, partly similar to those found at present in the sea, are found in many places alternating with the cinders, and other volcanic rocks, presenting much the appearance of the whole having been ejected from the bottom of the ocean.

3d. The direction of the islands, running from north to south, a little easterly, corresponds with the direction of the strata of those stratified islands, lying to the eastward; such as Barbadoes, St. Bartholomew, &c. which should seem to support the supposition, that the seat of combustion occupies a stratified substance, running parallel to the general stratification of the surrounding rocks.

4th. In all the islands there are one or more soufrieres, all of which form alum rocks, and deposit sulphur; proving that sulphur is one of the ingredients that support the combustion; and perhaps giving strength to the supposition, that whatever may have been the original cause of the combustion, that cause is uniform, and the same through all the islands.

5th. In the late eruption of cinders, there was a great quantity of stones thrown out, exhibiting no appearance of having ever been in a state of fusion, but only roasted by a considerable heat; most of these rocks have every appearance of belonging to the primitive class, by their crystalline structure, and the position of their component parts. From which it would appear reasonable, that the following conjectures may be hazarded:—

1st. That the islands were probably thrown up from the bottom of the ocean.

2d. That the seat of combustion is more probably in a substance stratified, and that sulphur is one of the combustible ingredients.

3d. That the substance so stratified is most probably primitive.

HORTICULTURAL

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This valuable Society has published, among its communications, some comments on the general mode of raising and managing fruit-trees of the nurserymen, by Mr. Joseph Hayward.

In the removal or transplantation of trees, gardeners and nurserymen (says Mr. H.) are generally very careless and inattentive in taking them up, and care not how much the roots are broken or lessened in number, provided they have enough left to keep the tree alive; the consequence is, that, although the branches left on may remain alive, there is so great a deficiency of sap, from the loss of roots, that the vessels cannot be filled the following spring, therefore they contract and become inflexible; and, after one or two seasons, are incapable of extension: so that when, in the course of time, the roots are restored, and the sap supplied in the usual quantity, it is, from being restricted in its former course, impelled through the nearest vertical and accommodating buds that offer.

Hence it will be seen that, in almost all trees trained in the common way, the first branches which were trained in, and are the most horizontal, are the smallest and weakest, and, in consequence, incapable of bringing fruit to perfection; and, as these occupy the best part of the wall, the strongest and most luxuriant shoots, by being trained erect, quickly grow out of bounds, and are annually cut away.

Thus the strength of the tree is wasted, and the continued efforts of Nature to produce fruit, in proportion to the age and capacity of the roots, is obstructed, instead of being forwarded and assisted.

It is this effect that induced the practice of heading back young trees, on transplanting; and, under such circumstances, it is certainly a proper and necessary method.

Trees that are not headed back, after the usual mode of transplantation,—such, for instance, as half-trained, and full-trained trees from the nurserymen, are found to throw out their strongest shoots immediately about the stem or trunk, and, notwithstanding these are removed, this and every other attempt to force the sap into the old branches is vain,—its nature will remain the same; and a vigorous head cannot be restored but by a removal of the old branches. This shews the impropriety of the present practice of heading back and training trees in the nursery-ground.

As it is a general custom for those who plant fruit-trees to rely on the nurseryman for the production of their plants, it becomes an object of the greatest importance to enquire, how far their general practice is adapted to public utility. And I feel no hesitation in stating, that this business is conducted upon such imperfect principles, that it is almost impossible to find one plant in twenty that is worth transplanting. It is obvious that, unless the original plan or foundation be good, a perfect superstructure cannot be raised.

From the deformity and disorder produced in the nursery-ground, almost all our gardens and orchards exhibit in their trees a complete contrast to the beautiful simplicity and bountiful produce provided for by Nature. Before, therefore, any thing like perfection can be attained by the gardener, a reformation must take place in the practice of the nurseryman.

The first operations of the nurseryman I will consider to be, the transplanting his stocks for engrafting and budding; and, in performing this, his only object is, that they grow and produce some kindly-luxuriant branches: but as to how or where, or in what manner either these or the roots may grow, he is perfectly indifferent.

Whether the bud or graft produces one or more shoots it matters not, the whole are cut off short, or, as it is termed, headed back, the following winter; and such as accidentally produce four or five branches, so placed as to be fastened, to form a flat side, are fixed to stakes or a wall, in the form they are usually trained; and, as if further to insure premature old age, decrepitude, and deformity, they are afterwards several times taken up, and transplanted in the same careless manner.

The roots are broken or cut off at random, and generally either diminished more than one-half, or they are doubled back and distorted; and, if there be enough left to keep the plant alive, it is thought quite sufficient; and, by these means, the appearance of blossoms and fruit being prematurely produced, those stinted and deformed plants are sold as half or full-trained trees for four times the price of others; and, when sold, they are again taken up, and the roots treated and diminished in the same careless manner.

Miller, Forsyth, Knight, and others, uniformly direct that trees from the nursery-ground be cut down, or headed back, to two or three eyes, the next spring after planting; and, with such plants as are here described, there cannot be a better mode of treatment: but this is evidently losing time, and wasting its produce.

Whenever the roots of a tree are diminished on transplantation, the supply of sap must be proportionally lessened; for, if the branches of a tree, under such circumstances, are left at full length, the sap-vessels, for want of a due quantity to distend them, become bark-bound and inflexible; and, when the roots are restored, and furnish a luxuriant quantity of sap, this, from being obstructed in its former channels, forms new ones, through the buds that offer the most perpendicular position, next the stem or trunk; and, although these shoots may be rubbed off, still they form again in the same place, and it will be in vain to attempt supporting the original branches.

A regular head cannot be formed but by a removal of the entire old one; and frequently the vessels of the trunk itself become so fixed and stubborn in the bark, and particularly in standards, as to force the sap out into luxuriant branches near the root.

It has often been made a question, and a subject for argument, whether it is better to transplant from a rich to a poor soil, or the reverse; but, as the transplanting from a rich to a poor soil, even were the roots entire, must cause the bark or sap-vessels to contract, for want of the usual supply of food, and be productive of the same consequences as curtailing the root, the doubt is easily solved.

It may further be remarked, (says Mr. H.) that, however diminutive a plant may be from poverty, provided the vessels have always been free from contraction, they will readily expand through all the usual channels, and receive, and regularly dispose of, every additional supply of sap, however great it may be.

The same ingenious writer has communicated another paper on Soils, and the preparation of beds or borders for Fruit-trees.

" When (says he) the soil of a garden, wherein fruit-trees are to be planted, is not naturally conformable or congenial to the first principle, it must be made so. The forming new beds or borders will perhaps be thought too troublesome and expensive: but it is of the utmost importance in determining the future produce of the trees; and it should be considered that this first expense is not like common manuring,—it will never require to be repeated; and, although at first it may appear great, yet, if it be divided, and placed to the account of so many years, as its profitable effects will be experienced, it will bear no comparison with every other expense attending the planting and training trees.

As to any particular form or substance of which walls for sustaining fruit-trees should be built, I do not consider it of any very material consequence: it however is of material importance, that the top of the wall be so formed as to throw off water; for otherwise it will generally be damp, which renders the trees unhealthy; and, when the substance against which the branches are fixed is dry, the temperature on all sides will be more equal.

In preparing beds or borders, due attention must be paid both to the soil and subsoil, as each equally affects the health and fruitfulness of trees; and, principally, as it retains or discharges water,—stagnant water being at all times particularly detrimental to the fructification of trees.

If the elevation and composition of the substratum be such as to prevent a lodgment of water, and the soil on the surface be a good working loam, it will require little or no alteration, and the trees may be planted in it from nine to twelve inches deep: but, if the situation be low and wet, or the substratum of a nature to retain water, means must be taken to prevent the roots from running into it.

In the first place, therefore, where the situation will admit of it, drains must be made to take off and prevent stagnant water: but, if this cannot be done, the borders must be raised above it; and, in either case, a sound bottom or substratum must be formed, at the depth of eighteen inches, or two feet, of such materials as will prevent the roots from penetrating, or water from rising through it; and this must be laid sufficiently shelving to admit water to drain off: and along the edge of the border a drain should be made to carry away the superfluous water; and this may be done by removing the upper soil to the proper depth, and making a stratum of chalk, lime-

lime-stone, or lime rubbish, or either mixed with ashes, well forced together. Or a more effectual method will be, to form a kind of floor with stone or bricks; but, in this case, the joints must be well closed with hard binding mortar or cement,—as otherwise the roots will penetrate, and render the defence ineffectual.

For peaches, nectarines, &c. a border of ten or twelve feet wide will generally prove sufficient.

In cases where the soil has been too close and retentive, and the roots apt to grow deep, I have found the following composition and formation of beds or borders most effectually to answer the desired purpose.

On the substratum lay a stratum of six inches of the common soil of the garden, and then form a stratum of about six inches for the roots to run and repose in, composed of two-third parts of fine drift sand, (the scrapings of a public road, that has been made or repaired with flints, I have found to answer best,) and one third-part of rich vegetable mould, well mixed together; and the better way to perform this, is first to lay on about three inches of the composition, and on this place the roots of the plant, and over them spread the other three inches; and cover the whole down with from nine to twelve inches of the common soil of the place.

Where it is not found necessary to form an artificial substratum, it will be sufficient to remove the soil to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, and there form the stratum of the roots, covering it down with a foot or nine inches of the common soil.

This composition or principle of forming borders will prove, (Mr. H. observes) in every respect, conformable to the nature and supply of the food of plants, and their consequent growth, as before explained; and, if it be desirable to force the trees to a luxurious growth, they may be supplied with manure in any quantity; by placing it on the surface of the border, whence it will be carried within reach of the roots, in its proper state, water, and the injurious effect of a too great detention of moisture consequent on placing dung in contact with the roots, will be avoided; and, by forming borders shallow, and placing the roots at a short distance from the surface, trees may be kept fruitful, and within a very narrow space.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MANY patents have, within these few years, been taken out for Kitchen Ranges; but, as all such apparatus is complicated, and the several patents required the introduction of a copper-plate, or series of plates, we have hitherto forborne to notice their details.

We have, however, been favoured with the use of a plate; and, as we have lately insisted on the importance of the agency of steam for all domestic purposes of propagating heat, we think this a proper season to bring the improved kitchen range under the notice of our readers.

THE ANNEXED PLATE is intended to represent a material improvement in the boiler attached to the kitchen range, manufactured by Mr. James Walker, 41, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and it explains the various purposes to which it can be applied, without consuming more fuel, or requiring more attention, than a common range. The superiority of this boiler to all others, for the same purposes, will be made evident by inspecting the plan. It occupies the whole of the left-hand side of the range, and also the back, both forming one entire vessel; so that a quantity of water is always kept boiling when there is a fire in the range, by the superfluous heat that would otherwise be applied only to the back; and also, by this means, a very considerable expense is saved, as the additional consumption of fuel, by flues, is thus rendered unnecessary. As all others have either a copper or iron plate boiler at the back of the range only, the water cannot be made even warm without a large portion of additional fuel; for, in this case, flues will be necessary, and besides this, the heat is drawn off from the front of the fire, which prevents meat from roasting without a constant supply of fresh coals. On the contrary, with Mr. Walker's boiler, a flue can scarcely ever be wanted, except it be to supply an adjoining bath, or the washing troughs. A large quantity of boiling water, constantly ready for use, is certainly a valuable acquisition to all families for various purposes; it has even been found particularly serviceable in cases of sudden illness, when a bath has been required in the middle

of the night, as the boiler retains its heat for at least seven hours after the fire is extinguished. And, as the pipes will convey the steam to any part of the house for heating the sitting-rooms and the bath, or for any other purpose for which steam may be wanted, it is evident that this is the most convenient and economical plan for the application of heat to domestic uses that has yet been invented.

To Mr. P. H. CLAY, *of London; for a new Combination of Machinery, for the Purpose of repairing and improving Turnpike and other Roads and Highways, and preserving the same in good Order.*

This invention consists *first* of a plough made with two shares; one to fill the right side of the material thrown out of the rut again into it, and the other the material on the left side, and by adding an additional plough, making it a double one to plough in a double set of ruts (such as are usual on the bye-roads where there is in general a horse track in the centre), at the rate of from twelve to fourteen miles per day.

Secondly, of a harrow, which is intended to scarify the uneven parts of any road, leaving it even after the operation, previous to the use of the great roller.

Thirdly, of a gravel cart, which is fixed upon a roller to carry gravel or other material used in the repairs of roads, and deposit it where it is necessary; the great advantage being that it improves the road it passes over, and will be particularly useful in districts where material is scarce; whereas the present mode of carrying it in carts with narrow wheels destroys the road it passes over.

Fourthly, of a large roller, which, with the carriage over it, empty or filled with gravel or other material, may be made to press upon the road any weight, from six to twenty tons, and, by being used frequently, will press the moisture to the surface, and admit the sun and air to act upon it, at the same time pressing down the loose material, and making the road more even immediately after the plough has been at work on any road.

The roller, moveable frame, and winch, are old in form, and consequently not claimed as new invention, but as a new application of them to the present purpose. The great roller is similar to the one under the gravel cart, only heavier and of larger dimensions, the body same size but no shuttles, weight six tons, four feet and a half diameter; the body strong to hold any weight, and set upon a frame sufficiently high to admit a break made of elm nine inches wide, four inches and a half thick between it and the roller. The break is connected by a shackle fixed to a spending on the shafts before, and fastened behind by a screw in the centre of the spending, to lay more or less pressure upon the roller going down hill; the scraper for this roller is fixed on the shafts before. The great roller is old in itself in form, but heavier than ever used before; it is new in its application to public roads, the carriage over it is new, also the break to stop it.

To Mr. BENJAMIN COOK, *of Birmingham, Gilt Toy-maker; for an improved Method of making and constructing Rollers or Cylinders.*

Instead of hollow rollers or cylinders, now used for printing of calicos, cottons, &c. made entirely of copper, Mr. Cook's improved method is as follows: he makes his rollers or cylinders, either hollow or solid, of cast iron or wrought or hammered iron, of such sizes as he finds convenient; which cast iron, or wrought or hammered iron rollers or cylinders, he places within cylinders of copper, brass, or a mixture of copper, brass, or other metals; which outside cylinders of copper, brass, or mixture of copper, brass, or other metals, he compresses upon the inside cylinder of cast iron, or wrought or hammered iron, by passing them through holes in a draw plate, or otherwise as he finds convenient; which compressed cylinders when engraved, or otherwise finished, &c. will (he says) be found useful for printing linens, calicos, cottons, woollens, paper, or any other article that may be embossed, printed upon, or ornamented, by means of rollers or cylinders.

The advantages of this invention are, that the cheap metal of iron is so intimately combined with other more valuable metals, that both become identified as one, so that rollers or cylinders, made under this patent, will cost the manufacturer only perhaps half the price of those in present use, and at the same time be found more valuable, inasmuch as they will admit the engraving, &c. to be obliterated and renewed twice or thrice; and, when the outside cylinder of copper is worn out, the inside cylinder of iron may always be covered again at a

very

very small expense, thereby preventing that great loss which the manufacturer now experiences, in being obliged to dispose of his old worn-out rollers at the price of old copper.

List of New Patents granted by the French Government in 1817.

Abellard, Paris; for an apparatus to cool liquids, called *refrigerant.*

Adam, Montpellier; for a new distilling apparatus.

Alleau, Beauvois-sur-Niott; for a new distilling apparatus for alcohol.

Alix, Paris; process for making wigs unalterable by wet.

Bangel, St. Chaumont; process for making ribbons and other silk stuffs in two lifts, and to dye them between the first and second lift.

Banse, Lyons; mechanism adapted to the clapper of the silk loom, to confine the play of the shuttles.

Beck, Paris; for a new tailor's measure, called *Longimetre.*

Beretta, Paris; process to make paper with the residue of potatoes, after the pulp is extracted.

Bertin, Bordeaux; machine to evaporate syrup and other liquids, under forty degrees of Reaumur's thermometer.

Vallade and Ruggin, Paris; for a machine called *Saut de Niagara.*

Bonnet de Coutz, Bordeaux; for a machine to cleanse rivers.

De Cavallon, Paris; for a process to revive animal and vegetable black as well as that obtained from the residue of Prussian blue.

Chatelain, Paris; for a machine to send down and bring up the sledges on artificial mountains.

Culhat, Lyons; process for making steel teeth for oval combs.

Dalmas, Castelnaudary; machine to accelerate the motion of mills by the application of fire.

Darcet, Paris; for a process to extract gelatine from bones.

Dechateau, Vaugirard; for a process to prepare an alimentary substance called *Sopa d'Olla.*

Delvau, Paris; process for making leather tubes without seams, to cover the cotton-spinners rollers.

Demarquet, Bordeaux; machine for weaving four pieces of stuff at once, by means of treadles, that send the shuttles aloft.

Desfones, Paris; process to prepare the down for hat-making.

Desvignes, Paris; for a process to paint, gild, and engrave glass, crystal, alabaster, and porcelain.

Duroches, Nantes; for a process to refine common salt, as also the muriate of soda.

Dufort, Paris; for a method to make boot and shoe stocks in leather.

Dunange, Versailles; for a process to make plushy silk hats.

Duplat, Paris; for a model of inodorous water-closets.

Fesquet, Nismes; process for manufacturing plain and clouded silks, called by him *Astracan Velvets.*

Frogier, Paris; process for heating the boilers of fire-pumps, with great economy of fuel.

Fromont, Paris; process for manufacturing a new kind of lawn and gauze in cotton, silk, gold, or silver.

Gallois, Rouen; for a frame to shear cloth, set in motion without wind or water-mill.

Giraud, Paris; for an apparatus called *Fumifuge.*

Guillon, Paris; a new process for refining sugar.

Hardacre, Paris; for a composition to pay ships cordage and wheel-work with, called by him *Anti-Attrition.*

Henrieux, Paris; for an *Aréometre-thermometre*, or comparative liquor-provér.

Jernsted, Dinan; process to preserve objects made with linen and hemp from putrefaction.

Jomard de Saverne, Paris; process for distilling a drink called *Quas*, or Kalske.

Landrieu, Louviers; process for constructing a machine to replace all now set in motion by water, or any force whatever.

Louis, Amiens; process to weave woollen carpets, double web and double side.

Lemire, *pere et fils*, Clairvaux; for a process to convert brittle cast metal to soft iron.

Machon, *pere et fils*, Le Grande Serre; for mechanic combs or rakes, to pull up weeds.

Maiziere, Rouen; for a machine capable of doubling the force of all others used in manufactories.

Marguerite, Paris; for a process to plate thimbles with pure silver.

Navier, *fils*, Peronne; for a windmill with horizontal wings.

Peuriere, St. Etienne; for a double-barrel gun, primed with sur-oxigene powder.

Pillet de Beaumont, Paris; for an establishment called *Aërial Promenade.*

Petet, Lyons; for an apparatus to grind corn without wind or water.

Saillant, Paris; for a process to make snuff-boxes plated in gold or silver.

Sevenne, Paris; for a machine to shear cloth and other stuffs.

Ternaux *et fils*, Paris; for manufacturing women's hats with cotton tape.

Tourasse, Paris; process for constructing wooden screws.

Verned, Paris; for globes in glass or crystal, unpolished, adapted to air-lamps, exhibiting the greatest variety of painted subjects.

BRITISH

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 58*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SIXTH SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LIV. *To grant certain Rates, Duties, and Taxes in Ireland, in respect of Fire Hearths, Windows, Male Servants, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, in lieu of former Rates, Duties, and Taxes thereon; and to provide for the Payment thereof to the Collectors of Excise; and for the more effectual accounting for the same.*—June 1.

Cap. LV. *To continue, until the Fifth Day of July 1819, Two Acts of the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, for repealing the Duties of Customs on Madder imported into Great Britain, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof.*—June 1.

Cap. LVI. *To make perpetual an Act of the Forty-sixth Year of his present Majesty, for granting an additional Bounty on the Exportation of the Silk Manufactures of Great Britain.*—June 1.

Cap. LVII. *To amend an Act of the Fifty-fifth Year of his present Majesty, for granting Duties of Excise in Ireland upon certain Licences, and for securing the Payment of such Duties and the regulating the issuing of such Licences.*—June 1.

Cap. LVIII. *To defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent Expences, of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain; and for granting Allowances in certain cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of Militia, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March* 1819.—June 1.

Cap. LIX. *For defraying, until the Twenty-fifth Day of June* 1819, *the Charge of the Pay and Clothing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers of the said Militia during Peace.*—June 1.

Cap. LX. *To continue, until Three Months after the ceasing of any Restriction imposed on the Bank of England from issuing Cash in Payment, the several Acts for confirming and continuing the restrictions on Payments in Cash by the Bank of Ireland.*—June 1.

Cap. LXI. *For the better Accommodation of his Majesty's Packets within the Harbour on the North Side of the Hill of Houth, and for the better Regulation of the Shipping therein.*—June 1.

Cap. LXII. *To continue, until the* 1*st of August,* 1819, *two Acts of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing of Coals, Culm, and Cinders, to London and Westminster.*—June 1.

Cap. LXIII. *To revive and continue, until the* 25*th of March,* 1819, *an Act made in the* 49*th year of his present Majesty, to permit the Importation of Tobacco from any Place whatever.*—June 3.

Cap. LXIV. *To make further Regulations respecting the Payment of Navy Prize Money, and to authorize the Governors of Greenwich Hospital to pay over certain Shares of Prize Money due to Russian Seamen to his Excellency the Russian Ambassador.*—June 3.

Cap. LXV. *For repealing the Duties of Excise on Verjuice and Vinegar, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof; and for more effectually securing the Duties of Excise on Vinegar or Acetous Acid.*—June 3.

Cap. LXVI. *To empower any three or more of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to exercise all the Powers and Authorities given to the said Commissioners by any Act or Acts of Parliament.*—June 3.

Cap. LXVII. *To provide for the more deliberate Investigation of Presentments to be made by Grand Juries for Roads and Public Works in Ireland, and for accounting for Money raised by such Presentments.*—June 3.

Cap. LXVIII. *To repeal so much of an Act passed in Ireland, in the* 9*th year of the Reign of Queen Anne, intituled, "An Act for taking away the Benefit of Clergy in certain Cases, and for taking away the Book in all Cases, and for repealing Part of the Statute for transporting Felons; as takes away the Benefit of Clergy from Persons stealing Privily from the Person of another; and more effectually to prevent the Crime of Larceny from the Person.*—June 3.

Privately stealing from the person of another, to be punished with transportation or imprisonment.

Cap. LXIX. *An Act for the Regulation of Parish Vestries.*—June 3.

Three days' notice to be given of vestries, by publication in the church, and affixing on the church door.

Chairman to have the casting vote.—Minutes to be entered and signed.

In all such vestries, every inhabitant present, who shall, by the last rate which shall have been made for the relief of the poor, have been assessed and charged upon or in respect of any annual rent, profit

profit, or value, not amounting to fifty pounds, shall have and be entitled to give one vote and no more; and every inhabitant there present, who shall in such last rate have been assessed or charged upon or in respect of any annual rent or rents, profit or value, amounting to fifty pounds or upwards (whether in one or in more than one sum or charge), shall have and be entitled to give one vote for every twenty-five pounds of annual rent, profit, and value upon or in respect of which he shall have been assessed or charged in such last rate, so nevertheless that no inhabitant shall be entitled to give more than six votes; and in cases where two or more of the inhabitants present shall be jointly rated, each of them shall be entitled to vote according to the proportion and amount which shall be borne by him of the joint charge; and where one only of the persons jointly rated shall attend, he shall be entitled to vote according to and in respect of the whole of the joint charge.

Inhabitants coming into a parish since the last rate may vote.

Inhabitants refusing payment of rates to be excluded from vestries.

This Act not to alter the time for holding vestries specially directed; nor to affect special vestries.

Not to extend to London, nor to Southwark; and to extend only to England and Wales.

Cap. LXX. *For repealing such Parts of several Acts as allow pecuniary and other Rewards on the Conviction of Persons for Highway Robbery, and other Crimes and Offences; and for facilitating the Means of prosecuting Persons accused of Felony and other Offences.*—June 3.

So much of recited Acts as directs payment of rewards on conviction of certain crimes repealed.

Certificates granted under 10 and 11 W. 3. c. 23. not to be transferrable saving to the executors of persons killed by robbers, &c.

The court empowered to order payment of expences of prosecution by the sheriff of the county.

From and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom any person shall be prosecuted or tried for any grand or petit larceny or other felony, and every such court is hereby authorised and empowered, at the request of the prosecutor, or any other person or persons who shall become bound in any recognizance to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to prosecute or give evidence, or who shall be subpœned to give evidence, against any person or persons accused of any grand or petit larceny or other felony, and who shall appear to prosecute and give evidence, or who shall appear to the said court to have been active in the apprehension of any person or persons accused of any of the offences in the said herein-before recited Acts mentioned, or any of them, to order the sheriff or treasurer of the county in which the offence shall have been committed to pay unto such prosecutor and witnesses, and person or persons concerned in such apprehension as aforesaid, respectively, as herein-after mentioned, as well the costs, charges, and expences which such prosecutor shall be put to in preferring the indictment or indictments against the person or persons so accused, as also such sum and sums of money as to the said court shall seem reasonable and sufficient to reimburse such prosecutor and witnesses, and person or persons concerned in such apprehension as aforesaid, for the expences they shall have been put severally to in attending before the grand jury to prefer such indictment or indictments, and in otherwise carrying on such prosecution, and also compensate such prosecutor and witnesses, and person or persons concerned in such apprehension as aforesaid, respectively, for their loss of time and trouble in such apprehension and prosecution as aforesaid.

The order for costs to be made by the clerk of assize, and to be paid by the treasurer of the county.

Notices by 25 G. 2. c. 36. directed to be given to constables in certain cases, to be given also to the overseers of the poor who are to prosecute.

No person or persons shall be entitled to any such costs or expences for attending the court, unless he or they shall have been bound by recognizance, or have previously received a subpœna to attend the same, or a written notice for that purpose from the prosecutor, his agent, or his attorney.

In places which do not contribute to the county rate, and have no public stock, a separate rate to be levied for the purposes of this Act.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER;

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROŒMIUM.

*** *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 20th of the month.*

A WELL-WRITTEN volume has appeared under the title of, *Considerations on the English Bankrupt Laws;* but, unhappily, it is the production of a lawyer, and therefore unlikely to contain legislative views of a liberal or philosophical character. Men involved in the routine of professional practice are incapable of

viewing the totality of their subject at a proper focal distance. Lawyers also look habitually on the illiberal side of a question; and, in the case of the Bankrupt Laws, all the mischiefs have been generated by illiberal regulations. No laws can be effective or binding on those who have equal capacities with the law-makers, unless they are just and liberal in their operation. The Bankrupt Laws are on a false principle from beginning to end; and, we fear, they are not likely to be mended by those who at present have presumed to institute inquiry, or to give evidence in regard to them. A debt incurred which cannot be paid is a private wrong, a question of *meum* and *tuum*, with which the laws ought merely for purposes of regulation to be allowed to interfere. At present, however, the law steps in and prevents adjustment; it destroys the established affinity of the debtor and creditor; it separates their common interest: it treats the unwary or unfortunate as criminals; it admits of no honourable retreat; it robs all; it punishes all; and it enriches merely its own agents. The remedy is simple, and has often been published in this Miscellany; but the lawyers in the legislature are unfortunately an overmatch for the laymen, and common sense on this subject, as on many others, must, perhaps for years, submit to be nonsuited.

Mr. SQUIRE, of Epping, well known to the readers of the Monthly Magazine for his accurate astronomical calculations, has produced *a Grammar of the Elements of Astronomy*, for the use of schools. It is adapted to the Interrogative System, and is the most embellished book on that science that has appeared. A better proof of the interest excited by Mr. Squire's work cannot, perhaps, be adduced, than the fact, that one of those compilers who *condescend* to imitate the literary plans of others, has already announced another work having the same object; and, by *forging* a similar title page, and *counterfeiting* the binding and general appearance of Mr. Squire's book, he may probably be able to impose his imitation on many unwary persons. Whenever such literary frauds succeed, which happily is not often the case, the fault is rather in the negligent morality of the public, and of the bookselling trade, than in the poor man, whose moral feelings being absorbed by his necessities, he does not scruple, for a subsistence, to assume the garb of another.

Books begin to increase on the subject of America. The past month has produced several, and some of them are possessed of considerable interest. Among them we must name, as the first in originality and authenticity, if not in the fulness of its details, Mr. COBBETT's *Year's Residence*. The first part only has been published, containing a daily journal, and a disquisition on the culture of Ruga Baga. Besides this work, Mr. JOHN PALMER has published *a Journal of Travels in the United States of North America, and in Lower Canada, performed in the year* 1817; which contains some interesting particulars relative to the prices of land and provisions; and a considerable portion of entertaining anecdotes; forming altogether a body of useful information concerning a large portion of America.

Another volume has appeared, entitled, *Travels through the United States of America, in the years* 1806-7, and 1809, 10, and 11; by JOHN MELLISH. This work also includes the author's passage betwixt America and Britain, with an account of his travels through various parts of Britain, Ireland, and Canada. It is by no means a profound or philosophical work; and, if we are to judge from Mr. Mellish's description of our own country, of the accuracy or usefulness of his remarks on America, we cannot highly estimate his work.

And a very useful volume has been published by Mr. Hone, under the title of *the Emigrant's Guide*, by Mr. HOLDITCH. It affords some useful hints to such of our countrymen as are led by choice, or compelled by necessity, to become settlers in America. How deeply it is to be regretted, that no means are adopted so to increase small farms, and so to cultivate all waste lands, as that our industrious and enterprising cultivators should be kept at home, instead of being obliged to seek productive employment in America.

In addition to these works, descriptive of American localities, a convenient small volume has appeared, under the name of *the American Negociator;* consisting of tables, calculations, and copies of laws, illustrating the monied and present commercial relations of the United States with all parts of the world. It appears to be compiled with care, and to be well adapted to the desk of the English merchant.

Of SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS's new Theory of *the Causes of Material Phenomena,*

nomena, which he refers to the sole agency of *motion*, it would not become us to speak. The present generation of philosophers will probably cling to their favourite Trinity of attraction, projection, and vacuum, because the greater the mystery, the greater is the merit of faith. His essays have, however, been quickly translated into French, and have appeared at Paris, specially dedicated to the Institute.*

Mr. D. H. SIMONS has published *a Warning to Britons* against the improvident speculation of going to South America for the purpose of making their fortunes in the cause of liberty. Mr. S. seems not aware that liberty, like religion, requires its martyrs. His zeal has evidently not qualified him to obtain a crown of glory, for he speaks with complacency of *the cause of royalty* and of the bloody deeds of the mercenaries of Ferdinand.

Mr. H. MOORE has done justice to the picturesque scenery in the vicinity of Matlock, in an embellished volume, which will form an agreeable companion to the numerous visitors of that favourite watering-place.

The Supplement to the Pharmacopœias, by Mr. S. F. GRAY, forms a volume the most comprehensively useful that we recollect to have met with. It ought to be seen behind the counter of every druggist; to constitute an essential part of every medical library; and also to be found in every family where the domestic doctress exhibits her pretensions. It appears to be executed throughout with a degree of care and accuracy commensurate with the importance of those qualities in a book of this description.

Mr. SOUTER'S *Catalogue of Books, adapted to Parochial Libraries, accompanied by Rules, Regulations, and Observations*, will be acceptable to philanthropists of all parties.

Among the scientific novelties has appeared, *the System of the Weather of the British Islands discovered in 1816 and 1817, from a Journal commencing 1802; by* Lieut. G. MACKENZIE: in which is attempted to be shewn that the general characters and phenomena of every year have a succession and recurrence, regulated after the manner explained in the system published. The winds he distributes into eastwardly and westwardly, and under them comprises the intermediate north and south; and he endeavours to prove that their excess over, or deficiency under, an average rate, follows a regular order or progression; and, after a cycle or period of fifty-four years, returns to the same point. On the prevalence of the wind in either quarter, he imagines the remaining phenomena chiefly to depend: but that prevalence is the only thing in future seasons he has ventured to anticipate with any apparent confidence, or on which there is any plausible appearance in his system. On the whole, it appears, that the period of his observation (fourteen years) is much too short; the mode of registering the observations without instruments much too uncertain; and of fixing the average wind, on which the results almost entirely depend, much too doubtful and arbitrary,—to warrant any of the inferences drawn. Nor do we think his method of explanation the most lucid and skilful.

The acrimony which the Bishop of St. David's has displayed towards the Unitarians, has excited a degree of attention to their tenets which they might not otherwise have obtained, and has, in consequence, been a powerful means of increasing their numbers and spreading their congregations over the empire. This reaction is manifested in Capt. Gifford's *Remonstrances of a Unitarian*, addressed to the worthy bishop. This captain of the Royal Navy proves that he can write as well as fight; and, in truth, we have seldom read a more able polemical tract. If the authority of the New Testament is admitted by the disputants, Capt. G. adduces the following summary of its doctrines.

"Those passages in the New Testament, in which the FATHER is styled ONE or ONLY GOD, are, in number, seventeen.

"Those passages where he is styled GOD, *absolutely*, by way of *eminence* and *supremacy*, are, in number, 320.

"Those passages where he is styled GOD, with *peculiarly high titles and epithets, or attributes*, are, in number, 105.

"Those passages wherein it is declared that *all prayers and praises* ought to be offered to HIM, and that every thing ought to be ultimately directed to HIS *honour and glory*, are, in number, ninety.

"The passages wherein the SON is declared, positively and by the clearest implication, to be SUBORDINATE TO THE FATHER, *deriving his being from Him, re-*

* Some early copies, by an inadvertency of the printer, were delivered, with an incongruity of persons in the third page of the preface. The intelligent reader will, however, easily discover and correct the error with his pen.

ceiving

ceiving from Him his divine power, and acting in all things wholly according to the will of the Father, are, in number, above 300.

"*Jesus Christ* is eighty-five times called the *Son of Man*; and, still further, he is about seventy times called *a man*. Thirty years after the resurrection of Jesus, there are 150 pledges given by his Apostles, that his nature was that of a man.

"Of 1300 passages in the New Testament, wherein the word God is mentioned, not one of them necessarily implies a plurality of persons.

"Now let us see, (says Capt. G.) how the case will stand, by drawing a parallel of like authority from Scripture, in favour of the Trinity.

"Texts wherein God is spoken of as three distinct equal Persons or Beings, and yet but one Being or Person,—*not one*.

"Texts in which God is spoken of as three, and yet but one, but affording no authority as to their perfect equality, are, in number, *one*. And this *only one* is proved by Sir Isaac Newton, Professor Porson, Griesbach, and other learned men, to be spurious; and is now generally admitted to be so.

"Texts in which it is argued that the three Persons of the Trinity are spoken of, are, in number, one.* And this text is wholly silent as to the requisite distinction of their perfect equality and perfect unity."

Mr. BROUGHAM has addressed an exceedingly interesting letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, exposing the official chicanery by which his enquiries, relative to the abuses of public charities have been baffled. As one sentiment of indignation pervades the country on this subject, Mr. Brougham's pamphlet is likely to be generally read; but we feel it our duty to lay the following striking paragraphs before our readers.

"Skilful professional men assisted me in preparing the bill for inquiring into the abuse of charitable funds; it underwent a minute discussion above stairs; it was then communicated to his Majesty's ministers and to the law officers of the crown; and, as there was reason to apprehend that the principal opposition to it would be made in the Lords, it was submitted to the highest legal authority in that House, as well as to the Secretary of State for the home department, to whose province, I was informed, the subject in an especial manner appertained. About ten weeks elapsed from its introduction to the passing of the Act; the whole time being occupied in discussing its provisions, and in altering almost every part of them again and again. I believe it was printed not fewer than six times.

* Matt. xxviii. 19.

"As the bill at first stood, the commissioners were to be named in it. The ministers proposed that the appointment should be vested in the crown; that is, in themselves. To this important alteration the Committee, with extreme reluctance, submitted rather than assented. We were aware that upon the fitness of the persons selected to carry on the enquiry its success mainly depended. We had before us the examples of the commissions of public accounts, and of naval and military inquiry, from which the country had derived the most signal benefits, chiefly, as we conceived, because the acts establishing those boards had nominated the members who were to form them. No private selection of commissioners, how conscientiously soever it might be performed, could give the same security against improper or inefficient appointments.

"The next change of importance related to the quorum. The whole excellence of the measure consisted in the ambulatory nature of the board; because, beside the great saving of expence, unless the commissioners repaired to the spot, it was quite vain to expect an effectual investigation of the various particulars relating to local abuses. But, as the performance of this duty would be both cumbrous and endless, if the whole commissioners were to go round the country in a body, it was provided that they should divide themselves into bodies of two each, and that four boards should thus, at the same time, carry on the inquiry, with an expedition greatly accelerated, and with a salutary rivalship among themselves. The ministers in the House of Lords changed the quorum from two to three, and left the whole number of commissioners eight, as before; thus reducing the number of boards from four to two, and leaving two commissioners wholly unemployed. As it is perfectly well known, even to beginners in arithmetic, that eight is not divisible by three, I am reduced to the necessity of suspecting that the authors of this change have no serious intention that the board shall ever be divided at all; and that they mean to make the commissioners proceed by written interrogatories sent to different parts of the country. It is already stated out of doors that such a plan has been formed; I can only say, that it must render the whole inquiry a perfect mockery; and the labours of the last session, for the correction of abuses, will have ended in adding one of peculiar grossness to the former number, by the creation of about a dozen sinecure places."

"*Les Jeunes Vendées*," by the late Mde. Bernard, is an amusing and interesting tale for youth; and gives some fine traits of the French character during the Vendean war. Liberality of sentiment,

ment, sound morality, and a peculiar *naiveté* in style and manner, distinguish this little volume.

The Memoirs of the Count de las Casas, with its documents, are genuine; and no work could be calculated to excite a more lively interest in every English breast. We hope the amiable author will not fail to apply in November to the Court of King's Bench for a criminal information against the governor of the Cape, for his questionable use of power; and the new Parliament will also, we trust, do justice to the little-minded minister, and his worthy myrmidons of St. Helena and elsewhere.

ALGEBRA.

ESSAYS on the Combinatorial Analysis; shewing its application to the most useful and interesting problems of Algebra, in the multiplication, division, extraction of roots, &c.; by Peter Nicholson. 8vo. 16s.

ANTIQUITIES.

Cathedral Antiquities of England; by John Britton, F.S.A. No. XVII. being No. III. of York Cathedral. 4to. 12s.—imp. 4to. 1l.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Anderson and Chase's Catalogue of Books in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Botany, &c. &c.

BIOGRAPHY.

A new edition of President Edwards' Life of the late Rev. David Brainerd, missionary to the Indians, from the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge. 8vo. 12s.

The Life of Count Las Casas, communicated by himself: containing authentic details respecting the voyage to, the residence and manner of living, and the treatment, of Bonaparte at St. Helena, &c. &c.

Anecdotes of the Court and Family of Napoleon Bonaparte; by the Countess de ***, in French and English. 10s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

The American Negociator; consisting of Tables of Exchange of the United States, calculated from one cent up to one thousand dollars, and equated with the currencies of Great Britain, Ireland, France, &c.; by the editor of Mortimer's Dictionary. 18mo. 4s.

EDUCATION.

A Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite Literature, for the use of schools and private teachers; by Alexander Jamieson. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Juvenile Geography, in verse; by J. Bissett, of Leamington Spa. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

A Greek Tree, or Skeleton of Verbs: demonstrating the dependencies of their several parts, &c.; by Mr. John Tilt, of Brighton. 5s.

A Critical Grammar of the French and English Languages, with Tabular Elucidations: calculated to aid the English student in the acquirement of the niceties of the French language, and to give the French scholar a knowledge of the English tongue; by W. Hodgson. 12mo. 9s.

The Literary and Scientific Pursuits which are encouraged and enforced in the University of Cambridge, briefly described and vindicated: with various notes; by the Rev. L. Wainewright. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

British Gallery of Pictures, first series; by W. Yotley, esq. F.S.A. No. LXIV. 4to. 10s. 6d.—folio, 21s.

Elements of Anatomy: designed for the use of students in the Fine Arts; by J. B. Sharpe, royal 8vo. 10s.

A History of the Rise and Progress of Music, theoretical and practical; by G. Jones. 15s. plain plates,—1l. 1s. coloured.

GEOGRAPHY.

A Complete Survey of Scripture Geography: containing an historical account of primitive nations, and of all countries and people mentioned in sacred history; by Thomas Heming. Illustrated by a superb and accurate set of maps, and a chart of the world. 3l. 10s.

HISTORY.

Letters from St. Helena, in continuation of the Letters from the Cape of Good Hope; with an appendix, containing the clandestine letter to Lucien Bonaparte from Las Casas; also his letter to Lord Bathurst. 8vo. 8s.

Naval Chronology of Great Britain, or an Historical Account of Maritime Events, with engravings; by J. Ralfe. Part IV. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LAW.

A Practical Treatise on the Law relative to the Foreign and Domestic Commerce of Great Britain; by J. Chitty, esq. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 3l. 3s.

A Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law: adapted to the use of the profession, magistrates, and private gentlemen; by Jos. Chitty, esq. 4 vols. royal 8vo. 4l. 4s.

A Letter to a Surrogate: containing a summary of the laws relating to marriage-licences, with suggestions; by John S. Hardy. 8vo. 1s.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, in Trinity Term, 58 George III. 1818; by R. V. Barnewall, and E. H. Alderson, Vol. I. Part IV. royal 8vo. 7s.

Criminal Trials; illustrative of the Tale entitled, the Heart of Mid Lothian. 8s.

MEDICINE.

A Manual of Practical Anatomy, for the use of students engaged in dissections; by Edward Stanley, assistant surgeon and demonstrator

demonstrator of anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 12mo.

Practical Researches on the Nature, Cure, and Prevention of Gout; by James Johnson. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

A Succinct Account of the Contagious Fever of this Country, as exemplified in the Epidemic now prevailing in London; by Thomas Bateman, M.D. &c. 8vo. 6s.

Directions for the Treatment of Persons who have taken Poison, and those in a State of Suspended Animation; by M. P. Orfila. 12mo.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions; with plates. Vol. IX. Part I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

General Views relating to the Stomach, its Fabric and Functions; by J. C. Speer, M.D. 8vo. 5s.

Surgical Observations, being a quarterly Report of Cases in Surgery; by Charles Bell. Part I. Vol. II. 6s.

Surgical Essays; by Astley Cooper, F.R.S. with thirteen engravings. Part I. 10s. 6d.

The Art of Preserving the Feet, or Practical Observations on the Prevention and Cure of Corns, Bunnions, &c. 5s. 6d.

Observations on the different Kinds of Small Pox, and especially on that which sometimes follows Vaccination; illustrated by a number of Cases; by Alex. Munro, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

The Emigrant's Guide to the United States of America, economical and political; by Robt. Holditch, esq. 4s. 6d.

El Espanol Constitutional; o Miscellanea de Politica, Ciencias Yartes Literatura. No. I. 8vo. 3s.

No. I. of the Provincial Magazine.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Compendium of Zoology: being a description of more than three hundred animals, with wood engravings. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The System of the Weather of the British Islands, discovered in 1816 and 1817; from a Journal commencing November 1802; by Lieut. Geo. Mackenzie, R.P.M. 4to. 1l. 1s.

NOVELS.

No. I. of a new edition of Smollett's Novels; 18mo. with plates; commencing with Peregrine Pickle. 1s.

The Cumberland Cottager; a story, founded on facts, by Miss Broderich. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

PHILOLOGY.

A new Irish-English Dictionary, with a compendious Irish Grammar; by Edward O'Reilly, esq. 2l. 2s.—fine 2l. 12s. 6d.

POETRY.

Poetry and Tales, in Verse; by Mrs. Ænias Lamont; foolscap. 8vo. 6s.

Johnny Newcome in the Navy; a poem, in four cantos, with notes. Part I. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Revenge Defeated and Self-punished; a dramatic poem. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Poems, by Mrs. Brooke. 12mo. 7s.

Kleist's Vernal Seasons, a poem, after the manner of Thomson: second edition, translated from the German. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

POLITICS.

An Essay on Money, by C. R. Princep, esq.

Parliamentary Debates, from the year 1803 to the present time; forming a continuation of the work entitled, the Parliamentary History of England, from the earliest period to the year 1803; by J. C. Hansard.

A Letter addressed to the Proprietors of the Bank of England, on the Division of the Surplus Profits of that Corporation; by C. Arnot, solicitor.

A Letter to Sir S. Romilly, M.P. from H. Brougham, M.P. on the Abuse of Charitable Funds. 8vo. 4s.

THEOLOGY.

Lectures on the Principal Evidences and the several Dispensations of Revealed Religion; by W. Roby. 8vo. 3s.

Sermons on Various Occasions; by the Rev. James Knight, M.A. 8vo. 7s.

Observations on the Doctrine, Discipline, and Manners, of the Wesleyan Methodists, and also of the Evangelical Party; by the Rev. L. Wainewright, A.M. &c. 8vo. 6s.

Sermons, in which the connexion is traced between a belief in the truths of Revelation and the character, comfort, &c. of Christians; by the Rev. Miles Jackson, of Leeds. 8vo. 12s.

Sermons, on several subjects and occasions; by W. Hett, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

A Plain Answer to the important Question, What must I do to be saved? With an earnest and affectionate address to the reader; by the Rev. Joseph Freeston. 8vo.

Sermons selected from the MSS. of the late Rev. E. Robson, M. A. Vicar of Orston, by the Rev. H. C. O'Donnoghue, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Lester's Illustration of London, with sixty-four plates, and a letter-press description. Vol. I. 8vo.

The Visitor's New Guide to the Spa of Leamington Priors, and its Vicinity; including sketches of Warwick, &c.; by W. T. Moncrieff, with map and plan. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The Panorama of Paris and its Environs: with thirty-one plates, descriptive of as many striking public Edifices; second edition. 32mo. 4s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Year's Residence in the United States of America; by W. Cobbett. Part I. 6s.

Caution to Continental Travellers; by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham. 3s. 6d.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Rise and Progress of Music, Theoretical and Practical; by G. Jones, 4to. 15s.

THIS volume consists of an abridgment of Hawkins, Burney, and other writers, and constitutes the article MUSIC in the *Encyclopædia Londinensis.* It is, throughout, executed with care, and the compilation has evidently been made by one who understands the science, and who is acquainted with the species of information desirable to the amateur. The intelligence respecting ancient and modern musical instruments is correct and gratifying; and the graphic illustrations (except the vulgar frontispiece) are executed in a superior style. All their several scales are given, and the curious will not fail to peruse this portion of the work with much pleasure, and with no inconsiderable degree of instruction.

"There's not a Joy this World can give." A Ballad, written by Lord Byron. Composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 2s.

Sir John Stevenson has displayed in this ballad (in length, five verses,) much of that taste and feeling which pervades the generality of his amatory melodies. The ideas are elegant in themselves, graceful by their relative disposition, and affectingly expressive of the noble author's sense. The words are said to have been given to the publisher through the hands of Mr. Moore. They were certainly a munificent present; and Mr. Power could not better express his gratitude than by putting them in the hands of such a composer as Sir J. Stevenson.

A Sonata (No. 2,) for the Piano-forte, and Violoncello obligato, or Violin obligato; dedicated to Miss Georgiana Mordaunt. Composed by C. F. Eley. 4s.

This (Mr. Eley's fifteenth work,) is a tasteful and well-studied production. It comprises three movements; an *Allegro Moderato,* in common time of four crotchets; an *Andante Grazioso,* in six quavers; and a *Rondo alla Walzer,* in three quavers. The subjects of these are pleasingly conceived, and their treatment exhibits boldness, relieved by grace and tenderness; and delicacy opposed to spirit and hilarity. The accompaniments are ably adjusted, and in every bar display the real master; though, perhaps, not always without the alloy of betraying a little of the affectation of learning. We wish the engraving had been more correct. The misplaced sharp in the twenty-seventh bar of the bass of the first movement is dreadful.

Celebrated Song in the Opera of Zumu. Arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte; by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

The melody now before us is that of the admired Marsellois Hymn. As a theme for piano-forte variations, it is judiciously chosen. The passages, in themselves plain and simple, offer scope for diversification and embellishment; and Mr. Parry has, with ability, availed himself of the opportunity to exercise his imagination. We are sorry to observe, that the variations are only three in number. The subject would have well admitted a much greater latitude of treatment; and Mr. P. by what he has done, convinces us how much more he could have effectuated, had he adopted a more extended plan.

"Fly to the Desert." The words from "Lalla Rookh;" written by Thomas Moore, esq. The Music composed by Lord Burghersh. 2s.

Whatever of value there is in this production will be found in the words, which largely partake of the excellence by which the bulk of Mr. Moore's poetry is distinguished. The melody, if melody we can call an unmeaning and ill-connected string of passages, is quaint and affected; the accompaniment devoid of taste and design; and the bass just such a series of *tonics* and *dominants* as would be perfectly natural and appropriate from the pen of a young school-musicianess, or any young lady whose head has not been fatigued with the study of thorough-bass, or theory of harmonical combination.

Four favorite Airs, arranged with Variations for the Harp; by P. Dalvimare. 3s. 6d.

The four Airs here selected by Mr. Dalvimare are a *Pas de trois,* in Achille et Deidamie; a Duett, in La Clemenza di Tito; a Quartetto, by Winter; and an anonymous Polonoise. With respect to this choice, we cannot but approve of Mr. D.'s judgment. Nothing can be more beautifully simple than the first subject; indeed, we scarcely recollect another instance of so much effect produced by so few notes. The second is honorable even to the muse of Mozart; and the third and fourth themes are, at least, graceful and attractive. Of the variations, we can with justice say, that they are fanciful and ingenious. The execution is, in general, of a nature to

to improve the finger, and not unfrequently, a spark of native talent shines amid the splendor borrowed from the original themes, and evinces abilities adequate to the higher efforts.

"*Oh! thou art All to me, Love.*" *Sung by Mr. Braham, in the Comic Opera of Narensky, on the Road to Yaroslaff; at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. Composed by Mr. Braham.* 2s.

Mr. Braham, in this air, has aimed at and attained a degree of natural ease, smoothness, and delicacy, which strongly invite the attention, flatter the ear, and excite the tenderness of sentiment which forms the object of the words. The poetry (by Charles Brown, esq.) is conceived with passion, and expressed with force. The similies of "The Village Swain" are as characteristic as beautiful; and the metre is not only faultless, but remarkably free and flowing.

Overture to the Historical Drama of Charles in the Royal Oak; composed and dedicated to Miss E. O. Smith, by John Parry. 2s.

This overture, in which is introduced the popular air of "Over the water to Charley," is of a cast and character perfectly suitable to the little drama for which it was produced. The introductory movement is light and brief; and the second is formed of the air already named, so variegated and amplified as to very properly constitute the body of a theatrical overture: and it is but justice to say, that much credit is due to Mr. Parry for having turned the air of an ancient ballad to so good an account.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

COUNT VOLNEY, author of the celebrated "Meditations on the Ruins of Empires," which have been popular in nearly all printed languages, has, for many years, been engaged upon an important work on History. It bears for its title, *Modern Researches on Ancient History;* and, having recently appeared at Paris, a translation, made under the superintendance of the author, is printing in London, and will speedily be published. The work is written in the highly-finished and philosophical style of Count Volney, and abounds in original reflections, made in a manner all his own; while it exhibits a learned comparison of ancient authorities, and the most curious chronological calculations. It may be satisfactory to many admirers of this writer to know, that, under the Bourbon government, he has been called to the Chamber of Peers, and continues a member of the Institute; and that he lives in high respectability in Paris, enjoying vigorous health and mental energy at seventy.

Count V. has also been lately engaged in revising a new edition of his "Ruins," in French and English; the latter being executed under his own eye, by the pen of the equally celebrated Joel Barlow.

The past summer has been the hottest and driest in every part of Europe that has been remembered, and it has completely falsified the vain speculations of those theorists who argued, from the fact of a few cold seasons, that the temperature of the earth had changed. The peculiar heat to which we allude commenced on the 24th of May, and continued with no material alteration till the 8th of Sept. During this period of 108 days, there was rain in London but twenty-five times; and, for the most part, the atmosphere was cloudless. The thermometer averaged in the last eight days of May, 57.5°; throughout June, 66.04°; throughout July, 68.81°; throughout August, 63.84°; and, in the first eight days of September, 62.56°: giving an average for the hot season of 61.35°. The hottest days were—June 12th and 13th, 85°; July 24th, 91.5°; and August 5th and 6th, 88.5°. For the sake of comparison, we have annexed the average heat of the same number of days for the following years:—

1818	61.35°	1808	61.88°
1817	57.05	1805	59.73
1816	59.17	1800	60.78
1815	61.13	1795	59.31
1810	60.18	1790	58.54

Some of the London Newspapers within the month have remarked on the high price of books, and have printed an obsolete and absurd clause of an old statute, as a practical means by which they may be cheapened. But we will take the liberty of assigning a reason for the dearness of books, with which these writers cannot be ignorant, though it serves their purpose to keep it out of sight. That cause is the enormous expense of advertising, owing to the multiplicity of Newspapers, and to the extortions which the publishers of books are the victims, particularly on the part of the very paper which has been forward

ward in accusing publishers of extortion. To make a book known in England, it is necessary to advertise it at least six times in ten London Newspapers, besides the advertisements on the covers of Magazines and Reviews, without reckoning the two hundred provincial papers. The most moderate course of advertising costs at least 30*l.*; and a liberal one from 30*l.* to 200*l.* Therefore, if either of these sums are to be added to the necessary cost of an edition of 250, 500, or 1000 copies, a sufficient cause of the high price of books is apparent; and it is evidently the Newspaper proprietors, and the revenue, which profit chiefly by new publications. In France, these things are managed better. The French Newspapers do not receive advertisements; but they insert, free of cost, a liberal critique, or analysis, of every new book, on being presented with two copies,—one for the proprietor and one for the writer of the article. If, therefore, the Newspaper proprietor who has attacked the publishers of London, and his brethren, will adopt the plan of the French journalists, and thus advertise new publications *gratuitously*, we take it on ourselves to assert, that books may in consequence be lowered in price from 25 to 50 per cent.

A very extraordinary discovery of curiosities, literary, political, and historical, was lately made at Rome, by Dr. R. WATSON, author of the Lives of Fletcher and Gordon. This gentleman went to Italy to search for any manuscripts or reliques of the House of Stuart, which might have been left in the hands of strangers by the last survivors of that illustrious family. After much trouble, he discovered that the executor of the executor of the Cardinal York, or Henry IX. as he is often called, was in possession of a vast collection of papers, on which he placed so little value, that he suffered them to remain in a garret without windows, exposed to every shower of rain. He, therefore, readily sold the whole to Dr. W. who took possession of them, and removed them in carts to his own apartments, where they were seen by many distinguished English visitors in Rome. Dr. W. employed some time in assorting and arranging them, and he found that they consisted of nearly 400,000 separate articles; of which about 250,000 were possessed of various degrees of interest. Among these were nearly 100 original letters of Fenelon, many letters of Bolingbroke, Pope, Swift, Atterbury, and other English writers; and a series of letters, continued through a period of nearly 100 years, of every potentate and statesman in Europe, and of most of the English nobility. The contents of many of these documents were of the most extraordinary character, developing the plans which were adopted at different times for the restoration of the Stuarts, and the names of the promoters and partizans in Britain and abroad. Of course, the contents excited much interest in Rome, and the Papal government took alarm in regard to the exposure of its own projects and policy. Dr. W. was in consequence sent for by the Papal secretary of state, who, from overtures to re-purchase, adopted threats; and, finally, took forcible possession of the whole, and put the worthy owner under arrest. He appealed, in vain, to the British resident and ministers, who appeared covertly to take part with the Papal government; and it appears, that, after the Pope's ministers had duly examined the whole, they caused a tender to be made of them to the Regent of England; and a British frigate was actually sent to convey them to England! Accordingly, they are now in Carlton-house, and Dr. W. who, on being enlarged at Rome, set off for England to reclaim them, has obtained some temporary recompence. A commission has been appointed to investigate his further Claims, and it is to be supposed that, however they were overruled by arbitrary power in Rome, they will be duly respected in England. It would be indeed a new era, if any power in England were superior to Dr. W.'s plain right to the papers, or to some equivalent, with which he may admit he is fully satisfied.

We learn that the same gentleman, in the course of his researches on the above subject, met with another curiosity which, to the literary world, will be not less interesting. This was a copy of the Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, which was brought from Scotland by one of the noble families who emigrated after the attempt in 1715. The manuscript is, therefore, anterior to that date; and it contains not only the originals of Macpherson's translations, but many originals, not in Macpherson's edition. There can, therefore, be no longer any doubt, but that Mr. Macpherson was the able translator of poems long known in Scotland, and not the inventor of them,

them, as many credulous persons have supposed.

A bookseller announces himself to be in possession of a manuscript volume, containing the juvenile unpublished poetry of our illustrious THOMSON, in his own hand. Whatever may be their merit, they cannot fail to be received with great interest by the public, as reliques of one of the first of poets, whose good principles endear him to every friend of liberty. This discovery, as well as that of Dr. Watson, named in the previous paragraphs, prove how many precious reliques still exist in private collections; and how numerous are the privations of curiosity owing to the apathy, ignorance, or want of taste, of their possessors. We need not repeat to our friends the pleasure which we always feel in becoming the means of laying such curiosities before the world; nor express our anxiety to be favoured with notices of such discoveries, and with copies of the originals, as often as convenient.

Dr. BOSTOCK will shortly publish an account of the History and present State of Galvanism.

Miss HUTTON is preparing an important work, under the title of the Tour of Africa. It will contain a concise account of all the countries in that quarter of the world, hitherto visited by Europeans, with details of the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

Lieut. ELMHIRST is about to publish, Occurrences during a six Months' Residence in the Province of Calabria Ulterior.

An Account of the Life, Ministry, and Writings, of the Rev. John Fawcett, D.D. fifty-four years minister of the gospel at Waingate and Hebden-bridge, near Halifax, will be shortly published by his son.

Mr. G. RUSSELL has circulated the prospectus of a Tour through Sicily in the Year 1815. This tour was performed in company with M. Fromm, one of the judges in the duchy of Mecklenburgh; Dr. Forster, of Berlin; and Dr. Kephalides, of Breslau, — gentlemen possessing considerable literary attainments.

In the course of November will be published the third and concluding volume of ARCHDEACON COXE's Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough.

A descriptive poem, called NIGHT, by M. E. ELLIOT, jun. will shortly appear. It is an attempt to paint the scenery of night, as connected with great and interesting events.

A Second Memoir on Babylon, containing an enquiry into the correspondence between the ancient descriptions of Babylon and the remains still visible on the site; by C. J. RICH, esq. will be published shortly. Also, a third edition of the first Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon.

Mr. SOUTHEY has nearly ready for publication, Memoirs of the Life of John Wesley, the founder of the English Methodists. It will be printed in two volumes octavo, and be illustrated by portraits of Wesley and Whitfield.

Prince Chiha, a satirical history of all nations in the world, after the manner of Swift's Gulliver, by TOM BROWN, will appear in a few days.

An interesting volume will be published in October, entitled, Sketches of America, being the narrative of a journey of more than five thousand miles through the Eastern and Western States; contained in eight reports, addressed to the thirty nine English families who deputed the author, in June 1817, to ascertain whether any and what part of the United States would be suitable for their residence; by Mr. H. B. FEARON.

An octavo volume of Essays on the Elements of Geology is in the press.

In a few days will be published, a Narrative of the Wreck of the Ship Oswego, on the coast of South Barbary, and of the sufferings of the master and the crew while in bondage among the Arabs; by Mr. JUDAH PADDOCK, her late master.

A work, called the Child's Introduction to Thorough Bass, in conversations between a mother and a daughter of ten years old, is in preparation.

A new novel, from the pen of Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, author of "the Knight of St. John," &c. will appear shortly, entitled *the Fast of St. Magdalen.*

A History of Greenland is preparing for the press, containing a description of the country and its inhabitants, together with an account of the missions of the United Brethren in that country, from the German of Crantz. The former part will also comprehend valuable details of the original discovery and colonization of Greenland by the Norwegians, the vain attempts made by the English, Danes, and others, to explore the east coast, along with a succinct narrative of the partially successful

mission

mission at Gatthaab. As an appendix to the whole, will be added, a continuation of the History of the Mission of the Brethren down to the present time, comprising a period of about eighty years. The work will be accompanied with supplementary notes from authentic sources, including interesting notices of Labrador.

The usual lectures at the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital will be given as follows:—

Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER and Mr. HENRY CLINE.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER.

The winter course of lectures of the Medical School of Guy's Hospital, will commence the 2d of October, viz.—

Practice of Medicine, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY.

Chemistry, by Dr. MARCET.

Experimental Philosophy, by Dr. EVANS.

Theory of Medicine and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON and Dr. BLUNDELL.

Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. BELL.

J. C. CARPUE, F.R.S. will commence his Anatomical Lectures on Thursday, the 1st of October.

Dr. CLUTTERBUCK will begin his autumn Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Chemistry, on Friday, Oct. 2, 1818.

Mr. TAUNTON's winter Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, will commence on Saturday, October 3.

Dr. RAMSBOTHAM will begin his Lectures on the Science and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday Oct. 5, at eleven o'clock.

Mr. MACKENZIE's winter Course of Lectures on the Diseases of the Eye commences on Monday, the 5th of October.

Dr. J. B. DAVIS will commence his next Course of Lectures on that branch of the practice of medicine which relates to the Diseases and Medicinal Management of Children and Young Persons, early in the ensuing month.

Dr. DAVIS will commence his winter Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and on the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday, the 5th of October.

Dr. CLOUGH will commence his autumnal Course of Lectures on Midwifery, on Monday, the 5th of October.

Mr. GUTHRIE will commence his winter Course of Lectures on Surgery, on Monday, October 5.

Dr. GEO. GREGORY and Dr. CLOVES will begin their first Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, on Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Mr. BANKS, teacher of composition, will commence a Philosophical Course of Instruction on the first of October. It will comprehend inquiries concerning the origin and progress of language in general, an analysis of the English tongue, of the intellectual powers, of the principles of reasoning, and of those of composition.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Bath, is preparing a volume for the press, which will contain every important transaction of the Regency from the year 1811 to the last dissolution of Parliament.

A new and improved edition is just ready of the London Dispensatory; containing the elements and practice of materia medica and pharmacy, with a translation of the last editions of the Pharmacopœias of the London, the Edinburgh, and the Dublin Colleges of Physicians; by A. T. THOMSON, F.L.S. &c.

The fourth part of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* will appear in the course of the present month.

A Year and a Day, a novel, in two volumes, is printing by Madame PANACHE, author of "Manners."

A work on the Simplicity and Ingenuity of the Evidence in favour of the Miracles recorded in the Gospels, contrasted with the best and most striking wonders of the Christian Church in the succeeding centuries, is printing by the Rev. WM. FAULKNER, A.M.

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER will shortly publish, an enlarged edition of his Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Catholic Religion.

Sketches of the Philosophy of Life are printing, by SIR C. MORGAN, M.D.

Dr. ARMSTRONG is preparing new editions, considerably improved, of his three works on Scarlet Fever, &c. Typhus Fever, and Puerperal Fever.

Dr. HENRY is printing a new and improved edition of his valuable Elements of Chemistry.

A philosophical romance, called Clarenton, or the Follies of the Age, translated

lated from the French of M. LOURDOUEIX, will soon appear. Charenton is a well-known establishment near Paris for insane persons. Some supposed inhabitants of it are the author's *dramatis personæ*. The work gives a view of the political state of France, and of its parties.

The Iron Mask, a poem, is preparing for publication, by the author of "the Recluse of the Pyrenees."

A new edition is in the press, of Gumal and Lina, or the African Children, translated from the French by S. B. MOENS.

A novel, entitled the Mock Moralist, or a Dressing for Dissenters, is announced.

Recollections of Japan, by Captain GOLOWNIN, author of Narrative of a Three Years' Captivity in that Country, is printing, with an introduction, containing a chronological account of the several voyages undertaken to Japan, from the first period of European intercourse with that country.

The third edition is nearly ready for publication of a Treatise on some practical Points relating to the Diseases of the Eye; by the late J. C. SAUNDERS.

A volume of Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints; by Mr. B. C. BRODIE, will immediately be published.

Mr. JAMES, French teacher of Derby, has in the press, a Diagram of the French Language.

Miss RENON, of Landsdown Crescent, Bath, has furnished an elegant and interesting poem, in several cantos, under the title of the "Temple of Truth."

The proprietors of the London Medical and Physical Journal, announce an engagement with two additional editors —Dr. THOMAS PARKINSON, for the medical department, and Mr. WM. HUTCHINSON, for the surgical department; who have formed new and extensive connexions with the most eminent men in the profession, as well in England, as in France, Germany, and the United States.

A treatise is printing on the patent moveable Axles, elucidating the great advantages obtained by them; accompanied by numerous documents of approbation.

A novel, in three volumes, entitled, "Lamioli," from the pen of C. F. WIELES, esq. may be expected in November.

A work on the origin of carriages and vehicles, by J. C. GOSIZROT, of Munich, with 104 engravings, representing the various vehicles as used by the Greeks and Romans; in 2 vols. 4to. has been imported within the month.

Mr. MATTHEW THOMAS, an American, has invented a method by a contrivance of leverage, to propel almost all portable bodies with extraordinary ease and facility. Every portable body to which this contrivance may be correctly applied, will, it is said, be propelled with as much ease by one horse, as by two horses without its application. He intends to apply it to Mr. Wood's plough, which he has brought from America, for the purpose of introducing here, as it is said to be the best plough extant, both for cheapness and mathematical adjustment.

We think it a tribute due to the merit and originality of Mr. J. C. LOUDON, to refer our readers to his valuable papers on the use of STEAM, which, within a few months, he has printed in this miscellany. They were not particularly noticed in the paragraph in the Varieties of August 1, because we considered them, in an especial manner, before our readers.

The comparative receipts of Drury-Lane Theatre, for a given series of years, was lately given in a Report of the General Committee.

Boxes, first price, 6s.—Second, 3s.

Seasons.	*No. nights.*	*Receipts.*	*Nightly average.*
1803-4	119	50,327	255
1804-5	201	59,278	294
1805-6	200	57,129	280
1806-7	200	47,464	276
1807-8	200	49,792	249
1808-9	115	33,221	200

Burnt 24th of Feb. 1809.

Receipts of the present Theatre.

Boxes, first price, 7s.—Second, 3s. 6d.

Seasons.	*No. nights.*	*Receipts.*	*Nightly average.*
1812-13	204	75,534	370
1813-14	235	68,329	290
1814-15	225	67,418	269
1815-16	218	58,117	266
1816-17	208	41,075	197
1817-18	119	41,066	205

The editor of the last edition of MORTIMER'S Commercial Dictionary, of the work called "Universal Commerce," and of some other publications, has in the press, a work entitled "Foreign Exchanges," which is to consist of a complete set of tables of exchanges, calculated from the lowest to the highest course of exchange; and from a penny to a thousand pounds sterling. It will shew, at one view, any sum of foreign money reduced into British

British sterling, and British money into foreign. This work, which is about to be published by subscription, has long been a desideratum in commercial literature.

M. DUPIN, a French traveller, has examined and published a description of the principal military establishments in England, viz. Woolwich, Portsmouth, Chatham, &c. The great laboratory and military manufactory of the state is at Woolwich, in which arsenal are more than 10,000 cannon, besides a vast number of mortars, and other species of artillery. Portsmouth and Chatham are fortified, but offer nothing in this respect worthy of remark. The steam-engine and the hydraulic press are at present (he says) the principal moving powers employed in England; and it is not without surprise that we see engines performing the work of 200 or 300 horses without confusion and without noise. The hydraulic press of Pascal, brought to perfection by Bramah, was found during the late war to be eminently serviceable in reducing the bulk of hay, and of stores and equipments of various kinds. The application of rockets to military purposes is not considered by M. Dupin as of much importance; but the effect of the Shrapnel shells is acknowledged by him to be most formidable.

FRANCE.

A steam-boat has been built on the Garonne, under the superintendance of Mr. Church, the American consul; it carries passengers with success from Bordeaux to Paulliac and Toulouse. Other steam-boats are building on various rivers of France.

The Memoirs of the Abbé Georgel, in six volumes, 8vo. are in the press. They are expected to throw considerable light on the religious and political history of the last fifty years. This celebrated jesuit relates in them, it is said, impartially, the history of the destruction of his order; and, as ambassador to several foreign courts from Louis XV. and XVI. he furnishes curious and important details on the predisposing causes which have exhibited such wonderful effects during the last thirty years. His memoirs and observations come down to the period of his death in 1804. The work is in French, but undoubtedly it will, when finished, appear also in an English dress.

GERMANY.

The Journal of Travels in part of Germany and Italy in 1804, 5, and 6, by the COUNTESS DE MEDEM, sister-in-law of the Duchess of Cumberland, is in the press; the Countess de Medem is the Madame de Stael of Germany.

A very extraordinary volume will soon make its appearance under the title of *Oudine*, by the BARON DE MOTTE FOUGUL, in the Prussian service.

The first number of a work, called the "Annals of Literature," has lately been published at Vienna. GENTZ has a long and laboured article in it on the liberty of the press, in which he endeavours to prove, that its free and unrestrained exercise is injurious to the people of England! It is unfortunate for this description of works that nobody reads them. They enjoy a *forced* circulation—are distributed *gratuitously* and extensively—and it is a sign of loyalty to have them in a library—but the leaves generally remain uncut, unless performed by servants! Such, at best, is the case with the Quarterly Review and other works of equal baseness and servility in England.

It is said, that a nephew of Dr. YOUNG, the author of Night Thoughts, &c. now resides at Munich, where he has lived nearly forty years. He there teaches the English language, and has a small stipend from the King of Bavaria, as a sort of professor in the college at Munich.

UNITED STATES.

There are thirteen newspaper establishments in the state of Vermont, issuing weekly papers, of which seven are republican, five federal, and one religious.

Mr. Porter, proprietor of the American side of the Falls of Niagara, having purchased Goat Island, which divides the falls, has constructed a bridge thirty-four rods in length, founded on fourteen piers; and it is his intention to cultivate this enchanting island, and erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of strangers and others, who desire to have a new view of one of the grandest curiosities of nature. The inland contains about eighty acres of land, is about 100 rods wide, but at the lower end between the falls it is only ninety rods.

The Medical Repository, begun in New York during 1798, has proceeded as far as the nineteenth volume. Since the death of Dr. MITCHILL's first colleagues, Elihu H. Smith and Edward Miller, he has been assisted in the editorial labour by Samuel Akerby and Felix Pascalis. It has always been a great Magazine of intelligence, par-

 ticularly

ticularly in relation to American occurrences in medicine, and the auxiliary sciences.

A society has lately been incorporated in New York, under the title of the "Lycæum of Natural History." It has already made considerable progress in forming a Museum. It contains the skeleton of the Mastadon, or American Mammoth, which Dr. MITCHELL assisted in disinterring at Chester, fifty-four miles from the city of New York, about a year ago. Since that time, the remains of another individual of this species have been found in a marsh, only thirty-two miles north. The society has also received a Bison-hide, or, as it is here called, a Buffaloe-robe, curiously adorned with paintings. It came from the High Missouri, and is supposed to be a specimen of the symbolical writing, or hieroglyphic characters, of the tribe where it was executed. It, probably, deserves to be ranked with the Mexican paintings, celebrated by Robertson and Clavigero.

Professor JAMESON'S edition of the Chevalier Cuvier's "Theory of the Earth," has undergone an impression here; by Messrs. Thirk and Mercein. To increase the interest of the publication, Dr. MITCHELL has been induced to write an article on the geology of North America. It extends to about a hundred pages, and is illustrated by almost twenty figures.

Mr. PHILLIPS'S "Treatise on Mineralogy" has likewise been printed in New York. For this, Dr. Mitchell has been induced to prepare notes, designating many American species of minerals, with their localities. The reader of this edition will, consequently, possess the New York additions to the London text.

A Chinese merchant, PUNQUA WING-CHONG, of Canton, was lately in New York. The Tuscarora natives, who saw him, were so struck with his physiognomy, that they insisted he was *one of their people.* They made earnest inquiry who he was, and were astonished on being told, that he was a Chinese. Such is the physiognomonical resemblance of these races of Americans and Asiatics.

AFRICA.

The following letter to *Col. Schmaltz*, administrator at Senegal, relative to the Education of the Black Children is highly interesting.

COLONEL,

The school of St. Louis, at Senegal, is in full activity; already twenty-five children, free slaves, negroes, or mulattos, instruct each other mutually. The strictest order is preserved, they are under the conduct of one master, and there are prospects of speedy civilization. I can at least affirm, that all the children who attend the school of St. Louis give proofs of strong memory, with judgment proportioned to the progress they have made in study, and I think two years will complete their elementary course. When that is finished, several amongst them will be capable of superintending similar establishments; at all events they will be more intelligent citizens, better agriculturists, and more expert workmen than their forefathers.

As you asked for detailed information respecting the progress of my school, I here give it in a manner sufficiently exact to enable you to judge both of the advantages it is capable of producing and the money it costs.

On the 6th of March, 1817, according to your orders, I rented an apartment fit for the school, and advertised it. Next day I had seven scholars, fit for learning to write letters upon sand; at the end of eight days, four of the seven had quitted the alphabet and were able to write and read syllables.

To give you an idea of the facility with which the young Africans learn, I shall state a fact. A black boy, not quite eleven years of age, learned the alphabet in two days. On the evening of the third day he could pronounce the syllables of the second class; and in fifteen days could read the words without spelling. That boy has now been six months, can read well, knows the elements of grammar, and the four first rules of arithmetic.

It is a curious fact, and creditable to the Africans, that many of the syllables, taken separately, had obscene meanings. The children refused to read till I had struck out all the indecent syllables. This shews that, notwithstanding their ignorance, the African children have a greater degree of modesty than Europeans.

Though the school-room was sufficient for two hundred scholars, for several months I had only thirty; but, having resolved to give pecuniary rewards, I soon had plenty of scholars, and saw these schools shut up that had been opened by some young clerks, on purpose to rival and discredit my establishment.

Of thirty scholars, whom I had in the first month, nineteen are in the eighth class, six in the seventh, and five in the sixth. Those in the two latter classes read well, and can calculate as far as division, inclusively; and they write in a manner that surprises the best writers in the town. The children in the eighth class understand arithmetic, French grammar, and geography.

The

The distribution is as follows:—

The first class tracing letters on sand, and learning to pronounce the sounds of the letters. The second, syllables of two letters. The third, syllables and words of three letters. The fourth, short words and three syllables. The fifth read sentences of words of one syllable. The sixth read the New Testament and easy sentences. The seventh read the Bible of Lacy. The eighth read grammar, geography, write on paper, &c.

Each class is under a learner, who is called a monitor; and, generally, there are two or three monitors for each class, who teach alternately, under the inspection of the general monitor, who acts directly under the master. The monitors who distinguish themselves have a premium of two sols a-week; and those who are not monitors have three or four centimes, according to their progress. These rewards amount to about four franks a-month. The great room, where are the first seven classes, costs sixty franks a month; and the smaller one, for the eighth class, thirty-six franks; so that the whole expense of the school, without including the payment of the master, will be twelve hundred franks a year.

The school is open from seven in the morning till six in the evening, and I allow no play-days but on Sundays and festivals. Though this is great confinement for myself, yet my desire to justify the trust reposed in me, and prevent the children from running about the streets, has made me prefer this mode. At twelve, the children who have not brought their dinner with them return home, and come back to school without delay, and all must be ready to be called over at one o'clock, and those who are not, lose their recompense; from one to two they amuse themselves, but they are occupied in conversing about or repeating what they have learned, or telling short stories, reading fables, &c. by which means most of them in the seventh and eighth classes can translate the Fables of La Fontaine; at half past four the lessons terminate, and the master converses with them on different subjects, such as excite curiosity or emulation, and lead to a knowledge of the laws of Nature, &c. At six there are prayers, and then the labours of the day are finished.

I have no corporal punishment, a system of recompense and privation answers a much better purpose. Such, Colonel, is the order I have established in the school at Senegal, in the capital of the colony. That my plan may be beneficial to the inhabitants of Africa, and agreeable to the government I serve, is the sincere wish of, &c. &c.

(Signed) DARD.

St. Louis; Dec. 18, 1817.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

AFFECTIONS of the skin, as well as those of the stomach and bowels, are, in some measure, incident to the present season of the year; and, than the rationale and management of these affections, nothing in the whole compass of medical theory and practice is more obscure or more perplexing. To talk of impurities of the blood originating these maladies, is to fall in with the vulgar phraseology, that not only fails to express any precise signification, but which seems to involve an absolutely false conception. Take some of the blood of an individual who is *a capite ad calcem*, covered with leprous sores: subject it to the most minute inspection that analysis has hitherto devised; and it will not be found at all to differ from the blood of another person, whose skin is without spot or blemish; or from that of the individual himself, when the surface of his body is entirely free from disease.

No, (says the theorist, who advocates the principle that every deviation from bodily, and even mental, sanity originates in the "first passages,") it is not into the blood, but into the stomach, that we are to look for the source of these cutaneous disturbances. But, unfortunately for the accuracy of this postulatum, we often find the most inveterate distempers of the surface in conjunction with every mark of stomach integrity; the skin shall be full of irritation, while the appetite and digestion are good, the tongue clear and clean, and the alvine discharges regular and healthy.

You have still stopped short of your point, (says another order of pathologists;) by thinking of the stomach, instead of the liver, as the main-spring of these troublesome maladies. Here it is that all the mischief lies, and cutaneous are in reality hepatic disorders. But, acting under this presumption, we may strike at the portal of the liver

liver with all the determined energy of an hepatic devotee,—without finding, even in this region, any one at home to solve the enigma.

If, lastly, we regard the surface alone as the seat and source of cutaneous disease, we adopt a theory quite as erroneous, and more pregnant with practical mischief than any of the preceding; a theory, indeed, which, acted upon in curative indications, has not seldom been attended with consequences, not only fatal to itself, but to the health and life of the complainant. Repelled eruptions from the surface are often followed by dejection of spirits, by mental irritation, and even by apoplectic seizures. So that an absolute connection is evinced between internal organs and many of the derangements in question; although it is obscure in its nature, and traceable only in these its effects.—The maladies are *intus*, as well as *in cute*.

As, then, our rationale is thus defective, our curative plans must be in some measure empirical. Certain it is, however, that those medicines prove most efficacious, in combating these enemies to comfort and complexion, which have a penetrating and diffusive influence through the whole of the frame; and which, from their supposed efficacy in changing the state of the fluids, have received the appellation of alteratives. Of these, sulphur, in combination with hydrogen, and different saline ingredients, is among the most effectual; and hence the salubrity of the Harrogate springs. The waters of this place are, however, not the only ones in which such principles are found; and the writer of these remarks has had occasion recently to witness some instances of conspicuous benefit attending a residence in Leamington, for precisely the same disorders for which Harrogate is more usually esteemed the best resort. In one case, indeed, of a respected friend, affected with *herpes pustularis*, the good effected by Leamington waters has been so decided and material, as to induce a request that the writer would take occasion to make public mention of it; and indeed it is in consequence of this solicitation that the present allusion has particularly been made to the subject of cutaneous complaints,—a subject which it is the intention of the writer again early to comment on in these Reports.

Bilious disorders, though still common, and occasionally severe, are certainly on the decline. The writer has met with one example of active inflammation of the stomach; which, till it yielded, gave him some hours of anxiety and alarm. It was apparently produced by biliary acrimony, operating on a delicate and sensible frame. Acute, or, what is named in the schools, phlegmonous inflammation of the stomach, while it is one of the most dangerous and intractable, is, at the same time, one of the least common of all affections; and it should seem a remarkable and providential circumstance that it is so, considering the delicacy and irritability of the internal membrane of that important organ, and its constant exposure to what, *à priori*, would be considered as sources of inflammatory irritation. D. Uwins, M.D.

Thavies Inn; Sept. 20, 1818.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

A CHARACTER belongs to meteoric iron not generally known: it consists in the production of regular figures and crystalline facets on the polished surface of the iron, when moistened with nitric acid, analogous to those produced in the *moiré metallique*.

Mr. Gill has used pumice-stone as a furnace for performing experiments in fusing metals. Its light and porous nature, and of course its very slow conducting power for heat, suggested the use of this substance. He made hemi-spherical cavities, of about an inch and a-half only in diameter, in two small pieces of pumice stone; and, after making side orifices into the hollow cavities thus formed, to introduce a blast of air, he filled them with charcoal, putting in also a small piece of copper, and fitted them together. On igniting the furnace, and employing a pair of common hand-bellows, he soon raised the temperature of the fuel to an extraordinary degree of vehemence; and found the copper was completely fused with that very small quantity of fuel only. This apparatus has since been improved by Mr. Gill, and has also been used in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. It promises to be of considerable utility to those gentlemen and others who are desirous of performing chemical experiments in a parlour upon a table, and on a small scale: but we think that the uses of pumice-stone might be still further enlarged by its being pulverised, and caused to surround furnaces of large dimensions, where the intensity of the heat wanted is great, and where the prevention of its escape is of importance.

M. Lampadius, on making use of the gas blow-pipe, has found the heat, which is produced by the combustion of oxygen with carburetted hydrogen, procured from coal, to be more intense than that with pure hydrogen.

Among chemical novelties, Sir Humphrey Davy's researches on flame obviously stands foremost; they not only contain many new philosophical facts, and tend to elucidate some recondite chemical phenomena, but, what is of more importance, they develop

develop principles applicable to the purposes of common life; among them are those upon which the security of the miner's lamp depends, and which we have elsewhere frequently adverted to. The question, what is flame? is, for the first time, satisfactorily answered in this paper. It is aëriform matter, heated so highly as to be luminous; and, when luminous, its temperature is considerably beyond that which is commonly called a white heat: so that air may be made hot enough to impart a white heat to solid bodies, and yet not become luminous itself; as may be easily shewn, by holding a piece of thin platinum wire over the chimney of an Argand lamp, fed with spirit of wine, or even by the common expedient of lighting a piece of paper, by exposing it to the current of hot air which rushes out of a common-lamp-glass. Such being the nature of flame, it is further obvious, that, if we cool it by any means, we must at the same time extinguish it; and this is accordingly done, by passing it through the metallic apertures of fine wire-gauze, or any other substance which has considerable conducting and radiating powers in regard to heat, or which, in other words, is capable of producing a cooling effect. So a piece of wire-gauze, placed in the centre of the flame of a candle, cuts it, as it were, in half,—the upper part being extinguished by the cooling power of the gauze, while the lower part remains luminous, because of a temperature sufficiently high.

The power, therefore, of a metallic or other tissue, to prevent explosion, will depend upon the heat required to produce the combustion, as compared with that acquired by the tissue; and the flame of the most inflammable substances, and of those that produce most heat in combustion, will pass through a metallic tissue, that will interrupt the flame of less inflammable substances, or those that produce little heat in combustion: so that different flames will pass through at different degrees of temperature.

It fortunately happens, that the fire-damp of coal-mines requires a very high temperature for its inflammation, and, consequently, even a coarse tissue will have sufficient cooling powers to prevent its explosion; and security is, proportionally, easily attainable.

That flame may be extinguished simply by cooling, Sir Humphrey ingeniously shews, by putting a coil of cold platinum wire close to a small flame of a spirit-lamp. It goes out in consequence of the heat carried off by the wire; which is not the case if the wire be previously heated: or, to descend to a more common illustration, when we blow out a candle, the extinction of the flame is produced by the cooling power of the current of air projected into the flame, and the hottest flames are least easily blown out.

There is, therefore, nothing mysterious, recondite, or difficult, to be understood in the operation of the safety-lamp. The flame being surrounded by wire-gauze, nothing can enter or pass out of the cage in a state of inflammation; and, when the fire-damp gets in, it burns without being able to communicate with the exterior inflammable atmosphere.

Another interesting subject, discussed in this paper, relates to the nature of the light of flames, and their form. When pure gaseous matter is burned, the light is very feeble, and the density of a common flame is proportional to the quantity of solid charcoal first deposited, and afterwards burned. The flame of pure hydrogen is pale blue, and emits very little light; but, if we throw into it metallic filings, small pieces of platinum wire, powdered charcoal, or any other solid matter, its light becomes increased by the ignition of this extraneous addition. It is precisely thus with the flames of candles, lamps, and carburetted hydrogen, or, as it is now emphatically called, gas. The inflammable element is pure hydrogen; the whiteness and intensity of the light being produced by a quantity of ignited carbonaceous matter, given off by the decomposition of the inflammable matter, and heated white hot. The form of flame is conical, because the greatest heat is in the centre of the explosive mixture. In looking stedfastly at flame, the part where the combustible matter is volatilized is seen; and it appears dark, contrasted with the part in which it begins to burn; that is, where it is so mixed with air as to become explosive. When the wick becomes clogged with charcoal, it cools the flame by radiation, and prevents a proper quantity of air from mixing with its central part; hence the charcoal thrown off from the top of the flame is only red hot, and much escapes unconsumed.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*Aug.* 21.							*Sept.* 25.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	0	0	to	4	15	0	£4	5	0	to	5	0	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	6	0	0	—	7	14	0	5	10	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
————, fine .	8	6	0	—	8	18	0	7	2	0	—	8	11	0	ditto.
——, Mocha .	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	8	0	0	—	8	13	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common .	0	1	7	—	0	1	10	0	1	7	—	0	1	9	per lb.
——, Demerara . .	0	1	11	—	0	2	3	0	1	11	—	0	2	5	ditto.

Currants

Currants	5	2	0 —	5	10	0	5	2	0 —	5	10	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	10	0 —	4	15	0	3	15	0 —	4	15	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	78	0	0 —	0	0	0	78	0	0 —	80	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	48	0	0 —	48	10	0	50	0	0 —	51	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	16	16	0 —	20	0	0	8	0	0 —	10	0	0	per cwt.
———, Bags	15	15	0 —	16	16	0	7	7	0 —	9	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	12	0	0 —	0	0	0	12	10	0 —	13	0	0	per ton.
——, ———, Pigs	7	0	0 —	7	10	0	7	0	0 —	7	10	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	16	16	0 —	18	0	0	16	16	0 —	18	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	88	0	0 —	90	0	0	98	0	0 —	100	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	0	0 —	0	0	0	3	0	0 —	3	1	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0 —	6	0	0	5	10	0 —	6	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2	16	0 —	0	0	0	2	13	0 —	2	14	0	ditto.
——, East India	1	4	0 —	0	0	0	1	5	0 —	1	8	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	2	11 —	1	14	0	1	1	11 —	1	14	0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	1	4	5 —	1	4	8	1	4	5 —	1	4	8	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0 —	0	14	1	0	14	0 —	0	14	1	ditto.
———, Cloves	0	3	9 —	0	4	0	0	3	9 —	0	4	0	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	6	0 —	0	6	10	0	6	6 —	0	6	10	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	$9\frac{7}{8}$ —	0	0	$10\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	$9\frac{1}{8}$ —	0	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
———, ————, white	0	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$ —	0	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$ —	0	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	8	0 —	0	8	6	0	8	3 —	0	8	6	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6 —	0	3	10	0	3	6 —	0	3	8	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	8 —	0	5	0	0	3	10 —	0	5	6	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3	18	0 —	4	0	0	3	17	0 —	3	19	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	4	4	0 —	4	13	0	4	4	0 —	4	12	0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1	17	0 —	2	2	0	1	17	0 —	2	2	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	5	15	0 —	6	2	0	5	15	0 —	6	4	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4	3	0 —	0	0	0	4	18	6 —	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Russia, yellow	3	18	0 —	0	0	0	4	12	0 —	4	13	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$ —	0	2	$8\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	8 —	0	2	10	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	6	0 —	0	6	4	0	5	8 —	0	6	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0 —	120	0	0	90	0	0 —	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120	0	0 —	125	0	0	120	0	0 —	125	0	0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110	0	0 —	120	0	0	110	0	0 —	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d. —Belfast, 15s. 9d.— Hambro', [illegible]s. 8d. — Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, $3\frac{1}{2}$g.

Course of Exchange, Sept. 25.—Amsterdam, 37 6 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 34 10 $2\frac{1}{2}$ U.— Paris, 24 70.—Leghorn, $50\frac{3}{4}$.—Lisbon, $57\frac{3}{4}$.—Dublin, $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 223l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 840l.—Coventry, 960l.— Leeds and Liverpool, 310l.—Trent and Mersey, 1580l.—East India DOCK, 160l. per share.—West India, 196l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 11l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 50l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 86l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 25th, were $74\frac{1}{2}$; 5 per cent. $104\frac{7}{8}$; and Omnium, $4\frac{3}{4}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept.* 1818, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 70.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

BONSFIELD W. May's buildings, St. Martin's lane, woollen draper. (Blackford
Bruford C. Galiway street, St. Luke's, cabinet maker. (Reynolds
Burton W. Hinckley, hosier. (Beckett, L.
Boyle R. Upper Thames street, merchant. (Alliston and co.
Buckland M. Bayswater, victualler. (Robinson, L.
Ball G. R. Exeter, perfumer. (Brutton
Brown W. College hill, merchant. (Price and co. L.
Bragg J. Birmingham, tye maker. (Windle, L.
Buck C. Southwark, hop merchant. (Lee and co. L.
Bolt J. and J. Jones, Bath, grocer. (Highmore, L.
Cook W. Chapel street, New road, grocer. (Fielder and co.
Cowper W. Bell court, Walbrook, paper merchant. (Hodgson
Cooper H. D. Back street, Horslydown, hop merchant. (Mansall
Carpenter H. and W. Alresford, Hants, brewers. (Jenkins and co. london
Devereux F. and M. Lambert, Brabant court, Philpot lane, merchant. (Sweet and co.
Durand J. N. Upper Cumming street, Pentonville, merchant. (Earnshaw, london
Davidson W. Little street, Thomas Apostle, wholesale stationer. (James
Dawson J. Burnham, Westgate, Norfolk, bookseller. (Alexander and co. L.
Damm J. Warnford court, merchant. (Poole
Felton R. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. (Gregson and co.
Griffiths J. Bristol, victualler. (Bourdillon and co.
Gafney M. Manchester, cotton broker. (Londill and co. L.
Hoare J. Bristol, calenderer. (Poole and co. L.
Hyne R. sen. Dartmouth, merchant. (Palmore, L.
Head J. O. Liverpool, merchant. (Cope, L.
Howarth J. Warminster, linen draper. (Adlington and co. london
Jones M. M. Blackfriars road, livery stable keeper. (Draper and co.
James W. Clements lane, merchant. (Nind and co.

Jorden

Jerden W. Barnwood, Gloucestershire, corn dealer. [King, london
Ker R. Hull, merchant. [Rosser and co. L.
Leigh W. Bath street, Bethnal green, merchant. (Lyon
Lumley W. Jermyn street, merchant. (Haynes
Lane J. E. Evesham Worcestershire, jeweller. (Cheek
Lear F. Strand brush maker. [Briggs
Marshall J. Sheffield, shoemaker. [Stocker and co. L.
Maussar A. Gwynne's buildings, City road, merchant. (Cuppage
Mackennel J. W. Keith, late of the Old South Sea house, merchant. Richardson
Morton W. Worksop, Nottinghamshire, porter merchant. Wiglesworth and co. london
Moran T. Holyhead, innkeeper. (Maddock and co. Shrewsbury
Marshall E. Adlington, Kent, factor. [Mount, Canterbury
Moody J. York Mews Paddington street, livery stable keeper. [Jone and co.
Mead J. Stone, Buckinghamshire, wheelwright. (Rose and Slater london
Most T. Cheapside, broker. [Taylor and co.
Norton C. Birmingham, builder. [Whateley
Pardy G. Cranbourne street, silk mercer. [Adam
Penn F jun. Walthamstow, plumber. [Russen and co. L.
Rose J. St. Michael's alley, provision merchant. (Clarke and co.
Rhodes W. East Smithfield baker. [Palmer
Roberts G. Marton, Shropshire, maltster. (Pigg, L.
Ryde W. Cannon street, grocer. (Hilton and co.
Rumford R. W. Bartholomew lane, stock broker. [Leigh
Roach W. Clifton Bristol, victualler. [Cox, Bristol
Spooner R. Cornhill, woollen draper. (Walton and co.
Saunders E. Feversham, grocer. (Noy and co. L.
Storey T. South Blyth, Northumberland, ship owner. (Flexney, london
Stephens T. Torkington, Cheshire, dealer. [Longdill and co. L.
Simmons S. Hilperton, Wilts, hawker. (Bennet, L.
Thomas R. Northumberland court, Strand, dealer. [Taylor
Thorogood C. Strand, dealer. (Dickens
Thorne W. H. Strutton ground, Westminster, oilman. [Brandon
Truttrom J. King street, Goswell street, carpenter. (Lee and co.
Varley W. Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, woollen cord manufacturer. [Battye, L.
Voigt G. G. Greville street, factor. (Bell and co. L.
Workman J. Push, Cumberland, sheep and cattle dealer. Birkett london
Worthington W. Preston, Lancashire, grocer. (Ellis, L.
Wakefield W. late of the City road, builder. [Carter
Warburton J. Timperley, Cheshire, distiller. [Appleby and co london
Wilshaw J. Manchester, shoe maker. (Windle L.
Warrington N. High street, Southwark, hop merchant. (Whitton
West R. E. St. Margaret's hill, hop merchant. [Hutton and co.

DIVIDENDS.

Armstrong J. North Warnborough, Hants
Acton C. Litchfield
Ambrose I. and T. Fawell, Botolph lane
Bollett J, Honiton
Bird [illegible], Birmingham
Baxter R. Talbot inn yard, Borough
Brooking J. Bristol
Bishop C, High street, Southwark
Barnes A. Cirencester
Blackburn T, Lea
Beauchamp R. Coventry street
Bowman T, Sunderland
Bendy E, Charles square, Hoxton
Bickford T, Landulph, Cornwall
Buckley W, Saddleworth, Yorkshire
Barnes J. Sheffield
Brownson R, Manchester
Rowden J, Hockley, Essex
Corpe J, Bath street
Coltford W, F, Upper Clapton
Coltman G, Stourbridge
Carbutt F. sen. and jun. and W, Bayliff, Manchester
Cherrington W. Cleobury, Salop
Chandler W, Birmingham
Cortissoz J, Spital square
Cecil J, T. Dennison, J. Benson, and M. Dennison, Liverpool
Chesmer H, Sittingbourne
Darby P, Salisbury
Dickenson E, W, J, Dickenson, and J, R, Hodges, Liverpool
Dawks T, Bath
Eastwood J. and J, Saddleworth, Yorkshire
Ferrender J, Chichester
Farror J, Birmingham
Flooks J, D. Daventry
Fowler J, Birchin lane
Gurr H, Dane hill, Sussex
Grubb W, Colchester
Grant J, Sculcoates, Yorkshire
Honeywell J. Plymstock, Devon
Howard R, Stockport
Hewkins W, Hinckley
Hutchinson W, St. John's street
Hopkins T, Camden street, St. Pancras
Hill W, Birmingham
Heath J. East Stonehouse
Hart M, Huddersfield
Hayward C, Manchester
Hope H. Frome Selwood
Humble D, Shelbrook Yorkshire
Horsell J. St. Martin's [illegible]
Hand J, Wormwood street, City
Illingworth A, Philpot lane
Joseph J, Ratcliff highway
Kearns A, Strand
Kirkpatrick J, Liverpool
Land J, Tokenhouse yard
Levin C, Great Prescott street
Lowe W, Macclesfield
Lees W, Liverpool
Lewam W, Taunton
Marshall J, King's head court, Newgate street
Moore J, Bishopmonkton, J. Tennent, Leeds, and J. Foster, Bishopmonkton Yorkshire
Morgan D. Neath
Mullett J, and J, Incinder
May W, Crispin street, Spitalfields
Matthews W, Liverpool
Miller R, Tottenham
Matthieson W, and G, R, Lapraik, Bishopsgate street without
Morris J, Chepstow
Morton T, Flixton, Lancashire
M'Neillie W, Liverpool, and T, Wright, Aughton, near Liverpool
Mercer T, and J, Barlow, Tonbridge
Murrell T. Wormegay
Murrell B. Evesham, Worcestershire
Matthews E, Chester
Nash M, Harlington
Ogilvie C, and W, M'Neillie, Liverpool
Pipps, Bristol
Penny G, Warnford court
Parry H, and W, Caerleon
Percy F, Finsbury square
Perkins, Walsall
Preston T, Shiffnall
Playfow J, and G, Liverpool
Poulson R, and H, Fowey
Palmer F, York
Robinson G, and S, Paternoster row
Richardson J, Kirby Kendal
Rowntree W, Newcastle upon Tyne
Rees W, Bristol
Redmayne C, Preston
Seeley J, Dartmouth
Stables F, and J, and G, Marshall, York
Shot J. Lymington
Simpson J, Myton, Hull
Storey W, Warwick
Sargeant B, Kingston upon Thames
Sharpe R, T, Micklebring, Yorkshire
Street H, Ie. Winchester street
Sykes T, and W, Baker, Leeds
Sargant D, Whittlesey, Cambridge
Smith A, and C, and J, Dixon Bolton
Timings J. Birmingham
Sparks, Yeovil
Tongat G, Manchester
Tye J, Colchester
Tucker W. Eaglebourne
Wilson R, Liverpool
Ware R. V, Birmingham
White H. Warminster
Watson F, G, Nelson, and C, Cock, Lad lane
Wallis T, jun. South Shields
Waite S, Liverpool
White W, Birmingham
Watt J, Kendal

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST business is winding up in the northern and backward districts. Perhaps former reports may have been too sanguine as to the quantity of the wheat crop; it is yet universally abundant, and the quality, which is superior and unprecedented in any late season, may be calculated upon, comparatively, as one-eighth in respect of quantity. As to other grains and pulse, this is the season of sample, not bulk or quantity; the report from Scotland is confirmed with respect to the superiority of their barley crop, and their other grain and pulse crops are more successful than in the south. They have also a fair crop of potatoes, happily also the case in the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and in many parts of Ireland, whence this country, in which potatoes have generally failed, may derive the needful supplies. Immense profits will be made on those few spots on which onions have succeeded; the importation from Spain will be considerable. Turnips in the south have generally failed, excepting the benefit of the late showers, which, however, on their commencement, were too cold to promote the speedy vegetation required in a late season. The weather has since improved in mildness. Potatoes, said to be *five times the price of last year, and double the*

price of apples in the present. *Talavera* or Spanish white wheat has produced, on some lands, upwards of five quarters per acre, of the weight of 66lb. per Winchester bushel, clear of the sack. Cape wheat has failed, requiring to be gradually accustomed to a climate so different from its own. It is the finest and heaviest of white wheat, a cargo of it imported in 1774 being then said to have weighed nearly 70lb. per bushel. Want of water for cattle has been, and still is, in some parts, most distressing. The drought has had a most unfavourable effect upon the plantations of forest trees and young fruit trees; the fences have also suffered much. Cattle have already been foddered on the bare fields, and the keep in the stubbles will so soon be consumed that the straw-yard must be recurred to very early this year. The ash trees have been lopped for cattle food, a custom very uncommon in this country. Rye, tares, and stubble turnips, have been generally sown, and will receive great benefit from the present warm showers, which will also put the clay lands in a proper state for the plough. Wools at a stand as to price. Hops a vast crop, of the finest quality, the supposed *maximum* of a [illegible] grown this season. If any alteration, cattle and sheep, both store and fat, [illegible] cheaper. Store pigs in request and dear. The following extract from one report [illegible] fear will be echoed by too many: "*We dread to look forward to a winter, when there will be cattle without keep, poor without employ, and farmers without money.*"

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. —Veal 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Pork 5s. to 6s. 8d—Bacon 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.—Fat 5s. 5d. per stone of 8lb.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 86s.—New ditto 82s. to 88s.—Barley 38s. to 68s.—New ditto 68s. to 74s.—Oats 26s. to 44s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 13½d. to 11d.—Hay 6l. 15s. to 9l. 9s. per load.—Clover do. 8l. to 10l. 10s.—Straw 2l. 5s. to 3l. 3s.

Coals, in the pool, 38s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Sept. 21.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for August 1818.

	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Range.	Mean for the Month.
Barometer......	30.06	23	N.E.	29.54	28	W.	0.29	0.52	29.89
Thermometer....	88½°	5 & 6	S.E.N.	45½°	22	N.E.	30½°	43°	63.84
Thermometrical hygrometer..	120¾	5	S.W.	5½	27	S.W.	76¾	115¼	41.50

Prevailing wind,—North-east.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 4.

St. John's square; Sept. 1. A. E.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by Thomas Hanson, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

Results for August 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.92—maximum, 30.14—minimum, 29.58—range, .56 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 61°.8—maximum, 82°—minimum, 49°—range, 43°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .20 of an inch, which was on the 31st.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 21°, which was on the 4th and 7th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 1.7 inches, number of changes, 9.

Monthly fall of rain, 1.110 inches—rainy days, 12—foggy, 1—snowy, 0—haily, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
1	6	1	2	1	12	4	4	0	0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	7	1	10	2	10	1

Manchester; Sept. 21.

POLITICAL

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

WHILE these sheets are printing, a Congress of the European Despots is holden at Aix la Chapelle. These men having conspired against liberty since 1791, and owing to the divisions which took place among the partizans of principles, having obtained a temporary ascendency over the rights of nations to arrange their own form of government, are holding a meeting with a view to confirm that ascendency. If the particulars and the results transpire previously to our new publication, we shall then lay them before our readers; but, though no believers in prophecies, we will venture on this subject to anticipate and foretel, that, whatever is determined at this Congress, in contravention of the civil rights of man, and of the rights of France and of every other nation to choose its own governors and government, will be utterly impotant, and will be frustrated by the enlightened sense and diffused intelligence of the age.

GERMANY.

In the year 1789, the Austrian monarchy contained 11,281 square German miles, its population was twenty-three millions, and its revenue amounted to 115 millions of Florins.

In 1806, it contained 10,130 square miles, its population was 20,500,000, and its revenue 100 millions of florins.

In 1816, it contained 12,026 square miles, its population was 27,715,560, and its revenue 125 millions of florins.

It appears, then, that the revenue of Austria is not greater now, if the additions to its territory are taken into account, than it was in 1789.

Prussia in 1789 had 3,600 square German miles; its population was six millions, and its revenue thirty-four millions of rix-dollars.

In 1806, including Hanover, it had 6,107 square German miles; its population was 10,500,000, and its revenue was forty millions of rix-dollars.

In 1816 it had 4,866 square German miles; its population was 10,108,300, and its revenue 42½ millions of rix-dollars.

So that, though Prussia has gained such a large accession of fertile territory, and of industrious inhabitants, its revenue has only risen since 1789 about eight millions of rix-dollars.

Russia in 1789 had a revenue of 100 millions of rubles. In 1806, after great accessions, she had 110 millions of rubles. And in 1816, after the incorporation of Finland, &c. she had 136 millions of rubles.

PRUSSIA.

The mercantile and agricultural part of the population of Prussia and Saxony are represented as extremely discontented. In the former, all classes, with the exception of a few noble families, are unanimous in their wish for a Representative Constitution. Copies of the Proclamation of Kalitsch, and of the King's answer to the Deputation of the States, are met with in every house; and there is only one feeling of disgust at the unprincipled manner in which his Majesty has broken his promises. Prince Hardenberg, whose influence with the King is unbounded, is detested by all. The aristocracy dislike him from the circumstance of his being a foreigner, and consequently an intruder on what they reckon their peculiar province; and the liberals, because he is well known to be a decided enemy to every sort of improvement.

The Prussians do not imagine, however, that the King would have ventured to trample under foot all his solemn and reiterated promises respecting the constitution, and to extinguish every shadow of the freedom of the press, had he not received assurances of support from the English and Russian governments. Throughout the Continent the Holy League is considered as an agreement among a knot of despots, for the sake of protecting and supporting each other, and for effecting the permanent debasement and degradation of their subjects.

The Grand Duke of Baden, paying due respect to the improved intelligence of the age, has published the form of a constitution for his states; in which a system of representation is recognized. This is a great point achieved for the cause of liberty, and it cannot fail as a good example to be followed by important results.

FRANCE.

The observations of the Editor of this miscellany made during a recent visit to Paris, enable him to state, with precision, that France is divided at present into two great parties—

THE REPUBLICANS
and
THE NAPOLEONISTS.

The

The intelligent and educated part of the community are devoted to liberty; and, having no security in the faith of Kings or Emperors, desire to revive the Republic of 1798; a project against which they conceive no difficulty exists within France, if the Kings of Europe forbear to interfere.

On the other hand, the mass of the population, or the muscular strength of the French nation, dazzled by the glory, talents, and patriotism, of Napoleon, would, under very slender securities of civil liberty, prefer to see him again at the head of the nation.

In regard to the Bourbons, they have no party among the French people. Forced on the throne by foreign bayonets, equivocating in regard to the charter, and faithless in their pledges to the patriots and the army, they have no interest in France, except among the Swiss guards, the English visitors, the returned emigrants, and a few despised priests. The King temporizes, and has sought to find protection in the name of Henry IV.; but, as it appears that Napoleon II. is, by his mother's side, more nearly related to Henry than the dynasty on the throne, so Louis XVIII. has lost his hope in that association. Respect for their pledges to France is the only chance of the Bourbons; but they are too proud, too bigotted, and too much blinded with rage, to play their game with success.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following account of the total net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland has been published by Parliament:—

	In 1815.	In 1816.	In 1817.
G.Britain	66,145,205	57,360,726	47,277,478
Ireland	5,406.650	4,311,600	4,352,130
Total..	71,651,835	61,675,327	51,629,609

By a report of a Committee of Parliament, it appears that the turnpike roads of England and Wales extend 19,755 miles, and the other highways 95,104, making a total of 114,859 miles; also, that 1,415,833*l.* is expended per annum on them; and that the area of England and Wales is 57,960 square miles, or 37,094,400 acres.

By another report, we learn that pauperism is still on the increase. At Bermondsey, the number in 1812 were 400, but in 1817 they were 600. At Manchester, the rates in 1797 were 16,941*l.* but in 1817 they had amounted to 65,912*l.* In many places the poor-rates exceed the rentals.

One hundred and ninety-three new members have been returned to the new parliament.

Severity of collection has augmented the revenue in the past quarter above 1,400,000*l.* compared with the quarter of 1817. The customs also have increased; and, on the whole, the prospects of industry are improving. The bankruptcies also have diminished from 427 to 217 in corresponding quarters of 1817 and 1818.

INDIA.

By the last accounts from India, Colonel Adams continued at Nagpore, and it was supposed that no attack would be made upon Chouraghur or Mundlah till the *ci-devant* Peishwa is disposed of. It is said that the resident had offered the Killadar and garrison of the latter place 25,000 rupees, in part payment of the arrears due to them from the Rajah's government; but no definitive answer had been received.

We have no intelligence respecting the progress of the Rajah to Allahabad.

All the hill-forts and strong places, about sixteen in number, which were dependent on Saugor, have surrendered without firing a shot, and all the country north of the Nerbuddah is now in a state of tranquillity under British authority.

The Marquis of Hastings passed the Gogra on the thirty-first of March, over a bridge of boats constructed for the occasion. On the 5th of April his camp was at Kuberah.

We have great confidence in the moral feelings of the Marquis of Hastings, yet we greatly doubt the policy as well as justice of these Indian conquests. In Ceylon likewise a bloody and very questionable warfare is carrying on, which merits parliamentary enquiry.

ST. DOMINGO.

Christophe and Boyer at present share this island between them, and their forces appear to be numerically equal. The river Artibonite separates the two states. The capital of one division is the Cape, and that of the other Port-au-Prince. Besides 40,000 armed men, St. Domingo contains a black population of 250,000 individuals. Christophe does not appear to be deficient in a certain skill in the art of governing. Recompensing generously his partizans, he displays great firmness against the enemies of his power; he neglects no means to consolidate his authority; and he has deputed agents to different parts of Europe and the American continent, to engage men capable

capable of directing his administration, which is conducted with much uniformity.

At the death of Dessalines, in 1806, the island was divided between his two principal lieutenants, Christophe and Petion. This division still exists, notwithstanding the long rivalship of these chiefs, and the bloody wars of which their states have been the theatre. Petion died in the spring of 1818, and Gen. Boyer has succeeded him.

ST. HELENA.

We have been accused of changing our opinions in regard to Napoleon; but, in truth, our opinions of Napoleon have, in leading points, always been the same; and they have changed only in regard to his opponents. He was guilty of the original sin of violating the constitution of that state of which he was but a servant; and, on this account, *as consistent friends of civil liberty*, we stood opposed to him. But their most slavish partizans will not have the hardihood to assert, that his royal enemies were greater friends of civil liberty than he was. Napoleon had, on the other hand, the merit of organizing that code of equal laws which will immortalize his name; and he laboured incessantly and successfully in promoting the interests and glory of the people whom he governed. That he was idolized in France, and more beloved than the family who have, by *illegitimate* force, been placed on the French throne, none will deny.

The only question to be discussed regards the justice and necessity of the late several wars. At one period the British ministry were successful in persuading the entire country that their cause was just—but Mr. Belsham wrote the Appendix to his History—Mr. Roscoe published his Tracts—Lord Lauderdale outraged all diplomatic decorum in 1806—and Mr. Canning violated all common sense in his answer to Napoleon's and Alexander's magnanimous proposals from Erfurt—as did Lord Castlereagh in his answers to the overtures of Caulincourt. However our opinions of the justice and necessity of the wars were changed, there existed in our minds no question between Napoleon and the royal confederates, but that in regard to the morality of the war; and, as the evidence of facts and documents, contemporary and posterior, have satisfied us that he was by inclination and policy a friend of peace, our ultimate decision between the parties has been founded on that conclusion.

In addition to the other indignities which have wickedly been imposed on Napoleon at St. Helena, his generous surgeon, Mr. O'Meara, has been suspended, and an endeavour made to force upon him a man who had been surgeon to the regiment of Corsican renegadoes, of which Lowe the gaoler was colonel. On this occasion Mr. O'M. wrote the following spirited remonstrance:—

Sir, *Longwood, May* 5, 1818.

His Excellency the Governor having prohibited my writing direct to him, by a letter of Major Gorrequer, dated the 23d of April, I beg of you to lay before him the following observations upon the letter which you wrote by his directions on the 19th of April last.

I persist in my assertion, that at the commencement of June last, and antecedent and subsequent to it, his Excellency the governor made known to me intentions of subjecting me to the same restrictions as the French saying "that since I was Napoleon Bonaparte's surgeon, and forming part of his family, I ought to be subjected to the same restrictions." To which I answered, that our government had granted to Napoleon the privilege of taking with him to St. Helena three of his officers, twelve servants, and his surgeon, and that I was pointed out by Count Bertrand to replace the French surgeon, but that, not being willing to relinquish my character as a British officer, I had made conditions that I should be placed on the list as a surgeon on full pay, and that I should be paid by the English government, and consequently should not ever be considered as out of the protection of the laws of my country. Lord Keith, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the government, had it in their power to refuse a compliance with these stipulations; but in that case I would not have accepted the employment, and would have preferred remaining upon half pay, after the paying off of the Bellerophon, to being employed as a surgeon in an equivocal situation, which might lead to a supposition that I had for a moment renounced the character and other titles appertaining unto a British officer. As a proof of this, I sent to his Excellency my letter to Lord Keith.

It is not as a naval surgeon that I am placed about Napoleon's person, who might just as well have chosen one from amongst the army surgeons, or amongst the private and civil surgeons or physicians practising in London or Edinburgh, because the decision of our government was, that he should take with him his surgeon, and

and Lord Keith proposed to send a vessel to France expressly for the purpose of bringing him one; and, before authorizing me to accept of Count Bertrand's proposal, his lordship insisted that Count Bertrand should write an official letter to him, in which he made known that Napoleon demanded me as his surgeon, in place of the French surgeon.

If the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty caused me to be borne as supernumerary surgeon of the Northumberland, Newcastle, and Conqueror, it was on account of my own demand to be kept upon the list of surgeons on full pay, and was just the same as if their lordships had placed me on the books of the flag ship at the Nore, Portsmouth, or Plymouth (my pay is furnished to me by order of the Admiralty, as surgeon to Napoleon Bonaparte); but this does not confer any right or authority upon the officers of the Conqueror, or the admiral, over me personally; indeed, the admiral signified as much to me, and his Excellency the Governor himself, has repeatedly told me the same; and, moreover, prohibited my communicating to the admiral any thing relative to Longwood. If the captain of the ship, upon the books of which I am borne, or even the admiral, has no right to give me any orders in the extraordinary mission with which I am entrusted, I am not subordinate to any other man than the governor, not in a military point of view, or as a naval officer, but by a civil title, and as surgeon to Napoleon Bonaparte, with the charge of whom he has been entrusted; and, as such, I have never failed in executing whatever he imposed upon me, except inasmuch as I found it contrary to my honour. I know well, sir, that military obedience is passive, and does not admit of any hesitation or objection; but it is not so with civil obedience, and still less so in a person charged with an employment of so delicate a nature as I am.—I am a poor man, and ten years' service in the navy have not enriched me, and I stand in need of my situation in order to gain a livelihood, but I am ready to sacrifice it a thousand times over sooner than allow a stain to be, directly or indirectly, cast upon my character.

For the due performance of my medical functions until now, I have considered myself as not having any explanation to render, except to Napoleon himself. He has made no complaint against the manner in which I have fulfilled them. Indeed, on the contrary, I have frequently been applauded by him as well as by other patients in his suite for the zeal with which I administered my professional assistance.

When I accepted the situation, I made known to Count Bertrand that I would not willingly quit Napoleon so long as he remained in the unfortunate situation in which he was placed, and, in the presence of Captain Maitland, I made an open engagement to attend Napoleon and the officers of his suite, independent of all hatred or national prejudice, of any influence whatever in the administration of my professional assistance as a medical man, and that I would employ as much zeal, attention, and fidelity, towards them as could be expected from me by one of my own countrymen. I deny the intentions which you attribute to me of desiring to quit Longwood, and assert it to be unfounded. You declare that it was known in England, and make a supposition that I was the person who made such intention known, which supposition you argue upon as being correct; I am ready to remain at Longwood provided (as I said in my letter of the 19th of April) I am allowed to exercise my vocation as before the 10th of April, and with the same independence. From the first day of his Excellency's arrival he appeared desirous of sending me away, although I had never given him cause to do so, probably because I belonged to the navy, and that, having been demanded by Napoleon, I had not been appointed by his Excellency himself. Upon this occasion I had often opportunities of making known what a wide difference Napoleon made between a surgeon who had been chosen by himself and any surgeon belonging to the army, let him be who he would, and that those who imagined if the person in whom he had confidence was removed he would bestow it upon another, knew his character but very badly.

You say, sir, that if I was on-board a man of war, I would be obliged to obey every order I received from the captain. I grant this, and that, if I was ordered to cook the victuals of the sick, I would comply with it, because the design of this would be for the good of his Majesty's service and for the honour of his flag, and because military obedience does not admit of any deliberation; but I have always considered that St. Helena is not a man of war, that the governor is not the captain, and that I am not the surgeon of the crew; but that St. Helena is a government of one of our possessions, that Sir Hudson Lowe is the governor, and commands by virtue of a civil title, that I form one of Napoleon's suite, and am attached to his person with the functions of surgeon.

I do not reply to the different suppositions you have made, otherwise than by declaring them calumnies. I have made with Napoleon the pact which I mentioned above, and such as exist between all men of honour, and in every society of gentlemen. Your insinuations do not inspire me with the smallest fear.--With a pure conscience, and born an Englishman, nothing is to be dreaded from such engines of tyranny,

ny nor from half or quarter proofs. A jury or a court martial is the privilege of every Englishman, and is his guarantee against every act of arbitrary power—is the guarantee of the weak and the simple against the powerful; and, if the government accepts my resignation, rather than allow me to continue to perform my avocations agreeable to the engagement which I made in August, 1815, I have too much confidence in the Lords of the Admiralty, to fear that they will not see justice done to me; and that they will not order me (according to my right) to be brought before them. At any rate, not being employed in the squadron, but having a particular mission, that mission finished, no person can dispose of me.

In recapitulation, if the detention which I have been made to suffer, at Longwood, is to subject me to the same restrictions as the French, my right as an Englishman, which I have always preserved, protects me from it. If it is a regulation for the exercise of my functions as surgeon, I have given no cause for complaint; I am accountable to the patient to whom I am attached for the performance of them. If it is a punishment, my crime ought to be made known to me. I should be heard, in order to answer it; and judgment should have been pronounced upon it ere now. But the governor wished to dispose of my situation. By letters, written from London more than twelve months back, I was informed that his Excellency had demanded my being replaced; and in July, 1817, I expressed my surprise to himself that he had done so,—which produced an explanation that brought down upon me a tolerable portion of abuse. I was also informed that the government did not consent to it. If this is correct, it is for him to judge whether the conduct which has been put in practice towards me, and which obliges me by force, and not by consent, to give in my resignation, is conformable to the respect due to his intentions. Since June last, I foresaw that such were his Excellency's views, and communicated to the admiral's secretary the unpleasant situation in which I was placed, and the apprehensions I was under.

As Napoleon has not seen me since the 14th of April last, and I fear that some dangerous effects may occur from it; I beg leave to propose putting matters upon the footing they formerly were until the arrival of an answer from England. I am inclined to think, that, if Napoleon was informed that the governor considered me as his surgeon, as holding the place of a French surgeon, not being subject to military discipline, but to civil obedience, that things were put upon the footing they were since my arrival, at least until the receipt of an answer from government, that he would renew the confidence which he formerly manifested. The actual state of matters now is appalling, and will probably produce a most unpleasant sensation both in England and Europe. The governor may, perhaps, reflect upon the terrible responsibility which weighs upon him, if (as is possible, and even very probable,) Napoleon, deprived of assistance, was to die before the expiration of the five or six months which are required to obtain an answer from England.

BARRY E. O'MEARA, surgeon.

To Lieut.-Col. Sir Thos. Reade, C. B. Adjutant-Gen. &c. &c. &c.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The cause of the Independents in South America continues triumphant:—

Bulletin.

The division of General Paez directed its March on Villa del Pao, by order of his excellency the general-in-chief, in order to dislodge a large body of the enemy, under the command of the Spanish Brigadier Real. On the approach of our troops, Real abandoned Pao, and withdrew towards Valencia. General Paez's division then marched upon and took the town of St. Carlos, after defeating the enemy, who attempted to oppose him.

The enemy determined to march against the forces of General Paez. For this purpose they united the garrisons of different places, and also the civic corps of Caracas. With this new army, commanded by Brigadier Latorre, they presented themselves, on the 2d inst. in the plains of Cogede, where our troops expected them. It is in this action that the Spaniards were confirmed in the superiority of our cavalry.

The enemy's infantry presented itself in columns, in the centre of two other columns of cavalry, which formed the wings. Our army awaited them in battle array. General Anzoatequi commanded the infantry, Lieut. Col. C. Munoz the cavalry of the right wing, and Col. Yrribaren that of the left; Col. Rangel commanded the reserve. Our line charged the enemy with the greatest intrepidity, and, notwithstanding their firmness, their columns of cavalry were broken, as well as great part of their infantry. One thousand of the enemy were killed, besides their loss in arms, ammunition, equipages, commissariat, and a great number of prisoners. Among the killed were the Spanish Brig.-Gen. Correa, chief of the general staff; Col. Gonzalez Villa, commandant of the regiment of Castilla; and various other officers of rank. It is also reported that General Latorre is killed, but of this we have no positive information. All the chiefs of the dragoons of the Union, of the Hussars, and of the King's Lancers, have been killed.

The Sub-Chief of the General Staff,

FRANCISCO DE P. SANTANDER.

The

The Spaniards are at present in possession of no other place in the north of Chili than the fort of Talcahuano, which is immediately to be besieged. But to the south of the province of Arauco they keep still Valdivia and the island of Chiloe. The blockade of Valparaiso is raised, and the patriotic man-of-war, El Lautaro, armed and equipped in that harbour, gave the chase to the blockading Spanish frigate, La Esmeralde, and the brig-of-war Pezuela, that accompanied her.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

A MEETING of about 6000 persons, within the month, took place in Palace-yard. Mr. Henry Hunt was in the chair; when a petition and remonstrance to the Regent to dismiss his ministers were unanimously agreed to.

The grand jury, at the late Surrey assizes, resisted an application made on the part of the Bank of England to have their business first attended to; remarking that the Bank were better able to bear the expense of delay than hundreds of poor persons, who were compelled, at the sacrifice of time and trade, to attend during a whole assize, as prosecutors or witnesses.

In the late Calendar of the Old Bailey Sessions, forty persons were charged with the crime of uttering forged Bank notes! Among them several were under twenty years of age! Thirteen pleaded guilty to the minor offence of having forged notes in their possession.

MARRIAGES.

John H. Forbes, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square, to Miss Joanna Catharine Heath, of Inkborough, Warwickshire.

Edward Frowd, esq. of Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, to Miss J. D. Church, of Bampton, Oxfordshire.

T. Pagan, esq. of Ely-place, to Lady Plomer, of Snaresbrook.

Henry Gaulter, esq. of Percy-street, to Miss Mary Ogle, late of Kirkley, Northumberland.

George Hundleby, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Louisa Frances Curtis, of Denmark-hill.

W. C. L. Keene, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Charlotte, daughter of John Wolfe, esq. of the Customs.

The Rev. George Augustus Elliot Marsh, to Miss Julia Murdoch, of Portland-place.

John Jackson, esq. R.A. to Matilda Louisa, daughter of Jas. Ward, esq. R.A.

Michael Bruce, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Lady Parker, widow of Capt. Sir Peter P. bart. R.N.

Richard Mills, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John Wilgress, D.D.

Lieut.-Col. David Forbes, to Miss Maria Isabella Forbes, of Hutton-hall, Essex.

Mr. T. Stammers Alger, of Nayland, Suffolk, to Harriet, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Conder, of Homerton.

Mr. Bunning, to Miss Elizabeth Martha Bunstone, of Chich St. Osyth.

The Rev. George Proctor, to Miss Jane Coliyer, of Smallfield-place, Surrey.

At the New Church, St. Mary-le-bone, John Pepper, esq. of Bigods, Essex, to Maria, daughter of Magens Dorrien Magens, esq.

George William Brande, esq. to Mary Ann Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Horne, of Chiswick.

Mr. Henry James Dixon, of Berwick-street, to Miss Jane Weld, of Twickenham.

J. Jones, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Mrs. Lambert, widow of W. L. esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. James Young, of East Acton, to Miss Caroline Dyke, of Battersea-rise.

At Kew, George Ernest Papendick, esq. to Miss Charlotte Dorothea Papendick, of Bremen.

Hart Logan, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Mrs. Gillespie, widow of John G. esq.

Wm. Houseman, esq. of New Bridge-street, to Miss Mary Vernon, of Sheepcote, Worcestershire.

Peter Henry Vale, esq. Whitehall, to Mrs. Pennington, widow of Henry P. esq. of Antigua.

Samuel Rhodes, esq. of Islington, to Miss Elizabeth Tuckey, of Haydon, Wilts.

Wm. Wyllie, esq. to Miss Martha Morison, of Montague-square.

Lawrence Lazarus, esq. of Leigh, Essex, to Miss C. Phillips, of the Minories.

Mr. R. Whitaker, of Upper Mary-le-bone street, to Miss Harris, of Barnet.

Mr. W. L. Bryan, of the Poultry, to Miss Shaw, of Romford.

Mr. R. Jackson, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Sarah Harvey, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

Mr. George Carr, jun. of Stamford-street, to Miss Sarah Sweet, of Basinghall-street.

Isaac Ketchen, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Charlotte Fairly Tod, of Kennington.

Mr. W. Taylor, of Cheapside, to Miss J. Hobbs, of Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury.

Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss Cribb, of Holborn.

Mr. Sheppard, of Counter-street, to Miss Harriet Bond, of Nungreen.

Mr. Thomas Farrance, of Aldgate, to Miss T. Hotwood, of Newgate-market.

At

At Reigate, Mr. W. R. Holroyd, to Jane, daughter of Edward Wyatt, esq. of Merton-college.

DEATHS.

In Cecil-street, *Capt. H. Halkett*, of the E. I. Company's service.

In Great Marlborough-street, 86, *H. Naylor, esq.*

In Great Cumberland-st. *Mrs. Fawkes*, wife of E. F. esq.

At Chelsea, *G. C. Ashley, esq.* the celebrated performer on the violin, and many years leader of the band and conductor of the Oratorios at Covent-garden Theatre. He was greatly respected by his connexions, and in all respects a man of merit.

In Upper Harley-street, 80, *Catharine*, widow of the Hon. George Murray.

At Kennington, 78, *Rachel*, widow of Thomas Rede, esq. of Beccles.

At Kensington, 95, *Mrs. Mary Gould*, widow of Richard G. esq. of Hanwell.

At Turnham, 77, *James Bagster, esq.* formerly of Piccadilly.

At Oundle, Northamptonshire, 60, *John William Bramston, esq.* of Somerset-place, auditor of the duchy of Lancaster, and commissioner of appeals in the Excise.

At Richmond, *the Right Hon. Lady Hervey.*

At Hastings, 64, *S. Habberton, esq.* of Milk-street.

In Half Moon-street, 67, *Sam. Merriman, M.D.* a gentleman of considerable distinction in his profession, and author of several Essays on medical subjects.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Smith*, widow of Wm. S. esq. of Great Woodford-house, Devon.

In Howland-street, *James Meller, esq.* late of the Customs, and one of the grooms of the privy chamber to the King.

At Hampstead, 79, *Lady Colebrooke*, widow of Sir George C. bart.

At Clapham, 75, *Mrs. Prescott*, widow of W. P. esq.

At Hackney, 81, *Sam. Price, esq.* many years an eminent surgeon in Fore-street.

Stephen Round, esq. of King's-beech-hill and Burton-crescent.

In the College, Doctors'-Commons, 37, *Richard Henry Creswell, LL.D.*

At Chelsea, 76, *Geo. Children, esq. F.R.S.* late a banker of Trowbridge, a gentleman much celebrated in the philosophical world for his unequalled electrical and galvanic apparatus, and for the very important experiments which he has made and published on the latter.

In Southampton-row, in his 90th year, *J. Wilkinson, M.D. F.R.S.* and *S.A.* one of the oldest members of many literary societies, and author of some Poems and valuable Essays, chiefly on agricultural subjects, which have appeared in the series of the Monthly Magazine.

At Charlton-house, Kent, 71, *Lady Wilson*, widow of General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, bart. and mother of the present Sir Thomas Wilson, bart.

At Cranford-lodge, late of Hanover-square, *Thomas Richard Spence, esq.*

In Charter-house-square, 72, *Solomon Hougham, esq.*

In Sebbon's-buildings, Islington, 73, *Mrs. Ann Sebbon*, widow of Dan. S. esq.

In Southampton-buildings, Holborn, 82, *David Ogilvy, esq.* formerly an eminent bookseller in Holborn.

In Southwark, 48, *Mr. James Wilmott*, an active bookseller and stationer.

In Russell-square, *Mrs. Nanson*, wife of W. N. esq.

At Enfield, 81, *Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend*, late of Fleet-street.

The Rev. James Wm. Dodd, usher of Westminster-school.

In Molyneux-street, Bryanstone-square, 72, *Mrs. Lucy West.*

At Stamford hill, 52, *Thomas Coxhead Stevens, esq.*

Mr Charles Grant, merchant, of Grove-road, Mile-end, aged 43; leaving a disconsolate widow and family to deplore the loss of one of the best husbands and fathers. His death was occasioned by the accidental going-off of a spring-gun in his own garden on the Sunday preceding.

At Blackheath, 62, *J. P. Larkins, esq.*

In Well-street, Hackney, at an advanced age *John De Kewer, esq.*

In London, 56, *Capt. Prater, R.N.*

At Blackheath, *Samuel Walker, esq.* of Mark-lane.

At Knightsbridge, *Wm. Walmsley, esq.* of Fillongley-hall, Warwickshire.

In London, 43, *George Stinton, esq.* of Elston, Nottinghamshire.

At Ewshot, Surrey, *H. Maxwell, esq.*: he bequeathed his estates, of 150,000*l.* value, to the Rev. George Lefroy, rector of Limerick.

At his house, in Portman-square, 63, *Francis Perceval Eliot, esq.* late of Shenstone Moss, and of Elmhurst, near Lichfield. He was formerly colonel of the Stafford militia, and for many years one of the commissioners of audit in Somerset-house. In the death of Mr. Perceval Eliot, society has lost a valuable member, and literature a distinguished scholar. His last labours were directed to the Ægis, a weekly newspaper, in which he took considerable interest, and for which he continued to write until within a very few days of his death.

At Sandridge-lodge, Wiltshire, 61, *Lord Audley*, son of Philip Thicknesse, esq. so well known for many literary works, and for differences with friends and foes, resulting from his irritable and malignant spirit. His first wife was the third daughter of Lord Delaval, and the present Lady Dowager Audley, his second wife was the widow of Colonel Moorhouse, who fell at the siege of Bangalore. His lordship's only

only son, the Hon. John Tuchet, succeeds to the title.

At Somerset-house, 82, *James Bindley, esq.* He held the situation of commissioner of stamps upwards of half a century; and his loss is lamented by all who knew him, with a sincerity which is the truest testimony of his worth. His reading was various and extensive: his memory, which was to an extraordinary degree retentive, he preserved to the last, with a vigour which kept all the acquired information of his life in readiness, whenever he wished to resort to it either to aid his own judgment, or to inform or correct the judgment of others. His acquaintance with books is best evinced by the valuable library of rarities which he has left behind. No collector of prints and portraits in Europe is supposed to possess more port-folios filled with so rare an assemblage in this branch of art. In medals, also, his cabinets contain specimens of the most curious and exquisite productions. In collecting and accumulating literary curiosities and reliques of art, he was the greatest and most persevering miser of his age; at the same time, his taste was without pedantry, and his knowledge without ostentation. To a most upright, honourable, and manly mind, he united exemplary mildness of disposition and great urbanity.

To the inexpressible grief of her family and friends, *Mrs. Clark*, of Woodbine-cottage, Hammersmith. This lady was descended from, and connected with, some of the most ancient and noble families in Ireland; but she was more ennobled by her virtues than her descent.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. JOHN WINTER to the perpetual curacy of Birdforth.

Rev. C. E. GREEN, to the rectory of Trusley, Derbyshire.

Rev. EDWARD REED, B. A. to the afternoon lectureship of the united parishes of St. Magnus the Martyr and St. Margaret.

Rev. JOHN KINGDON CLEEVE, D.D. to the rectory of St. George, Exeter.

Rev. GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, M.A. to the rectory of St. Michael Pontevil, Cornwall.

Rev. T. G. ACKLAND, M. A. to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Mildred, Bread-street, and St. Margaret Moses.

Rev. J. H. SPARKE, M.A. to the sixth stall in the cathedral church of Ely, and to the rectory of Stretham, Norfolk.

Rev. WM. POWELL, M.A. to the united vicarages of Ragland and Llandenny.

Rev. CHARLES PENRICE, M.A. to the rectory of Smallburgh, Norfolk.

Rev. W. A. EYRE, to the vicarage of Stillingfleet, Yorkshire.

Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, to the rectory of Clifton, Westmoreland.

Rev. O. DAVIS, to the vicarage of Humberston, Lincolnshire.

Rev. JOHN WOOD, to hold by dispensation the vicarage of Pentrick, Derby, and the rectory of Kingley, Stafford.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Consisting of Memoirs of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased

THE REV. WILLIAM CHAFIN.

THE Rev. William Chafin was the last representative of George Chafin, esq. formerly one of the members for his native county of Dorset, in several successive parliaments. His father, (Thomas,) the grandfather of the late William Chafin, was married to a daughter of the famous Colonel Penruddock, who was beheaded in the civil wars for his loyalty to Charles I. Thomas Chafin died in 1691, in the prime of life, of the small-pox, on his return home from Newmarket, leaving his widow with eleven children, the youngest of whom was father of the late deceased. The Chafins are an old sporting family, connected, in relationship, with the Framptons, and through them collaterally, with the noble family of Strangeways. Chettle-house has been the hospitable residence of this family, from father to son, for a century and half, or upwards. The late Mr. Chafin quitted the University of Cambridge in the year 1757, where he had gone through his degrees with great credit. He was, in stature, remarkably tall, but so very delicate in his infancy, that his parents adopted the method of having him brought up, to a certain age, in a cottage, in order to harden and invigorate his constitution, which plan, together with a subsequent care of his health, and his constant habits of field exercise, had the favourable effect of insuring to him, a firm and active state of health, to one of the latest periods of human life. He had, up to last year, followed the Rushmore Buck-hounds seventy years; and remembered the summer and evening deer hunting of former days. As well as to the sports of the field, he was formerly much attached to the turf, and was the proprietor of several running horses, particularly of one called *Dedalus*, which, about the year 1766, proved very successful to him. Afterwards, regretting the cruelty with which the race-horse is too often treated, he entirely relinquished that sport. Among his old friends, in that line, were Ld. Bolingbroke, Mr. Compton, and Mr. Lade, the father of the present Sir John Lade; but his most intimate and valued

valued friend and neighbour was the late Mr. Beckford, the celebrated author of the Book on Hunting, and of Letters from Italy; he was also honoured with the friendship of the present Lord Rivers. During the last and present year, although so late in life, his animal spirits were equal to the task of publishing an amusing pamphlet, intituled, "Anecdotes of Cranbourn Chase," which issued from Messrs. Nicholls' press, and is now in a second edition. As one who abhorred acts of cruelty towards the brute creation, he was also sedulously engaged, with an old literary friend of the Monthly Magazine, in tracing the date and circumstances of that horrible and atrocious act of the famous, or rather infamous, *Tregonwell Frampton*, master of the running-horses to so many crowned heads, related by Dr. Hawksworth in the "Adventurer:"—namely, the castration of his famous horse, Dragon, at the starting-post, and running him instantly four miles; the poor animal's life lasting just long enough to win,—victory and death hailing him at the same instant! Of the authenticity of this act of infamy, which was never questioned until of late years, when the living evidence had become extinct, the reverend sportsman speaks as follows, to a correspondent.—"I have not the least doubt, in my own mind, but that every thing that hath been reported, concerning both master and horse, are real facts, and they were reputed as such, and believed to be so, both at Cambridge and Newmarket, in the year 1757, when I quitted the University. I am sorry it is not in my power to give you any information respecting the era when the famous Dragon figured on the turf. I have no letters of old Mr. Frampton's of more recent date than that to my grandfather, which I sent you, of 1691. My father ended all correspondence with old Frampton, who was ever much disliked by my poor grandmother. Dragon was certainly not in being at that time, and not till many years after, if he ran in the year 1710. The story was this—that Mr. Tregonwell Frampton had a horse called Dragon, superior to any horse then on the turf, insomuch so, that he was excepted from starting at many races. That there was a very large subscription plate to be run for at Newmarket, for mares and geldings only, to carry equal weights, and that Tregonwell Frampton was a subscriber, and named a gelding; and at the time of the race, just as the horses came to the post, poor Dragon was brought up bleeding, the operation to make him a gelding having been that instant performed. He came in first, but died soon after, from loss of blood. Mr. Frampton suffered very severely for his cruelty, for he not only lost his horse, but his money also, to a very large amount; and he never frequented Newmarket from that time. The race was given against him, because the horse was not a gelding at the time he was named, although he was so at starting; and a very just decision it certainly was. This was the story current at Cambridge about the year 1750, and never contradicted, to the best of my knowledge. To shew you what sort of principles Frampton possessed, and that he was up to any villainy, in the sporting way, I shall, underneath, give you a copy of a letter written by him to my grandfather, now in my possession, which you may make use of as you please, and my name also."

MR. HARRY ASHBY,

The eminent Writing-Engraver.

While the superior effect of historical engraving, in augmenting intellectual pleasure and refining the taste, justly secures to its professors honourable distinction, a due share of praise may reasonably be claimed for the skilful engraver of writing. A reference to the utility of writing, as connected with the varied operations of commerce, would alone justify this claim; but when, as in late instances, the higher efforts of penmanship are seen, in conjunction with the press and pencil, decorating splendid works of public utility, surely no little praise is due to him, by whose superior graphic skill such excellence is multiplied and perpetuated. If he does not occupy the first rank in the Temple of Fame, a niche may, under the great Roman poet's sanction, be there assigned to him as one of those

——Qui vitam excoluére per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecêre merendo.

It is under the impression of this sentiment, that the following record of Mr. Ashby's labours is offered.

The late Mr. Ashby was born April 17, 1744, at Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, where his father resided many years. Having received the rudiments of a plain education, he was put apprentice to a clock-maker in that town, and who, as is usual in the country, also engraved dial-plates, spoons, tankards, &c. Here Mr. Ashby first imbibed a taste for engraving. He derived, however, little benefit from his master's instructions: his excellence was the result of natural genius, seconded by unremitting labour. The "*nulla dies sine lineâ*" of the ancient painter appeared to inspire his exertions.

The writer of this memoir has seen an engraving on the lid of an iron tobacco-box, consisting of only three lines, dated 1760, and done by young Ashby at the early age of sixteen, which gave strong indication of his future ability.

 Having

Having completed his apprenticeship, Mr. A. repaired to the metropolis, where, following the bent of his inclination for writing-engraving, he devoted himself wholly to its pursuit, and formed an engagement with Mr. Jefferies, of Charing Cross, predecessor to Mr. Faden, the geographer. His principal employment here was to engrave the titles of maps, charts, &c. With this gentleman he lived till another connexion was made with Mr. Spilsbury, writing-engraver, of Russell-court, Covent Garden; with whom he remained until the death of Mr. S. to whose business he succeeded, and afterwards married his widow.

Mr. Ashby's talents had now a more extensive sphere of action, and, in proportion as they became known, secured public favour. The times were propitious to their exertions. The number of country-banks was rapidly encreasing with the encreasing trade of the nation: by these he was employed to engrave notes and bills,—in the execution of which great skill and ingenuity were evinced. Some able penmen, also, gave scope to his higher qualifications as an engraver of penmanship. To this it may be added, that writing had partaken in the general improvement of the age: the formal and fantastic decorations, the pencilled knots and sprigged letters, which do not legitimately belong either to useful or ornamental penmanship, were exchanged for the free, elegant, and natural drapery of the pen. Snell, Bland, and Champion, disengaged writing from its false attire; and, if it may be permitted to compare small things with great, effected for it what Kent and Brown accomplished for gardening.

The superior excellence of Mr. Ashby's engraving was its freedom: it harmonized, therefore, with the improved taste of modern penmen. Superior talent in a writing-engraver is no-where more apparent than in the rare faculty of copying penmanship correctly, without impairing its spirit. That it is very difficult for the graver to come up to the nature and freedom of the pen, was the opinion of that able writer Mr. Ayres; and Thorowgood, who lived about the middle of the last century, and engraved Mr. Champion's pieces, acknowledged that he could not reach the neatness, spirit, and grace, of that admired penman's productions. It is not saying too much to assert, that Mr. Ashby's performances displayed the free qualities of their originals: they had a clear, rich, and correct expression, combined with a taste and ease altogether unequalled. The possession of these talents placed him at the head of his profession, and secured a patronage hitherto unenjoyed by any other individual. He engraved for most of the principal banking and commercial firms in the United Kingdom, and for many houses on the Continent: while his engagements extended also to Philadelphia, Boston, and Canada in the western, and to Madras and Calcutta in the eastern, hemisphere.

His merit, however, shone brightest in the engraving of useful and ornamental penmanship. His labours in this line included the chief productions of the best penmen of the day: he engraved the copies, and various elementary works, published by Milns, Butler, Okey, Hodgkin,* Tomkins, and other writers. It is but justice more particularly to record, that the fine and exquisitely-varied penmanship of the last-mentioned gentleman happily found in Mr. Ashby an engraver capable of fully illustrating its unrivalled beauty.

As Mr. Tomkins' writing often related to subjects of public interest, a few of his productions engraved by Mr. Ashby shall be mentioned:—many of the plates in his elegant work, "the Beauties of Penmanship;" his fine transcript of Lord Nelson's letter after the battle of the Nile; the dedication to Macklin's Bible, and that prefixed to Thomson's Seasons; a title to the set of prints after the Houghton pictures; and a dedication to Catherine, Empress of Russia, the munificent purchaser of that celebrated collection. Some of Mr. Ashby's chief performances have been selected, many others of great value and interest might be enumerated: sufficient, however, has been said to place the laurel on the brow meriting its honours.

Mr. A.'s life having been uniformly devoted to professional labour, there is but little anecdote to relate concerning it. Among his private virtues were to be found great independence of mind, a calm and philosophic temper, and a kind sympathy for his fellow creatures. Temperance and judicious attention to diet enabled him, notwithstanding the effects of a sedentary occupation, to lengthen out a constitution originally very infirm.

During his latter years he retired to Exning, a village in Suffolk, two miles distant from Newmarket; not, however, to waste his declining days in idleness, but to protract their lengthening shadows by alternate ease and labour. Here he closed a useful life, on the 31st of August, in his seventy-fifth year, with tranquillity and resignation.

He has left two sons: one of them succeeded to the business on his father's retirement;

* The author of "Calligraphia Græca et Pœcilographia," a work of very great merit, explaining and exemplifying the mode of forming the Greek characters with ease and elegance, and exhibiting a copious collection of the various forms of the letters, their connexions, and contractions.

retirement; and the other is an artist, whose pictures have been successfully exhibited at Somerset-house, and the British Institution.

ABRAHAM SHACKLETON, OF BALLITORE.

"E'en he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall shortly want the gen'rous tear he pays."

Survivors owe a debt to departed worth to make some record of the virtues of those who have finished their terrestrial course with honour; and, avoiding the fulsomeness of indiscriminate panegyric, to erect at once a memorial dictated by friendship, and to hold out an example of good qualities for the imitation of others.

In the arduous profession of a schoolmaster, Abraham Shackleton was anxious to discharge the important trust with the most strict integrity. He loved his scholars with a strong parental affection, and in an especial manner identified himself with their interests. He was strictly educated in the society of the people called Quakers, was for many years an esteemed and active member among them, and had attained to the rank of an elder. He assumed the right of private judgment, and gradually developed some sentiments in opposition to theirs, especially on the subject of the scriptures, which he treated as other writings of a mixed nature. He more than doubted of some of the historical parts, particularly of the assertions that God commanded the Jews to destroy the Canaanites with circumstances of peculiar cruelty and atrocity. For many of the poetical parts, as highly congenial with his own ardent imagination, he retained great admiration, and more especially cherished the sublime morality as taught by Jesus Christ; concerning whom he rejected the Trinitarian hypothesis, without appearing fully to have made up his mind as to the doctrines usually called Unitarian.

In process of time he diverged farther from his parent society, spoke against many of their observances as leading into formality, and finally declined the attendance of their meetings. He fearlessly avowed his opinions, according to his characteristic intrepidity; and, daring to inquire, was too honest not to follow the result of his inquiries. For these reasons the society recorded their disownment of him in 1801; and from that time he lived separate from all societies.

Philanthropy was a peculiar trait in his character. He entered warmly into the question of the slave-trade, and for a time refrained from the use of sugar and other West-Indian produce, that he might not participate in the guilt of the iniquitous trafficking in slaves. Latterly, conceiving that wars were frequently encouraged by foreign trade, and chiefly supported by taxes drawn from it, he abstained from the use of tea, sugar, wine, and other commodities brought over sea; and also from spirituous liquors, from his dislike of the frequent abuse of them. In all these he afforded proofs of the benevolence of his disposition, and the kindness of his heart.

He was of an active turn, and delighted in exertions both of body and mind: his pen was almost always employed. A few years ago he published a volume of poetry, which did not meet with much encouragement; and his prose writings were numerous. Some he occasionally gave to periodical publications, and great numbers of essays on various subjects remain among the mass of his papers. He possessed a fine genius, and cultivated a taste for classical literature. The activity of his disposition was farther exemplified by his entering warmly into the pursuit of botany at a late period of his life.

He was born 8th of 12th month, 1752, and died 2d of 8th month, 1818. Virtue, in a very eminent degree, had "filled the space between."

M. SUARD.

This distinguished *homme des lettres* was born in 1733 at Besançon, where he received his education. The first work of his which attracted any notice was entitled, "Lettre ecrite de l'autre Monde, par L. D. F. (l'Abbé Desfontaines) à M. F. (Fréron):" it was anonymous. Soon afterwards he applied his knowledge of English to the conducting of the "Journal Etranger;" which dropped in 1762. He then, in 1764, published, with the Abbé Arnaud, the "Gazette Litteraire de l'Europe," which was a continuation of the preceding work. In 1768 they reprinted the most curious articles in those journals by the title of "Varietés Litteraires," a new edition of which appeared in 1804.

He executed a translation of Byron's Voyage round the World in 1764 and 5; and his translation of Robertson's History of Charles V. was distinguished for the correctness and elegance of the style. Nothing but a pretext was wanting for the admission into the Academy of a man who had produced no original work; but whose chief merit consisted in the manner in which he had studied the French language, and in the delicacy of his taste. He was admitted in the same year (August 1774), on the same day with the Abbe Delille.

From this period, till the commencement of the revolution, he was engaged, in association with several other literati, in various undertakings; from which he derived much less fame than pecuniary advantage. Among these were the translations of—Hume's Life by himself, Robertson's History of America, the Voyages of Cook, Byron, Carteret, and Wallis, in thirteen volumes, quarto; editions of "Maximes

"Maximes de la Rochefoucauld," and "Caracteres de la Bruyère," with an excellent sketch of the character and writings of the authors prefixed, of each of which only twenty-five copies were printed; and a collection of "Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Revolution dans la Musique, par M. Gluck."

The "Journal de Paris," the first daily paper published in that capital, was suppressed soon after its commencement, on account of an anecdote respecting an actress and a gentleman of Bretagne, which had been inserted in it, but which was certainly unworthy of notice. The proprietors, however, obtained permission to resume it, on condition that it should be under the censorship of M. Suard,—to whom they were obliged to allow a considerable salary. Notwithstanding the extreme prudence of M. Suard, the journal and pension were again in great danger, for having reprinted the pretty song of the embassy of M. de Boufflers, extracted from "Quatre Saisons Litteraires."

M. Suard favoured the first ideas of the revolution, but his integrity and moderation kept him aloof from all excess. He undertook a daily paper, with the title of, "Nouvelles Politiques," the principles of which were sound, and in hostility to the mobocracy which began to be established. His colleague perished on the scaffold, and Suard retired to Switzerland. He returned to France under the consular government, was appointed a member of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Institute, perpetual secretary of the Class of French Literature, a member of the Commission of the Dictionary, and had a pension assigned him in addition to these various employments. He resumed, by the title of "Publiciste," the journal which had caused his proscription; but some disagreeable circumstances, in which he was involved by it, obliged him to relinquish the conduct of this journal. In 1803 he edited, with the Abbé Vauxelles, "Opuscules Philosophiques et Litteraires," most of them posthumous and inedited, with biographical accounts; and, in the following year, co-operated in the "Archives Litteraires." His other literary performances are,—"A Life of Tasso," prefixed to Le Brun's Translation of the Jerusalem Delivered; "Melanges de Literature," 1803-5, five volumes, octavo; an edition, conjointly with the Abbé Morellet, of "Œuvres complètes de Vauvenargues," preceded by an account of his life and writings, 1806, two volumes, octavo; and "Confessions de Madame de *****, Principes de Morale pour se conduire dans le Monde," 1817, two volumes, 12mo. To this curious work of a female of superior understanding, who died some years since, M. Suard has attached a preface; but he is censured for having neglected to suppress some passages. Several bibliographers attribute also to his pen, the translation of Robertson's "History of Scotland," 1764, three volumes, 12mo. Besides these works, he drew up numerous reports, distinguished by elegance and clearness, for the Academy, and furnished a very large proportion of the articles in the "Biographie Universelle."

On the return of the king, Suard was re-appointed secretary to the French Academy, and officer of the Legion of Honour; and continued, till the latest period of his life, to be the delight of all companies in Paris. His memory was unimpaired, his conversation untinctured with acrimony, full of intelligence and urbanity. A catarrhal fever carried him off in a few days, on the 20th of July, in his eighty-fourth year.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A NUMEROUS meeting was lately held on the first ult. at Newcastle, Earl Grey in the chair, to commemorate the late Mr. Fox.

At a numerous meeting lately held at Darlington, resolutions were entered into for making a canal or railway from Stockton to the collieries in the interior of the county of Durham.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Porteous, to Mrs. Jane Bell.—Mr. Robert Salmon, to Mrs. Isabella Wardle.—Mr. Robert Stevenson, to Mrs. Mitchell: all of Newcastle.—Mr. Richard Drury, of Newcastle, to Miss Mary Anne Chantry, of Birmingham.—Mr. William Agre, to Miss Mary Burnip.—Mr. John Bromley, to Miss Mary Ann Hall: all of Durham.—Mr. George Greenwell, of Durham, to Miss Ann Surtees, of Shincliffe hall.—Mr. Banks, of Darlington, to Miss Davison, of Claypath, Durham.—Mr. John Herring, to Miss Isabella Hush, both of South Shields.—Mr. William Bailey, to Miss Stamp, of Walker-place, North Shields.—Mr. Johnson, of Darlington, to Miss Hall, of Durham.—Dr. Gregory, of Monkwearmouth-shore, to Miss Gregson, of Sunderland.—Mr. E. Batty, to Miss Jane Latham, of Castle Eden.—Mr. William Taylor, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Sarah Gilmore.—Mr. Richardson, to Miss Mary Orr, of Stamfordham.—Anthony Oates, esq. of Welton Lodge, to Miss Mary Peacock.—Mr. Thomas Cutter, of Warden, to Miss Isabella

Isabella Embleton.—Mr. William Bramley, of Merrington, to Miss Mary Oliver, of Bishopauckland.

Died.] At Newcastle, on the New Road, 82, Mr. John Fairlam, much respected.—In Pilgrim-street, 53, Mr. John Wilson.

At Durham, 22, Mr. R. Jackson.—37, Mrs. Mary Kendall.

At Sherburn, 81, Mr. R Barber.

At Darlington, 28, Miss Ewbant.—76, Margaret Atkinson, one of the Society of Friends, widow of the late Isaac Atkinson, late of the same place, linen manufacturer.—86, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.—69, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson.

At North Shields, 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson.—10, Mr. John Harbet.—42, Mr. William Storey.—86, Mr. John Peart.—25, Mr. Alexander Boulton.—83, Mrs. Ann Spain.—72, Mr. George Mason.—60, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson.—Capt. George Whitehead, suddenly.—21, Miss M. Marshall.—50, Mrs. Ann Miller.—48, Mr. Thomas Pringle.—65, Mr. Christopher Bewicke.—70, Mr. John Stormont, suddenly.—58, Mr. James Mills.

At Morpeth, 51, Mr. James Danson.

At South Shields, 35, Mrs. Morrison.—86, Mrs. Mary Storey.—72, Mr. W. Hinds.

At Hexham, 50, Mr. John Cook, sen.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

At Wolsingham, 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Allenson.

At Cowbyer, 55, Mr. Thomas Makepeace.—At Westoe, Mrs. Luke Wright, much respected.—At Whitley, 81, Mrs. Mary Stephenson.—At Newham, 24, Miss Ann Pringle.—At Ulgham, 55, Mr. R. Milburn.—At Stobswood, 71, Mrs. W. Tomling.—At Coneygarth, 65, Mr. John Humphrey.—At Stainton, Mrs. Ruth Sowerby.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. Matthew Harrison.—35, Mr. Towler.

At Bishopauckland, 47, Mrs. Ann Mossom, deservedly respected.

At Bishopwearmouth, 69, Mr. Edward Smith.

At Sunderland, 86, Mr. Edward Atkinson.—55, Mrs Bryan Stafford.—60, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster.—58, Mr. Thomas Aird.—48, Mr. Robert Haddock.

At Tynemouth, at an advanced age, Mr. Straker.

At Greatham, Mrs. Brewster, wife of the Rev. John B. suddenly.—At Westerton, Mrs. F. Emmerson.—At Aydon Fell-house, 69, Mr. Lionel Winship.—At Prudhoe, 55, Mr. J. L. Gregson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Associations of freeholders have been formed in Cumberland, for checking undue influence exercised at elections.—The following are the resolutions:—"That the right of elective franchise is the primary privilege of every freeholder; and the unbiassed exercise of it, his paramount duty.—That the most constitutional means of preserving unimpaired the blessings inherent in a mixed government is that of the freeholders openly and honestly assisting in the return of the Commons House of Parliament.—That the freeholders of this county have had no open exercise of their elective franchise for a great number of years, owing to the undue influence of party compromises and family compacts.—That from the manifestation of popular feeling and independence at Cockermouth, on the 26th of June last, it appears that the time is arrived for liberating the county from its political thraldom and degradation. That associations of the freeholders and others of the county, at convenient distances, are the most likely means of strengthening, organizing, and rendering efficient, their independence, in the event of a vacancy in the representation.—That, accordingly, an association be formed in the parish of ——, to which all the freeholders residing therein, be invited to add their signatures, and give their support.—That a committee be formed of freeholders, to manage the concerns of the association, to summon general meetings, and to correspond with the committees of similar associations in the county.—That every freeholder, on subscribing his name, shall be considered to have pledged himself to adhere to the plain understanding of the purposes of the association."—These resolutions are universally entering into with great vigour and spirit in Westmoreland; and the plan will, we hope, be adopted in other parts of the kingdom, and not be deferred till the season of election.

The grand jury of Cumberland have come to resolutions upon the necessity of having spring assizes for the four northern counties.

Married.] Mr. John Hutchinson, to Miss Ann Pattinson.—Mr. Joseph Irwin, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson.

Mr. Andrew Holiday, to Miss Elizabeth Middleton.—Mr. Joseph Hardy, to Miss Margaret Davison.—Mr. Thomas Harstondale, to Miss Ann Wood: all of Carlisle.—Mr. Joseph Fletcher, to Miss Ann Wilson, both of Maryport.—Mr. Studholme, to Miss Addison, of Wigton.—The Rev. Jonathan Irving, of Sebergham, to Miss Gill, of Sowerby mill.—Mr. George Robinson, of Brunstock, to Miss Clarke, of Dearham.

Died.] At Carlisle, Capt. Edmund Mason, of the 11th regiment of foot.—85, Mrs. Mary Barnes.—In English-street, 71, Mr. James Errington.—In Botchergate, 62, Mr. William Lancaster.—72, Mr. John Moffit, deservedly respected.—65, Mrs Isabella Jefferson.—37, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashton.—21, Mr. Thomas Craig.

At Penrith, 50, Mrs. Hannah Murgatroy.—52, Mr. Jonathan Blake.

At Common House, 68, Mr. Joshua Bird.—At Longwathby, Mrs. Margaret Hobson.

Hobson.—Near Lyth, 80, Mr. Luk Hansell, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

The proprietors of the Aire and Calder Company lately held a meeting, and resolved to open a more eligible line of water communication between Leeds and Hull.

A vessel called the Harmony lately arrived at Hull for the first time, direct from the East Indies, with a valuable cargo; it was immediately bought up.

At a vestry meeting lately held at Whitby, the poor-rates were ordered to be continued at 18s. in the pound, on two-thirds of the rack-rent; and it appears more than probable, that they will next quarter be advanced.

Owing to a spirit of rivalry among the owners of steam conveyances between Hull and Gainsborough, passengers are conveyed from the one to the other of these places (a distance of fifty miles,) at the rate of sixpence each.

An iron sloop was lately launched at Hunslet. This vessel, which measures fifty-six feet in length, by nine feet six inches in breadth, draws only three feet four inches of water, and would, if enlarged to the same size, carry fifteen tons more than a common sloop built of wood.

Married.] Mr. R. Brown, to Miss E. Simpson, both of York.—L. West, to Ann Rheam, both of the Society of Friends:—Mr. S. Dales, to Miss S. Spiner: all of Hull.—Mr. M. C. Thompson, of Hull, to Miss M. Marshall, of Scarborough.—Mr. J. Westerdale, of Hull, to Miss Blyth, of Uppingham.—Mr. G. Alder, of Hull, to Miss E. A. Peters, of Littlecoates.—Mr. G. Foster, of Leeds, to Miss M. Bewley, of Otley.—Mr. J. Barraclough, of Bradford, to Miss F. Foster, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Wood, to Miss S. Gravill, both of Leeds.—Mr. W. Newlove, of Beverley, to Miss Anne Milbourne, of Stokesley, in Cleveland.—Mr. John North, to Miss M. A. Benton, of Hull.—Mr. Sandwith, to Miss Jane Ward, both of Bridlington Quay.—Mr. John Jefferson, of Great Driffield, to Miss Maria Michell, of Hull.—The Rev. T. Collins, A.M. rector of Barningham, to Miss Bramley, of Leeds.

Died.] At Hull, 40, Mrs. Eliz. Taylor.—86, Mrs. Gibbon.—32, Mrs. Pacey.—60, Mr. John Ingmire.—55, Mrs. Martha Major.—70, Mrs. Mary Hansley.—75, Mr. G. Fearnley.—At Drypool, 88, Mrs. Chambers.—22, Mr. John Brown.—44, Mr. Wm. Milns.—Miss Eliza Harland, suddenly.—54, Mr. John Akam.—77, Mrs. Eliz. Hopkin.—62, Mrs. M. Tirtill.

At Leeds, Mrs. Simpson.—Mrs Massey.—23, the Rev. T. Atkinson.—37, Mrs. R. Cottam.—Mr. James Lucas.—66, Mr. W. Crossland.—24, Miss Mary Lister.

At Wakefield, 62, Mr. Wm. Rawsthorne.—28, Miss Jane Grimshaw.

At Scarborough, suddenly, the wife of the Rev. J. Tindall.

At Howden, 35, Mr. Wm. Holderness, late of Leeds.

At the Friary, Richmond, Miss Robinson.—At Thornmanby, 42, the Rev. H. A. Whytehead, rector of Goxhill.—At Banner Cross, Lieut.-gen. Murray.—At Stepney, 72, Mr. John Fletcher.—At Oulton, 45, Mr. John Hindle.—At Low Moor house, Mrs. Hust, widow of Richard H. esq. of Bradford.—At Quarmby hall, 80, Mrs. H. Garside.

LANCASHIRE.

The principal manufacturers having agreed to advance the wages of the weavers, the greater part of them have resumed their employment; but some hundreds have embarked for America. We regret to add, that the late unhappy dissention has been attended with violence and fatal consequences. An immense multitude of the "turn-outs" surrounded the mills of Messrs. Benjamin Gray and Co. of Ancoats, with the intent of obtaining an accession of numbers: this was resisted; a scene of confusion ensued; brick-bats and missiles of every description flew in all directions at the building, its windows were entirely demolished, and the employed workmen entertained the most alarming fears for their safety. Fire-arms were discharged, and five men were dangerously wounded, and one has since died. The factories of Messrs. Birley and Mr. Ewart exhibited nearly the like scenery, but happily without the same personal injury. It is to be hoped that a general lesson will be taken by both parties from this unprofitable dispute: the workmen ought to learn, that constant employment is their best bulwark; that wide-spreading discontent is sure to bring upon themselves a greater loss in the issue; and that, upon necessity, constantly peaceable application for relief is their only safe and certain mode for redress. The masters have reciprocal interests with their men; their continued employment is the widest avenue for their own prosperity; and it must be proportionally stopped, when the claim of the workman is disregarded.

It appears, that no less than 22,434 children are instructed in Sunday schools, in Manchester alone; and in the whole United Kingdom 550,000, attended by nearly 60,000 teachers. The progress of education may be judged from the fact, that above 10,000 per month are now sold of Mavor's well-known Spelling-Book and Pelham's London Primer.

Married.] Mr. James M'Nally, to Miss Elizabeth M'Elroy.—Mr. James Pendlebury, to Miss Esther Middleton.—Mr. Joseph Hulme, to Miss Hannah Cooper.—Mr. Henry Pope, to Miss H. C. Pope.—Mr. James Hall, to Miss Burton.—Mr.

Thomas

T. Warburton, to Miss H. Wylde: all of Manchester.—Mr. Joseph Smith, of Manchester, to Miss Ann Howson, of Birchton.—Mr. Jas. Deerhurst, to Miss Ann Bow:—Mr. John Dourett, to Miss Dulson: —Mr. Thos. Taylor, to Miss C. Massey: all of Salford.—Mr. John Chapman, of New Bayley-street, Manchester, to Miss Burgess, of Green-bank Terrace, Salford. —Mr. James Jaques, of Manchester, to Miss Lydia Buxton, of Droylesden.—Mr. J. Kerr, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Putland, of Summer-house.—Mr. John Goostry, of Manchester, to Miss Hannah Mawson, of Ardwick.—Mr. J. A. Tindill, of Manchester, to Miss Frances Leaming, of Salford.—The Rev. Joseph Roberts, of Haslingden, to Miss Martha Williams, of Chester.—Mr. Wm. Sidebotham, of Gibraltar Haughton, to Ellen Smith, daughter of Capt. Edmondson, of the Guards.—Mr. John Bowden, to Miss Eliz. Hardy.

Died.] At Lancaster, E. W. Rigby, esq. of Keenground.

At Manchester, in Deansgate, Mr. S. Bagshaw.—In Oldham-street, Mrs. S. Faulkner.

At Ulverston, 92, Mr. T. Marr.

At Salford, in Greengate, 49, Mr. J. Smith.—In King's-street, Miss Mary Ann Breary.

At Liverpool, in Roscoe-street, 57, Mr. C. Rain.—In Cable-street, Miss F. A. O'Neill.—25, J. D. Gregson, esq.—64, Mr. Thos. Mutch.—In St. Anne's-street, 71, John Gildart, esq.—56, Mrs. Helena Marsh.—102, *Mrs. Jane Hall.*—39, Miss Ellen Lightly, of St. James's-street.—Mrs. Ann Salt, of Uttoxeter.—In Sparling-street, 26, Mr. C. S. Wilson.

At Ashton-hall, 40, Mrs. B. Rogers, much regretted.—At Everton, Mrs. Kelsall, of Ardwick.—At Fairview, 58, Ashton Byrom, esq.—At Formby, 83, Mr. John Sutton.—At Saithwaite, 67, Mrs. Mary Towers.

CHESHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Chester, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for leave to build a new bridge from that city over the river Dee. The erection of the new bridge over the river Conway is to be immediately begun. When this is completed, Chester will again become the great thoroughfare between London and Dublin.

A murder was lately committed at Holt, near Chester. Mr. G. Harrison, a timber valuer, was returning home with his wife, when a gun was discharged six yards from them, and Mr. H. fell.

Runcorn is declared a free port: this, to shippers of salt, earthenware, &c. is of great advantage: it was long a favorite but unsuccessful object with the late Duke of Bridgwater.

Married.] Mr. Smith, to Miss Corles, both of Chester.—Mr. Henry Thomas Powell, jun. of Chester, to Miss Hannah Griffith, of Llai.—Mr. John Evans, of Chester, to Miss Sarah Griffith.—Mr. John Giffard, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Anne Berks, of Chester.—J. W. Chesshyre, esq. of Northwich, to Miss Suttle, of Pembroke-place, Liverpool.—Mr. H. Lythgoe, of Nantwich, to Miss Casterton, of Whitchurch.—Mr. Gilbert Rimmer, to Miss Rhoda Turner, of Nantwich.—Mr. M. Hassall, of Sandbach, to Miss Mary Hibbert, of Haslington.—Mr. Ralph Fogg, of Portwood, to Miss Nancy Wild, of Stockport.—James Castley, esq. of Bollington-hall, Macclesfield, to Miss Hodgkinson, of Liverpool.—Mr. Brundrit, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, both of Runcorn.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. D. Harrison.—In St. John's Church-yard, Mr. Garratt. —In Bridge-street, Mr. Wilbraham.—In Queen-street, Mrs. Draycot.—In Princes-street, 77, Mr. J. Bowden.—At Parkgate, 80, Mrs. Kenworthy, of Huddersfield.—At Malpas, Mr. Birch.—At High Legh, 75, Mr. Jonathan Berry, much respected.—At Shipbrooke, 86, Mr. Samuel Stanway. —At Bebbington, 56, Mr. George Pearce. —At Higher Kinnerton, F. Roberts, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Threapwood, 40, Mr. J. Hughes.—At Farndon, Mr. W. Sneson, jun. justly esteemed.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Olive Hagen, to Henrietta Barbara Tyson, of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Ed. Holbrook, to Miss Martha Heapy: all of Derby.—Mr. Richard Heyward, to Miss Esther Leedham, both of Bakewell.—Mr. Joseph Jessamy, of Staveley, to Miss A. Scratch, of Staveley Netherthorpe.

Died.] At Chesterfield, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dawson, respected.

At Ashborne, Mr. Webster, wife of William W. esq.

At Bonsall, 60, Mrs. Brount, deservedly regretted.—At Duckmanton, Mr. Samuel Johnson, much respected.—At Bedale, 55, Ann Shepley Monson, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas M. rector of that parish.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Harper, of Mansfield-road, to Mrs. Mary Bromley.—Mr. R. Watts, to Mrs. Ann Thompson.—Mr. Henry J. Huntingdon, to Miss Sarah Cooper: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Wm. Lacey, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Hadley, of Birmingham.—C. Neale, esq. of Mansfield, to Miss Sarah Woodcock, of Woodhouse.—Mr. Tilney, of Long Collingham, to Miss Marshall, of Orston.—Mr. John Hind, to Miss Sarah Beakley.—Mr. William Strong, to Miss Jane Dikes: all of Bingley.

Died.] At Nottingham, in St. James's-street, 28, Mr. Richard Hunt.—In Mill-street, 67, Miss Mary Ward.—35, Mrs. Ann Beasley.—Mrs. C. Sutton, deservedly regretted.—Mr. G. Dale.—81, Mrs. Ann Parrott,

Parrott, greatly esteemed and lamented. —In Long row, 50, Mr. Roberts.

At Newark, 71, Mr. John Hufton.—78, Mr. W. Collins.—25, Mrs. Elizabeth Latham.—32, Mr. William Cruse.—76, Mr. Hokes.—38, Mr. Luke Hutchinson.

At Claypool, 68, Mr. Gervis Bellamy.—At Mapperley, Mrs. J. Hardy, regretted.—At Wood Mill, 55, Mrs. Sophia Ward, suddenly.—At Muskham, 87, Mr. William Huggins.—At Marnham, 28, Mrs. Eleanor Curtis.—At Pleasley-hill, Mr. J. Nayton.—At Basford, Mrs. G. Flinders, justly esteemed.—At Stapleford, 72, Mr. John Grearley, much respected.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At Mere, in Lincolnshire, Mr. Brougham observes, in his Report of Abuses in Public Charities, is an endowment for a warden and poor brethren of a very ancient date; the estate consists of 650 acres, five miles from Lincoln; it is let for only half-a-guinea an acre, though it pays neither tythe nor poor's rate; and twenty-four pounds a year is the whole sum allotted to the poor brethren. The bishop of the diocese is both patron and visitor; he has given the wardenship to his nephew; and the former warden resigned it upon being promoted by the same prelate to a living in his gift.—The son of that prelate is master of Spital hospital, in this county. Besides other landed property, he is in possession of one estate worth 6 or 700l. a year in right of his office; and all that he pays to the poor is 27l. 4s. to four or five pensioners.

Married.] Mr. Mason, of Brigg, to Miss Margaret Smith, of Lincoln.

Died.] At Grimsby, 51, Mr. Thomas Warton.—47, Mrs. F. Lumley.—48, Mr. William Smith.

J. A. Worsop, esq. 68, late of Garthorpe.—At Rauthby-hall, 65, Robert Carr Brackenbury, esq. deservedly lamented.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. John Abbott, to Miss Phœbe Marshall, both of Leicester.—Mr. Thurlby, of Leicester, to Miss Leake, of Rothley.—Mr. William Keen, of Leicester, to Miss Dorothy Rose, of Burrow Ash-house.—Mr. Rewcastle, to Miss Elizabeth Hallam.—Mr. William Keetley, to Miss Sarah Hallam: all of Loughborough.—Mr. John Yates, of Loughborough, to Miss E. Starkey, of Kegworth.—The Rev. T. Hanbury, rector of Church Langton, to Miss Ann Saunders, of Cheltenham.—Mr. Gamble, to Miss Elizabeth Gill, of Scraptoft.—Samuel Richard Fydell, esq. of Tickencote-house, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, of Stamford.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Dalby, suddenly.—In Humberstonegate, 78, Mr. John Kirke.

At Castle Donington, Mr. Thos. Hood.

At Market Bosworth, 30, Mr. George Baynton.

At Thrussington-grange.—Mr. Thomas Lewin.—At Swapstone, Miss Mortimer.—At Exton, Mr. R. Cartledge.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Audley, W. S. Roscoe, esq. to Miss H. E. Caldwell, of Linley Wood.—J. O. Crewe, esq. of Muxton, to Charlotte, daughter of Capt. Lake, R.N.—N. W. Heathcote, esq. of Longton-hall, to Miss M. A. Matthews, of Llangollen.

Died.] At Lichfield, 61, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. S. Davenport, of Horsley.

At Wolverhampton, 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Whittingham.

At Leek, J. Haywood, esq. deservedly respected.

At Uttoxeter, 80, Mrs. G. Pegg.

At Alder-mills, 49, Jos. Fowler, one of the Society of Friends.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The late T. Ingram, esq. of Ticknell, Worcestershire, has left by his will 600l. the interest of which is to be applied to the payment of a clergyman, who shall annually preach, in Birmingham, a sermon to encourage and enforce humane treatment towards all dumb animals, particularly horses.

Leamington Spa is now full of visitors of the first distinction; and, though the new buildings spring up with astonishing rapidity, yet their accommodations are not equal to the influx of company.

Married.] George Hyde, esq. of St. Vincent's, to Miss L. Blenkinsop, of Warwick.—Mr. W. H. Norton, to Miss M. A. Shenton:—Mr. Wm. Blews, jun. to Miss Anne Maxwell, of Bristol-street:—Mr. Jos. Bosward, to Miss Ann Greaves, of Moor-street: all of Birmingham.—Mr. G. A. Page, to Miss Martha Shakespear, of Birmingham-heath.—Mr. Jas. Gibbins, of the Crescent, Birmingham, to Miss Eliza Bassett, of Leighton.—Mr. John Barwell, of Birmingham, to Miss M. A. Williams, of Edgbaston.—Mr. John Satchwell, to Miss Mary Whaley, both of Hockley.—Mr. Jas. Toye, of Handsworth, to Miss Eliz. Stretton, of Warstone-lane.

Died.] At Birmingham, 67, Mrs. Hornblower.—In Great Charles street, 54, Mr. T. Payne.—In Cherry-street, 70, Mr. Wm. Fretwell.—In Smallbrook-street, 23, Miss Martha Kaines.

At Coventry, 82, Mrs. Eliz. Mundy, widow of the Rev. Robert M. of Kenilworth.

At Oscott, 41, the Rev. John Quick, Catholic priest, deservedly respected and regretted.—At Moseley wake green, Wm. Salmon, esq.—At Avon Dassett, 51, Miss Eliz. Jeston.—At Bellsall-heath, 89, Mr. Jos. Radford.—At King's Norton, 75, Mrs. Mary Horton.—At Tresshall, 76, Mr. John Perry.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Shropshire Bible Society lately assembled

assembled at Shrewsbury; and, on opening the proceedings of the day, the Rev. ARCHDEACON CORBET favoured the meeting with a very interesting memoir of an extraordinary young man, a native of Dorrington, in this county, and a journeyman carpenter, who has made astonishing progress in the study of oriental languages.

The shoemakers of Shrewsbury, as well as most other classes of workmen, lately "turned out" for an advance of wages; but they have been obliged to return to their employment without obtaining their object.

Married.] Mr. W. Davies, to Miss Bassett:—Mr. Wm. Niccols, to Miss Eliza Maxon: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Edwards, of Oswestry, to Miss Webb, of Stanford.—Mr. Price, to Miss Hoskins, of Lieutwardine.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 62, Mr. Brocas, deservedly lamented.—On Pride-hill, 54, Mr. Wm. Hulme.—Mrs. H. Stevens.—Mrs. Lloyd, justly regretted.

At Bridgnorth, 73, Mrs. E. Hassal.

At Wem, 75, Thomas Jeffreys, esq. deservedly lamented.—Mr. J. Maddox.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Roberts.—43, Miss Hodson.—Miss Edwards.

At Oswestry, 23, Miss Mary Yates.—82, Mrs. Hughes.

At Minsterley, 84, Mrs. Chesshire.—At Beckjay, 32, Miss Sophia Urwick.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A gold medal and 100 guineas have been given by the society of arts to a member of the Netherton colliery, near Dudley, for his discovery of a safe and practicable method of ventilating coal mines.

Married.] James Rowley, esq. of Stourport, to Anna Maria, daughter of the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL.D. of Millbrook.—F. Finch, esq. of Dudley, to Miss Eliza Rogers, of Wassell Grove.

Died.] At Worcester, 74, Thos. Price, esq.—79, Mr. William Allen.—At the Blanquets, John Brown, esq. deservedly regretted.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas James, to Miss Charlotte Thomas.—At Kingsland, Mr. Thomas Wall, to Miss Ann Owen, of Leominster.

Died.] At Leominster, 70, Mrs. Wyke, widow of Abraham W. esq. much respected.—101, *Mrs. Mainwaring.*

At Ross, 29, Mr. Thomas Cope, greatly respected.

At Lanwarne, 62, the Rev. J. Higgins, justly lamented.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Gas-lights in the churches and chapels of Bristol are becoming general.

The new Spa at Cheltenham is now open, and a general assemblage of the residents and visitors frequent the elegant pump-room, and the extensive rides and promenades.

A new line of road from Monmouth to Ragland is about to be commenced. This line will entirely avoid the long and steep hills which render the present road so objectionable.

Married.] Mr. John Wansbrough, to Miss Jemima Saunders.—Mr. Samuel S. Wayte, to Miss Mary Fripp: all of Bristol.—Mr. William Weston, of Bristol, to Miss Maria Backwell, of Wrington.—Capt. C. Rawlinson, to Miss C. Rogers, both of Cheltenham.—William Addams Williams, jun. of Llangibby-castle, to Miss Ann Louisa Nicholl, of the Ham.—The Rev. Hugh Stephens, B.D. vicar of Alderbury, to Miss Sophia Cripps, of Upton-house.

Died.] At Gloucester, Jonathan Wittington, esq. of Rapla, county of Tipperary.—In St. Aldate's-square, 64, Mr. Charles Woodward, sen.—In his 100th year, *John Jefferis, esq.* father of the corporation of this city.—In Westgate-street, 91, Mrs. Eliz. Gardiner.—At Bristol, Joseph Gregory Harris, esq.—On St. Augustine's Back, Mr. William Urch, and shortly afterwards, Miss Urch.—Mr. C. Wilkinson.—Mr. Adlam.—In Newfoundland-street, Mrs. Sarah Parry.—On Redcliffe-parade, Miss Sarah Amea Agraman.—At Monmouth, 82, Phillip Meakins Hardwick, esq. deservedly respected.—In St. Mary's-street, 86, Mrs. Probyn.

At Abergavenny, Mr. J. C. Watkins, deservedly esteemed.

At Redland, George Gibbs, esq. of Bristol.—At King's Holm, Mrs. Collier.—At Hatherley, Mrs. T. Butt.—At Stroudhill, Mrs. Mary Mercer.—At Berkeley, Mr. Croome, generally regretted.—At Dursley, Mrs. White.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hutchins, to Miss Clements.—Mr. John Thorp, jun. to Miss Maria Hester: all of Oxford.—Mr. John Clements, of Oxford, to Miss Eliza Capp, of Loughborough.—Mr. James Mason, of Oxford, to Miss Elizabeth Bates, of Bicester.—John Barwis, esq. to Miss Frances Gutch, of Oxford.—Mr. John Dreweatt, of Oxford, to Miss Swallow, of Reading.—Mr. Charles Jones, to Miss Cakebread, both of Banbury.—Mr. W. Webster, of Banbury, to Miss Dinah Hall, of Kingham.—Mr. Henry Haynes, of Haselor, to Miss Phœbe Margaretta Hitchcock, of Broughton.—Mr. John Bailey, to Miss K. Burgess, both of Nuneham.—At Adderbury, Mr. W. Gardner, to Miss Frances Spencer.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. J. Boswell.—84, Mrs. Ann Wheate.—81, Mr. Richard Baylis.—Mr. Morgan.—39, the Rev. J. W. Conolly, deservedly regretted.—25, Mr. William Carter.—76, Mrs. Jane Morley.

At Banbury, Mr. William Turnbull.

At Iffley-mills, Miss Elizabeth Danby.—At Ensham, 57, Mr. Austin Maley.—At South Hinkey, Mr. Moss, suddenly.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

The free electors of Reading dined together, within the month, to commemorate their triumph in the cause of independence. Four hundred persons assembled; the chair was taken by Colonel Newbury.—Sir Francis Burdett was present. The cause of Reform was ably advocated.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Talmage, of Hungerford, to Miss Jane Herman, of East Hanney.—Mr. Key, to Miss Deverell, both of Aylesbury.—Christopher Salter, esq. of West-end House, to Mrs. Luther Watson, widow of Colonel W. 3d dragoon guards.—Stanlake Batson, esq. of Wingfield, to Miss Ricketts, of Barbadoes.

Died.] At Wallingford, 53, Mrs. Sarah Sheen.—At Littlecott, Col. Kelly, C.B.—At East Ilsley, Mr. John Kislingbury.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Busk, of Ponsbourn Park, has recently invented, and now extensively practises, a new mode of making and using earthen pipes for draining land, which appears likely to prove of very essential and very general utility. The pipes are made by means of a press, and are projected through a horizontal tube, having a core suspended in its centre in entire cylinders, by one operation, afterwards requiring to be dried and burnt.

A fire lately broke out at Buntingford, at a farm on the estate of Lord Hardwicke, which consumed upwards of 500 loads of wheat, barley, and oats.

Married.] Mr. John Green, jun. of Ware, to Miss White, of Broxbourn.—Mr. Wm. Daniels, of Bishop's Stortford, to Miss Eliza Naylor, of Pouder's-end.—W. R. Hawks, esq. of Bishop's Stortford, to Miss Dorothea Johnstone, of Wakefield.—Mr. Hooper, to Miss Sarah Mellor, both of Dunstable.

Died.] At Baldock, Mrs. Williamson.

At Bedford, 54, Mr. Richard Small.—74, Mrs. Webb.—32, Mr. Abr. Carver.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At Wellingborough, says Mr Brougham, in his lately published Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, there are lands belonging to different charities, of which one only is connected with education: a short time ago they were let for 68*l.* although worth near 1,100*l.* and the trustees enjoyed the lease.

Married.] Mr. Molliday, to Miss Hitchcock, both of Peterborough.—Mr. Wm. Southam, of Peterborough, to Miss Ebden, of Barton Bendish.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. E. L. Blant.—73, Mr. Roberts, respected.

At Peterborough, 70, Mrs. Chesshire.

At Braunston, 79, the Rev. John Williams, rector of that parish.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Duke of Sussex arrived on Wednesday, the 2d of September, at the Sun Hotel, Cambridge, and was received by the Rev. G. A. Browne, fellow of Trinity College. He was greeted with the loudest acclamations from a great concourse of people who had assembled. He dined with Mr. Browne: Lord F. Osborne, the vice-chancellor, the mayor, and several other gentlemen, had the honour of meeting him on that occasion. His Royal Highness accepted an invitation to dine in the hall of Trinity College: among the persons assembled were—Lord F. Osborne, the bishop of Landaff, the vice-chancellor, Sir G. Leeds, Mr. N. Calvert, M.P., the masters of Downing and Peterhouse colleges, Drs. Clarke, Maltby, &c.

The old bridge belonging to King's College, Cambridge, is now pulling down, and an elegant stone bridge, of a single arch, is to be erected in its stead.

Married.] The Rev. Robert Ree, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Marshall, of Peckham.—John Sweeting, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Herbert, both of Huntingdon.—Thos. Bowyer, esq. of Swaffham Bulbeck, to Mrs. Haylock, of Balsham.—The Rev. Mr. Durham, to Miss Golborne, both of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, 54, Mr. John Palmer.—Mrs. Beales.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Wheatley.—Mr. Starnell.

At March, 26, Mr. John Ward.—At Hilston, 66, Mr. James Howlet.—At Fordham, Mr. Collins, regretted.

At St. Ives, 36, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. T. E. Fisher, solicitor. She was descended, in the maternal line, from the ancient family of the Jocelynes, of Hide Hall, in Hertfordshire, (now raised to the peerage in the person of Robert Jocelyn, Earl of Roden,) an ancestor of whom, Sir Gilbert Jocelyne, accompanied William the Conqueror into this kingdom at the time of the Conquest. By her grandmother, on the maternal side also, she was descended from the ancient and respectable family of the Underwoods of Kensington; some of whom were barristers-at-law, and raised to civic honours. She was of a mild and amiable disposition; which rendered her a tender virtuous wife, a kind affectionate mother, and a sincere friend. She was an honour to her sex.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Edward Stacey, to Miss Gunton, both of Norwich.—R. T. Turner, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Emma Holworthy, of Elsworth-hall.—The Rev. T. Vickers, M.A. rector of Swannington, to Miss Judith Baker, of Cawston.—Mr. Rt. Sewell, to Miss Eliza Barnard, both of Attleborough.—H. N. Burroughes, esq. of Burlingham, to Miss Hoste, of Godwich.

—Thomas

—Thomas J. W. Jervis, esq. of Bally Ellis, Wexfordshire, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Strettell, late of Bengal.—Mr. William Gedge, of Melton, to Miss Ann De Cann, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, 33, Mr. Abraham Marston.—64, Mr. John Matthews.—In the Close, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Thomas H. esq. — 65, Mrs. Fenn. — In Pottergate-street, 70, the Rev. Richard Day, vicar of South Walsham.—In St. Augustine's, 79, Mr. Thomas Bland, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly regretted. — Mrs. Page.—46, Mrs. Mary Wroot.

At Yarmouth, 79, Mrs. Eliz. Webster. —59, Mrs. Unice Goulding.—Mr. William Chapman.—70, Mrs. Lucy Calver.—22, Mr. John Wilkerson, of the Palladium.—92, Mrs. Draper.—78, Capt. John Youngman.

At Thetford, 43, Mrs. E. Creske.

At Bracondale, 42, Jane, the wife of the Rev. Henry Say. — At the Stonehouse-farm, West Harling, 68, Mr. Wm. Pymer, justly lamented.—At Little Walsingham, 84, Mrs. Mary Frowhawk.—At Hapton, Mrs. Warner, widow of the Rev. Wm. Warner.

At Lynn, 69, Mr. Wm. Richards, formerly a Baptist minister in that town, and author of the History of Lynn, of a Welch Dictionary, and of many smaller Tracts, theological and political. His acquaintance with books was very great; his memory was tenacious; and few writers were more capable of communicating knowledge on subjects the most useful and important to society. He was a dissenter from principle, a man of fearless integrity, and warm and steady in his attachments. With an income barely sufficient for the comforts of an individual, he was very liberal to the indigent, especially to his relatives in Wales; on whose account it is believed that he often neglected to supply himself with necessary sustenance. In his latter years he was not connected with any society of Christians.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Daniel Colthorpe, to Mrs. M. Blomfield: Mr. J. B. Batley, to Miss Maria Tayer: all of Ipswich.—Mr. Edward Moore, of Ipswich, to Miss Capps, of Benacre.—Mr. R. Pulford, to Miss Sophia Doughton, both of Bungay.—Mr. T. Denny, to Miss E. Frost, both of Clare. —Mr. F. Balls, to Miss Skoulding, both of Brampton.—Mr. Thomas Turner, to Miss Susan Westrop, both of Lavenham.

Died.] At Bury, in Westgate-street, Mrs. S. Jackson.—25, Mr. Robt. Watson. —43, Mrs. G. Lorimer.—42, Mrs. S. Middleditch, much respected.—Mrs. Comm.— —Mrs. Adkin.—Benjamin Haslett, one of the Society of Friends.

At Ipswich, Miss Elizabeth Mary Colchester.—Mr. S. Bird.

At Upland Grove, Bungay, Major Mark Butcher.

At Sudbury, Mary Ann King, one of the Society of Friends.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. J. Toll, one of the Society of Friends.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Jeremiah Hanchin. —46, Mr. Bull.—At Halesworth, 74, Mrs. C. Collett.—At Rougham, 69, the Rev. Roger Kedington, A.M.—At Cavendish, 42, Mr. Daking.—At Newton, Mrs. J. Chaplin.

At Exning, 75, Mr. Harry Ashby, the eminent writing-engraver.—(*See Biographiana.*)

ESSEX.

A few gentlemen in Colchester and its neighbourhood have agreed to purchase one wing of the Barrack hospital, for a general hospital for the poor. The county of Essex, at present, has no establishment of that description.

Married.] Mr. Coote, to Miss Hicks, both of Braintree.—The Rev. H. W. Rous Birch, M.A. to Miss Lydia Mildred, of Woodford.—Charles A. Saunders, esq. to Miss Mary Rowlandson, of Sewalds.—Mr. W. Wakefield, of Chesterford, to Miss Sarah Gorthorn, of Saffron Walden.

Died.] At Colchester, 44, Mr. John Wesby.—Mr. Durbridge.

At Harwich, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Phillips.

At Harlow, 69, Mrs. Ann Foster, late of Maldon.

At Rayleigh, 63, Mr. John Carter, respected.—At Barking, 85, the Rev. Amb. Uvedale, forty-three years rector of Barking with Darnsden.—At Bedfords, 79, John Heaton, esq.—At Dedham, the Rev. Thomas Grimwood Taylor, suddenly.—At Sandon-hall, Mrs. Green.—At Holfield-Grange, Mrs. Hanbury.

KENT.

The election of mayor of Canterbury has taken place, when Alderman Cowtan was chosen, in opposition to Alderman Warren. The spirit of the late election for members of parliament was revived, the unsuccessful alderman having made a general canvass of the freemen, and being supported by the interest of Mr. Lushington. Notwithstanding, the independent interest prevailed, and at the close of the poll the numbers stood—for

Alderman Cowtan 417
Alderman Warren 373

Making a total of 790; a greater number of freemen than was ever before polled at the election of mayor.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Wrotham heath Road, lately held at Malling, to take into consideration an accident which recently occurred on that road, (a coach being upset from furious driving,) it was very properly ordered, that if the gate-keepers on the road shall neg[illegible] t to give information against drivers of [illegible] stage-coaches

coaches carrying too many passengers, they shall be immediately discharged from keeping the gate.

A Society has been lately established in Kent, by the respectable solicitors and attornies of the county, to support the privileges and credit of their profession, and for the promotion of fair and liberal practice.—We should be glad to give place to their regulations in this Miscellany.

The Academy at Woolwich has been kept, since the peace, on the full war establishment. There are already between 40 and 50, and there soon will be 250, officers on half-pay, who will have to re-enter the corps as vacancies occur; and yet there are 120 cadets at Woolwich, not one of whom, in all probability, before the age of forty, can obtain a commission.

Married.] Henry Kingsford, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss Louisa Coare, of Tottenham.—Mr. Thomas Lever Burch, of Canterbury, to Miss Marianne Kingsford, of Sturrey.—Mr. George Lewis, to Mrs. Sarah Bear: Mr. Henry Rose, to Miss Ann Fekerstone: Mr. Benjamin Lefeipe, to Miss Phœbe Pope: all of Folkestone. —Mr. Newstamp, of Sheerness, to Miss Holmes, of Queenborough.—Mr. Malyn, of Headcorn, to Mrs. Hodsoll, of Seven Oaks.—Mr. Dawson, of Maidstone, to Miss Frances Baker, of Staines.—Mr. Rt. White, of Faversham, to Miss M. Cowtan, of Boughton-under-Blean.

Died.] At Canterbury, 29, Mrs. Cruse. —In Castle-street, 72, Wm. Boteler, esq. of Eastry.—85, Mrs. Samuel Goulding.

At Dover, Mrs. Clement, deservedly regretted.

At Deal, 42, Mrs. Mary Appleton.—22, Mr. James Welley.

At Chatham, 32, Mrs. Briggs.—56, Mr. John Dunstall.

At Margate, Capt. W. Richardson, R.N. —Mrs. Harrington, late of Brompton.

At Faversham, 82, Mrs. White.—69, Mrs. Margaret Smart.

At Sandwich, Mr. Charles Potts.—Mrs. Dennis.

At Biddenden, 38, Mr. Wm. Chainy.— Mrs. Latter.

At Denne-hill, John Harrison, esq.—At Uphill, 79, Mr. John Ridden.—At Westgate, in his 90th year, Robert Dean, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Lyminge, 60, Mr. Thomas Fordred.

SUSSEX.

The number of stage-coaches which daily start from, and return to, Brighton, are thirty-seven!

Married.] Mr. Moorey, to Miss Ramsay: Mr. J. Cozens, to Miss Potter: all of Chichester.—Lieut. John Reeve, R.N. to Miss Emma Caplin, of Chaulton.

Died.] At Chichester, at an advanced age, Mr. Philip Humphrey, an eminent stationer, deservedly respected.—52, Mr. Henry Horne.—Mr. Thomas Haylar, merchant.—Mr. Thomas Ferguson.—Miss Marian Mason.

At Lavant, Mrs. H. Halsted.—At Selsey, Mrs. Emery Churcher.

HAMPSHIRE.

One corporation in Hampshire, says Mr. Brougham, on the Abuses of Public Charities, entrusted with the management of estates worth above 2000*l.* a-year for the use of the poor, let them for 2 or 300*l.* on fines, and would give no account of the manner in which those fines were applied. The same body, it was stated, employed a sum of money confided to it for charitable purposes, in payment of its own debts.

The works of the Portsmouth and Arundel navigation were lately commenced at Ford, the eastern extremity of the line. The first spade was put into the ground by John Williams, esq. the original projector.

Ann Sladen, wife of Edward Sladen, a labourer, employed by Messrs. Saunders, brewers, Southampton, in a fit of insanity strangled her only two children, both fine boys, one of seven years of age, and the other three; after which she hung herself on the cellar-door.

Married.] Mr. John Jefferies, to Miss Harriet Perkins, both of Southampton.— Mr. Wm. Brown, of Winchester, to Miss Street, of Southampton.—Henry Draper, esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss E. C. Neale, of Ringwood.—Lieut. T. Pratt, R.M. to Miss Maria Walcot: Mr. Baker, to Miss Jane Honeybourn: all of Portsea.—At Alresford, Mr. J. Underwood, to Miss E. Fladon, of Alton.—Mr. Jennings, of Bishop's Waltham, to Miss Adeline Jelly, of Bath.—Mr. Bulbeck, of Lavant, to Miss Morris, of Ranscomb.

Died.] At Southampton, 66, Mrs. Weatherhead, deservedly regretted.—Miss Fay. —Miss Mary Wright, of Hill-cottage.

At Winchester, Mrs. Ann Henham.—In Lower Brooke-street, Mr. J. Baverstock.

At Portsmouth, 61, Mr. Wm. Keating. —In St. Thomas's-street, Miss Susan Collins, respected.

At Portsea, Mr. Samuel Hill.—88, Mrs. Mary Pierce.—81, Mr. James Eades.

At Gosport, Mrs. R. Shepherd.—Mr. Smith, suddenly.

At Carisbrooke, Mr. Taylor, regretted. —62, J. R. Major, esq.

At West Cowes, Mrs. Slingsby.—At Buckland, Mr. Hoffmeister.—At Bishop's Stoke, Miss Harriet Garmer.—At Emsworth, Mr. John Painter.—At Terwick, the Rev. J. M. Sclater, deservedly lamented.

WILTSHIRE.

At the late Salisbury Music Meeting the performances were incomparably well executed, and imparted the highest degree of gratification. Six hundred and seventy persons attended the concert and ball, and eleven

eleven hundred and seventeen the cathedral.

Married.] At Warminster, John Pring, esq. to Mrs. Martha Brooks, widow of Matthew B. esq. of Sheffield.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Mrs. R. Cox.—29, Mrs. Hannah Hendy, deservedly regretted.

At Melksham, Dr. Bartley, of Bristol.

At Warminster, Mr. James Down.

At Malmsbury, Mr. Athelbert Howell, of Sherston Magna, much lamented.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The commissioners of the Shepton-Mallet turnpikes have it in contemplation to render the entrance to that town more accessible, by throwing a lofty arch over the lower part of the road near the Crown Inn; an object most desirable to all travellers to the west of England, and to the trade of the town.

In the parish of Yeovil, says Mr. Brougham, there are estates possessed by trustees, and destined to four different charities, only one of which is a school. All the four seem to have been equally abused. An estate worth 700*l.* a-year only educates seven or eight boys; lands valued at 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.* a-year only afford a wretched pittance to sixteen paupers; and property worth 150*l.* a-year is let for 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* chiefly to the trustees themselves.

Married.] Mr. Wm. M. Feale, to Miss Susannah Ford: Mr. Cave, to Mrs. Masters: Mr. T. Thornthwaite, to Miss Eliz. Sainsbury: Mr. Geo. Lane, to Miss Sarah Masters: all of Bath.—Mr. C. Smith, of Bath, to Miss Elizabeth Beck, of Pewsey.—Mr. Jones, of New King-street, Bath, to Miss Davis, of Swainswick.—Major Field, of the E. I. Company's service, to Miss Hill, of Pulteney-street, Bath.—Mr. John Young, of Lambridge place, Bath, to Miss Ann Young, of Mildenhall.—Captain James Archdall Crawford, of the 59th regt. of Foot, to Miss Uliana Fowell Watts, of Sion-place, near Bath.—Mr. W. Freestone, of Shepton Mallett, to Miss Eliza Morris, of Bristol.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Mary Manley.—In Catherine-place, Mrs. Jane Baynes.—In the Crescent, Mrs. Leslie, wife of Col. Leslie, M.P. for the county of Monaghan.—In Ainslie's Belvidere, Mrs. Alice Malet.

At Wells, 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Millard, widow of Dr. M.

At Taunton, 38, Mrs. James Savage, deservedly respected.

At Kilmersdon, the Rev. Dan. Drape, rector of Tintern Parva, deservedly regretted.—At Backwell, Lieut.-Col. Fisher, of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Dorden, of Dorchester, to Miss Frances Witt, of Exeter.—John Chilcott, esq. of Bridport, to Miss Clara Jackson, of Belle Vue, Bath.—The Rev. J. Gould, of Frome-house, to Miss Mary Wellsteed, of Colbourne.—Mr. Sam. Henley, R.N. to Miss Frances Coward, of Sherborne.—The Rev. H. Hare, of Docking hall, Norfolk, to Barbara, daughter of the Rev. James Mayo, of Wimbourne.

Died.] John Gould, esq. of Upway, and Fleet-house, a justice of the peace, and deservedly esteemed.

At Chettle house, Cashmore, 87, the Rev. Wm. Chafin.—(*See Biographiana.*)

DEVONSHIRE.

A fire broke out lately in the stables, near Honiton, belonging to Messrs. Russell and Co. of Exeter, which, together with a dwelling-house, some waggons, and about two thousand bushels of oats, were destroyed.

Married.] Mr. T. Quicke, to Miss E. Gibbs:—Mr. Rich. Phillips, to Miss Ann Pratt: all of Exeter.—Mr. Gloss, of Stonehouse, to Miss E. Burnett, of Exeter.—John Duncan, esq. to Miss J. M. Lee, of Haccombe-house.—Capt. Symons, R.N. to Miss Jackson, of Plymouth.

Died.] At Exeter, 73, Mr. Jas. Woolcott.—66, Mrs. M Houghton.—In Southernhay-place, Caroline Draper, wife of P. Tottenham, esq. of Clifton.

At Plymouth Dock, 75, the Rev. Thos. Taylor.

At Barnstaple, 78, the Rev. J. Franklin Squire, deservedly lamented.

At Topsham, Mrs. Eliz. Pyle.—Mrs. Maria Lesser.

At Tavistock, Mr. Patrick Mullins, of Plymouth Dock.—At Manaton, 75, Mary, wife of the Rev. Wm. Carwithen.—At Salcombe Regis, Mary, wife of C. Sedgwick, esq.—At Lapford, Mr. W. Partridge.

CORNWALL.

The off islands of Scilly have been in great distress from the following causes:—1. The bad harvests of the last two years. 2. The failure, during last year, of the means of making kelp. 3. The decrease in the employment afforded by Pilotage, which has been not only diminished in a very great proportion by the return of peace, but by the establishment of branch pilots. 4. The failure, in a considerable degree, of the ling-fishery; that valuable fish not now frequenting the islands. 5. The entire suppression of smuggling on these islands.—A subscription has been set on foot for their relief.

Married.] J. T. Narkwall, esq. of Truro, to Miss D. Griffiths, of Argyle-street, London.—Mr. Vercoe, of Boscastle, to Miss Medland, of Launceston.—Mr. Edw. Masey, to Miss E. Warren Cory, of Ashton Poughill.

Died.] At Penryn, Capt. Graves.

At Redruth, 93, Miss E Davey.—Mr. I. Joseph.—At Fowey, 99, Mrs. M. Langdon.—At Looe, Mr. Wm. Lamb.

WALES.

A very fine marble bust of the late Col. Johns,

Johns, M.P. of Hafod, by Chantry, is placed in the town-hall at Cardigan, as a mark of affectionate respect.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Rees, to Miss Elizabeth Bryant, both of Swansea.—Mr. D. Rees, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, both of Cardiff.—Lieut. Gill, R.N. to Miss Brown, of Yellow-house, Hay.—At Llanllwchaiarn, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. G. H. Pattinghall, B.A. to Jane, daughter of the late Capel Baines, esq. R.N.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. W. Tucker.—53, Miss Catherine Oldisworth.

At Haverfordwest, Mrs. Myers.

At Carmarthen, 29, the Rev. Thomas Thomas.

At Beaumaris, 27, Mr. Hugh Williams.

At Pennoyre, Brecon, Miss Julia Watkins, deservedly beloved and lamented.—At Hakin, Milford, 83, Capt. Ellison, R.N.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Christopher Kane, M.D. to Miss Catherine Margaret Olympia Campbell, of Melford, Argyleshire.—The Rev. M. Anderson, of Stonykirk, to Miss M'Glue, of Castlehill.

Died.] At Park-place, Glasgow, 87, Robert King, esq.

At Aberdeen, Mr. James Chalmers.

At Dumfries, Mr. John Crosbie, merchant.—Mr. William Wallace.

IRELAND.

A contagious epidemic has for the last two years entailed more misery and distress upon the poor of Ireland than any former combination of causes. "Plague, pestilence, and famine," have united to afflict the land; and a cabin is scarcely to be found in the island which has not to deplore "a father, mother, or first-born slain." The mendicants, who, in consequence of bad seasons and want of employment, since the peace, have greatly increased in number, and who, from their habits, the filth of their persons, and their vagrant life, were supposed, and with good reason, to be highly instrumental in propagating contagion, are now avoided as the plague. From the calculations made by some eminent physicians in Cork, grounded on the known prevalence of fever in that city, and on official statements made in other quarters, it would appear that scarcely less than one million, or one fifth of the whole population, have been already attacked by the disease. Not a single county in the whole island has been exempted from the ravages of the fever; the county of Wexford, which had been unaccountably free from this visitation, being now afflicted by it; nor have the towns been more fortunate.

Married.] William Carroll, esq. of Granby-row, to Miss Hannah Arnold, of Rutland-street.—Mr. Clarke Matthewson, of Londonderry, to Miss Jane Edgar.

Died.] At Dublin, in Mountjoy-square, Lady Judith Maxwell.—In Great Britain-street, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald Shanby.

At Clonmel, Lieut. Col. M'Mahon, of Clonna, Clare.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Boulogne, on his return from Paris, after an excursion of a few weeks, 39, *the Rev. Okey Balfour*, minister of St. John's chapel, Regent's Park, formerly of Hertford-college, Oxford. An illness of a few days cut off from his friends and family this accomplished gentleman. The periodical paper which was printed a few years since in this miscellany, under the title of *the Lyceum of Ancient Literature*, has attested his taste, genius, and learning, to our readers. His personal worth was acknowledged by all who knew him; and perhaps the most gratifying tribute which can be paid to his memory, and, indeed, his highest praise, is the sentiment widely entertained, that, by his decease, the church has lost an ornament, and society a most valuable man.

At Cuttack, in the East Indies, 26, of a fever caught while in camp at Knordah, Lieut. Geo. Gibson Debrett, of the 18th regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, second son of Mr. John D. late of Piccadilly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg leave to call the attention of our Friends, and particularly of Foreign Readers, to our half yearly volumes. In that form this Miscellany appears to be peculiarly adapted to obtain an extensive foreign circulation; and we are persuaded that, if seen abroad in its half-yearly volumes, it would be preferred by general readers to most works that issue from the English press. The price, when the binding is added to the numbers, is sixteen shillings; and no volume at the same price contains a greater quantity or greater variety of interesting matter.

The favour of Messrs. Sturch, Knight, C. A. Busby, O'Lanfrac, Purvis, Smith, and some other esteemed correspondents, are unavoidably deferred till our next.

The Pilgrimage to Woolstrope has been delayed by the misplacing of some memoranda; but they will soon be found or replaced.

We did not receive the copy of Ovid's Epistles.

In consequence of the gross fraud attempted to be practised on the nation, in the inefficient Act for Enquiring into Abuses of Charitable Institutions, and in the nomination of the Committee of Enquiry, we propose in future to devote some of our pages to an exposure of such abuses, provided the communications are properly authenticated, and are made in temperate language. In this invitation to our correspondents we purpose at once to perform a public duty, and to defeat a bare-faced artifice of corruption; but we will by no means administer food to the appetite of calumny, and therefore will print no ex parte statements, which are not authenticated by the name of at least one writer. We expect of course the same evidence of veracity which is obtained by a Committee of Parliament; and our pages will as usual be open to the answer of parties who may feel themselves implicated. Such an application of its powers will be the best use of a free press; and, if honest juries duly protect such use of it, the artifices of corruption must be nugatory.

We have no doubt, from what we know of Mr. Shipman, of Hinckley, that his case has been greatly aggravated: but it is not a subject of sufficient general interest for our pages. In all cases of this nature a man must patiently live down the calumnies of his enemies.

We shall be happy to record instances of the establishment of lending Parochial Libraries, and to be the means of realizing the liberal project of Cincinnatus, described at page 208.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 318.] NOVEMBER 1, 1818. [4 of Vol. 46.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *written after an* EXCURSION *to* PARIS *in the* AUTUMN *of* 1818.

No. II.

(*Continued from our last.*)

AS the tide was not high enough to carry the Brighton packet into the inner harbour of Dieppe, and as the master asserted, that he could fulfil his contract of carrying us to Dieppe only by our waiting on board till high-water, we availed ourselves of the pilot-boat, at 3s. per head, to convey us on shore. I now saw more of the clumsy construction of the boat, and of the uncouth characters of her crew. The one had been fabricated by such artisans as in England we employ in the country to make clumsy gates and fences; and the latter were as coarse in their dress, as awkward in their actions, and simple in character.

The approach to the pier, and the entrance of the harbour, between walls of massive stone, forty feet high, satisfied me, that the rude construction of the boat did not arise from the imperfect state of the useful arts in France. The admired pier at Ramsgate, and the architecture of the London and Liverpool Docks, do not present an appearance more striking than the public works in this small sea-port. It was evident, that, if the government of France displays a persevering ambition abroad, it nevertheless regards with solicitude the improvement of the country, and its accommodation to the wants of the people. Part of these works had been raised, I learnt, by Louis XV.; but their completion and perfection were effected in the late reign of Napoleon.

We were sunk on the surface of the water, between the wall on the left and a high beach on our right, but were made sensible of our near approach to Dieppe by a crowd of such men as subsist on the beach of every port, and who tendered us various facilities at landing. We waited a few minutes for the *gendarme*, whose duty it was to examine our passports; and for the officer of the customs, who came to take our persons and luggage into custody, when we gladly leaped on the shores of that famous country, which fills the world with its renown, and whose people play so considerable a part among the human race.

I confess my heart leaped with my feet, and I was filled with expectation.

I was, however, not suffered to pause and examine my thoughts, for I was instantly assailed by a score of voices in French and English, each extolling the superiority of the accommodations afforded at his hotel. We had been recommended at Brighton to the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, and the affections we had left behind us led us to prefer a house which flattered our predilections by its name. The landlord, an urbane man of the name of Taylor, made himself welcome by his unadulterated English, and conducted me and my family through the crowd of officious porters, who undertook to carry our luggage to the custom-house. Two or three men might have conveyed the whole of what my family, and that of my fellow-voyager, had brought with us, but we proceeded with a train of at least thirty assistants.

At the custom-house they were exact, but courteous. The ladies were examined by a female, and the gentlemen by a *gendarme*. Our trunks and packages were opened, and loosely looked through; but nothing was said or done which was calculated to give us offence. In twenty minutes from our landing, we were seated comfortably at the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*.

In the mean time, every thing which I had seen had filled me with astonishment from its difference, and with delight from its novelty. I had been in most parts of the United Kingdom, yet I had seen nothing which, in its *tout-ensemble*, was like Dieppe and its inhabitants.

My constant exclamations were, "all this change and yet so short a distance!" "Every thing so different, yet but a few hours' voyage!"—The change seemed, indeed, the work of magic: it was like the transformation of a pantomine, or I might have fancied myself in a dream. The structure of the houses, all of stone, and so lofty, and so massive; the enormous tile roofs, many with two or three tiers of windows in them; the ornamented style of the architecture; the clumsy carpentry and smithery; the change of language, and tones of exclamation; the singular and grotesque dresses of the people, particularly of the women; the shops for the most part without windows; the peculiarities of the names and occupations of their owners; the difference in their mode of exhibiting their wares, and of doing business, altogether produced an effect on my mind which I cannot describe without an appearance of affectation, and which, to be accurately conceived, must be felt on the spot.

It should, however, be observed, that Dieppe is a peculiar place. It was burnt by the English during the foolish and wicked wars between William the Third and Louis the Fourteenth. Some English captain, blasphemously imagining that THE ETERNAL takes part in the ephemeral contests of weak princes, piratically burnt Dieppe, as a supposed service to God; and Louis, to make the people amends, as a more worthy service, rebuilt the town in its present uniform and superb style. To conceive of it, we must imagine streets of stone-houses, in form like Warburton's Madhouse at Hoxton, or like the garden-front of Hampton-Court Palace, with pointed roofs, instead of flat heads.

If Louis, however, built the shells of the houses in a good style, it is clear he did not finish them, for nothing can be more discordant than their original architecture and their finishing. Many windows, to this day, have never been glazed, and the completing and finishing of all of them would disgrace the meanest village in England. From there being no small houses, those who are not rich occupy the several floors of large ones: and hence, there is a mixture of splendour with poverty, that is more offensive to the eye than any totality of wretchedness. Thus, these large houses are often disfigured by broken windows, by windows mended with paper or wood, or stopt with rags; and they often exhibit linen hanging out to dry. There is also in all the houses a deficiency of paint, and that used is generally of a dull grey or lead colour. Nevertheless, the streets of Dieppe have a general air of magnificence, and are more picturesque than most towns of the same size in England.

We landed in the afternoon and ordered a dinner in the French style, with an assortment of wines, to which an English palate is not accustomed. I never witnessed greater variety, greater profusion, and greater comfort, in a repast, suddenly prepared at an inn, at a total charge of only six shillings per head. My curiosity stimulated me, without loss of time, to sally forth alone through the town. Report in England had led me to suppose that there was hazard in this adventure; but I experienced neither rudeness nor incivility. I was in every sense a true *John Bull;* and the attention which every object drew from me, proved that I was among the last importations. Yet, except the words *un Anglais*, repeated five or six times by one to another, no notice was taken of me; and, to some questions in *eloquent* bad French, I received from various persons very courteous answers.

The streets are not free from noisome smells; many of the people are dirty and ragged, yet their manners delighted me: they resembled one happy family. I saw in Dieppe scenes for the golden age, worthy of the pencil of a painter and the sympathy of a poet. The evening was fine, and around every door and every shop the families were seated in sociable groupes. Some were talking, others reading; many women were at work with their needles, while a few had their suppers set out, consisting chiefly of fruits, bread, and wine. Comfort and tranquillity seemed to exist in every groupe, while every thing was orderly and interesting. Thus to pass their evenings seemed to be the custom of the place, for I saw several hundred such parties scattered through the town, and frequently ten or twelve in a circle, consisting of husband, wife, children, and neighbour-visitors. Are these, said I, our Gallic enemies, whom our priests in England describe as atheists, and our politicians as disturbers of the world? Are these the people whom certain English moralists consider as unworthy to

to live, as incapable of enjoying civil liberty, as a race mixing the qualities of the tiger and the monkey?—Knaves! designing knaves, I exclaimed, are the propagators of such falsehoods;—and fools, knave-encouraging fools, are those who give them attention and credence! These people, said I, are not English, but they are not less estimable for being French,—they live differently from us, but not worse: they have not our habits, which, as such, we love; but they have their own, which, as such, equally merit their esteem. To live, to be comfortable, to be happy, is the object of human instinct in all countries, and the ends are attained by different means, according to climate and other local circumstances. The difference in the means constitutes no ground of superiority; and we are all of us so much the creatures of our native habits, that few men are qualified to decide truly on the instances in which *differences* in the habits of nations are improvements or deteriorations.

I returned to my inn; and, as early going to bed and early rising are among the habits of the French, which unquestionably merit commendation, we soon retired to bed. The fashion of a French house is very striking to an Englishman: lofty and superbly papered rooms, without carpets, and paved with red polished tiles of a square or octagonal shape—beds placed against the wall, with suspended canopies, and no counterpanes—stone stair-cases, clumsily constructed, like those of an English church—a profusion of large looking-glasses—elegant cabinets and clocks—awkward chairs and tables—French windows, with heavy carpentry—clumsy fastenings to the doors—bad locks—wretched knives and forks—and fire-places adapted to burn wood,—constitute some of the chief differences which, for a few days, strike the eye of an Englishman.

In the morning I repeated my walk through the town, with the same impressions of satisfaction, and visited the Boulevards, or public walk, which is wisely attached to every French town, serving the purposes of recreation and healthful exercise.

Seeing a church-door open, I entered with eager curiosity. It was devoted to the Catholic religion, as established by law. Here the unseen or untraced powers and progress of Nature are worshipped under various names; and I found in this popish mythology as many gods as human passions, fancies, and misfortunes. We all agree in ridiculing the ancient mythology, yet wherein lies the difference between its vagaries and the follies of this religion? I saw within the exterior walls (in which the Divinity is said to be located,) chapels or small temples, devoted to major and minor gods and goddesses, with whose unpoetical and vulgar names I should have been ashamed to encumber my memory. There was an altar to their Sea-God, called, if I forget not, Nicholas—another to their Virgin-Goddess—another to their Father-God—another to the God of the Blind—another to their Spirit-God—another to the Magdalen-Goddess—another to the God of the Lame—another to their Son-God—another to the God or Goddess of Married Women—and so on, to the number of twenty or thirty. In one chapel I saw a pitiable devotee, invoking the God of Married Women, corresponding, I presume, in this modern mythology, with the Priapus of the ancients; while, at the same time, an interesting girl at the other end, who had been taught that her prayers might alter the necessary course of the sublime laws that govern universal nature, was invoking the Sea-God, corresponding, I conclude, with the Neptune of the ancients, for the safety of her father, then on a voyage. This last scene was not least amiable; and hence the system becomes plausible, and is often defended on the ground that it leads to, and fosters virtuous feelings. But are there no better, and less suspicious, means of exciting such feelings? Can any alledged benefit justify such complicated blasphemies of the eternal God of the infinite universe? Is it not as probable that such frauds are practised on the unsuspecting, for the purpose of supporting what, at least in France and popish countries, is a profession of imposture? No religion ever taught vice; and every description of priest, of every variety of religion, addresses himself to the virtuous emotions,—thereby rendering his craft plausible; and he also endeavours to identify his practices with the most interesting relations of life, to give importance to his vocation and add to his fees. I felt, as I walked along these aisles, that, as the first Popes converted the mythological temples of the ancients into temples for the newly-adopted religion, so, as those temples had separate chapels for the Gods of Egypt and Ethiopia, the public predi-

fections and the wants of devotees were consulted in furnishing them with a race of divinities, under new names. They adopted the buildings and their purposes, as well as the costume and ceremonials of their predecessors, "doing at Rome as they did at Rome," and thus reconciling the change to the superstitious feelings of the vulgar.*

It was market-day, and the extensive market-place afforded me matter for prolonged observation. It was thronged with buyers and sellers: the latter afforded specimens of the people of the country, within eight or ten miles. In costume, nothing could be more grotesque to an Englishman, it being so different from that of his own country. Perhaps, however, these are quite as good, and certainly are no subject for ridicule; but they are simply different from one another, because, when the Normans and English were separated four hundred years ago, the taste of one people led their fashions one way, and that of the other another way. Either may now laugh at the other,—a wise man from the surprise occasioned by the differences, and an unthinking person from making the customs of his own country the standard of perfection. I saw plenty of wooden shoes; they are in fashion among the country people, and are, I am told, very warm and dry. There were a majority of leather ones, but I question whether those accustomed to wooden shoes would exchange one for the other, particularly in the winter season. On the whole, the market-people were substantially as well dressed as the same description of the population of England, and every face wore an air of cheerfulness and content.

I busied myself a long time among them. I walked from groupe to groupe, and from stall to stall, to collect traits of character. Every thing was decent and orderly: there were no disputes, no undue noises, no scolding matches, no brawls, no women with arms a-kimbo, and no clenched fists among the men. The market could not have been more abundant in the Jews' land of Canaan. There seemed to be a profusion of every necessary and luxury; and, with reference to English prices, every thing was very cheap. Peaches, figs, and all the delicate fruits of the season, were at a-third of the English prices, which was highly gratifying to one who desires to live, as far as possible, without destroying conscious existence, and violating the individual love of life.

Neither the girls of the country here assembled, nor the women of Dieppe, were in any degree so handsome as the generality of females in England. I should fear that even this opinion might be a national error; but I believe it is also an admission of the French of both sexes, in regard to their country-women generally. Nor is the notion just that French women have more vivacity than English women. I saw no instances of the kind in the unsophisticated crowds in this market, nor in any of the assemblies, public or private, in which I subsequently mixed in France. The women of England are not less remarkable, when abroad, for their general beauty, than for their spirit and vivacity; and, in the public walks of Paris, a female is recognised as English by her fine complexion, her symmetry of features and form, and the vivacity of her air, without being obliged to speak aloud in her native language.

It merits notice, that the women of Normandy and Picardy have, in some degree, a fixed costume; the most striking feature of which is their head-dress. Nine out of ten of the women



of Dieppe wear a cap with long flying lappets, and generally with a wire crown.

* In these strictures on the abuses of philosophical truth, not the remotest allusion is intended to be made to the reformed faith established by law in England. "The present company," or the religion of the author's own nation, are of course understood to be excluded in any general considerations of a subject, or all discussion must be at an end.

crown. A few decorate these caps with lace, or with gold and silver trimmings; but the majority wear them plain, with no other covering to the head, in the manner of the preceding cut.

The streets of a town, and a market-place, filled with women in such singular caps, give of itself a feature of novelty to the scene. But there are other peculiarities in regard to the female sex in France, which, as they first struck me at Dieppe, I will mention in this place. The women do not, as in England, employ themselves solely in household and nursery affairs; but they mix themselves with all the cares of their husbands, and assist them in their trade and business, whatever it be. Thus they are continually found in the counting houses and shops; and they know as much, and often more, of the details of a trade than their husbands. In Dieppe, every variety of shop and trade had a woman assisting in it, who, from her appearance, might generally be considered as the mistress of the family. At a blacksmith's shop, for instance, I saw a neatly dressed woman, with a very clean cap, like the above, shoeing a horse; and, passing a second time, I saw her filing at a vice. I expressed my astonishment to the neighbours, but they seemed rather disposed to laugh at me than join in my laugh at the woman. I learnt that she was a widow, and thus kept up her husband's trade to rear a large family. In Paris I complimented the pretty wife of an eminent bookseller for her knowledge of the prices of paper, printing, and engraving, in which she several times corrected errors of her husband. I remarked, that the French ladies must have great talents thus to learn a trade in the honey-moon, which had employed their husbands during an apprenticeship of seven years; and that I supposed she would be equally expert at any other trade, if, on becoming a widow, she married a husband in some other line. "Ah! Monsieur," said she, "we endeavour to assist our spouses in every way in our power—it is our only pleasure—their cares are our cares, and their interests are ours—and, if it is our calamity to become widows, and we meet with another good husband, we do the best we can for him also." This was the exact sentiment; I heard the same from others, and I can affirm that, although there are not so many handsome French women as English, no women in the world are more generally interesting—are so industrious and thrifty—or more attached wives or affectionate mothers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM happy that you inserted in your last Number the letter of Mr. G. Cumberland,* on the poverty and neglect Joseph Lancaster has endured; not only because it gives me an opportunity of informing that gentleman and the public of an event which has not been communicated to the country, but also as it may elicit public opinion respecting the conduct of those who have persevered in the ungenerous but important attempt to erase the name of that philanthropist from the fair monument his own industry reared, which cotemporaries admire, and posterity will venerate.

It is an excellent rule of Dr. Johnson to estimate men by the mass of character; and, if Joseph Lancaster were tried by that standard, it would be found, that, although his foibles and his faults are like so much alloy, yet the mass is gold, and sterling gold too.

Surely, then, in times like these, when the alarming increase of crimes calls for the best and united efforts of benevolent minds to counteract the moral plague that desolates the lower classes of society,—in such times, it must be a matter of poignant regret, that, after a benefactor of his country had for months struggled with poverty and want itself, he was compelled, with the assistance of a few private friends, to leave his native country, and seek support for his family, and a sphere for his usefulness, in another quarter of the globe. And this is the case of Joseph Lancaster: on the 25th of last June I parted with him at Gravesend, on-board the President American ship, for New York.

It may not be improper to inform you of a few circumstances connected with his departure, and I trust I shall not be accused of egotism, though I may frequently speak of myself. On the above day I was at Gravesend on my own business, and most accidentally heard that Lancaster was then in the town. Although I had not seen him for a considerable time, yet, knowing that his delicacy was the cause of his absence

* By an error in the *Contents*, our old and revered correspondent had the professional word *Reverend* annexed to his name. —EDIT.

from my house, I resolved, if possible, to find him. Making further inquiries, I was directed to a small inn where I was informed he lodged: when I asked for him, a respectable young man told me, with evident confusion, "he thought Mr. Lancaster was gone out;" but, seeing his *broad hat* on the chair, I told the youth he might confide in me, and, if he would take my name to his master, I was sure he would immediately see me. The poor fugitive soon made his appearance, and, as he advanced towards me, I was struck with his dejected and neglected and altered mien. He took me by the hand, and with great surprise and joy inquired how I had found him out? And, when I related how very unexpectedly it occurred, he said, and tears glistened in his eyes, "Well, this cheers me, a merciful Providence has not forsaken me, and has sent thee to sweeten my parting from my dear old father and my native shore."

He then told me his place of destination; that the youth I had seen, together with his wife and daughter, were to accompany him; and that his distress was aggravated by the unhappy state of Mrs. Lancaster's intellect, for, though she had but recently returned from a celebrated asylum as much improved, yet she was, indeed, as disordered as ever, and rather worse; and, when we met at the dinner-table, her incoherence and great loquacity soon convinced me of the melancholy fact. After we had taken wine, which *his* finances could not procure, I accompanied his lovely little girl to purchase a few articles, of which she was destitute; and I cannot but regret that the liberal intentions of those friends who had kindly provided his outfit were not better executed by the gentleman who acted as their agent on that occasion. For, indeed, so scanty were his supplies, and so uncomfortable the birth which had been engaged for him on-board, that this noble-spirited man was compelled to expostulate with tears,—saying, "he was ready to bear any hardship himself, but could not think of having his wife and delicate child deprived of those comforts which were essential to their health, and perhaps their existence."

This, I am happy to say, produced a change in the previous arrangement for this amiable family; who were to have gone in the steerage with the lowest company, and destitute of the smallest comforts; but were now advanced to the rank of cabin-passengers.

The time having arrived for their departure, I accompanied my friend with his family on-board, and continued with him until the vessel was under weigh; and we were compelled to part, I presume, for ever. He took leave of me with more than his usual affection of manner; and, after mutual expressions of regard, he said, (and his feelings almost choaked his utterance,)—"I am conscious of errors; but, after all that has been said against me, the public are my debtors, and I am now leaving the shores of an ungrateful country, and for ever."

Thus, Sir, the man who stood forth the solitary champion of universal education, and maintained the ground he took, though denounced from the pulpit and assailed from the press, has been compelled, after a splendid career of usefulness, to forsake his native country, and seek an asylum in a rival state. Though this may prove agreeable to the few who have made his friendship the "stepping-stone" to public favour, and then abandoned him in the hour of adversity, yet every generous Englishman will lament it as another stain to our national character.

But, dishonourable as it is to us, it will extend his usefulness and increase his fame, and the children of America will now learn to associate his name with those of Washington and Franklin, whilst we teach ours to class him with Howard and Bennett, the ornaments of their country and the benefactors of mankind.

JOHN BLACKBURN.

Minories; Sept. 17, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LATE Number contains some observations on the justly celebrated Essay of Mr. Malthus, by your valuable correspondent Mr. Luckcock. He sets out with bestowing a very liberal tribute of praise on the author's "patient and laborious enquiry, and his acute inference and *weight of demonstration*," which, he is of opinion, "will hand his name and his efforts down to the *admiration of posterity*;" immediately after which, in order, as he tells us, "to put society upon its guard against an *erroneous* application of a subject involving its dearest interests," he proceeds to attempt the overthrow of Mr. Malthus's system, and to shew that, unless we obey what he conceives to be a divine *command*—"increase and multiply,"

tiply;" that is, if I understand him rightly, unless we think it our duty to produce as many children as possible, without presuming to consider whether we are likely to be able to give them any thing to eat, "we are driven to the *impious* alternative of questioning his wisdom or his benevolence."

The necessity which the opponents of Mr. Malthus in general feel of *mis-stating* his theory and misrepresenting its moral tendency, before they can venture to pronounce it erroneous and absurd, appears to me to afford a very strong presumption in its favour; and, though your ingenious correspondent Mr. L., who certainly deserves the general character of a candid and intelligent writer, could never intend to pursue this course, yet I am sorry to say, that he seems not to have taken sufficient care entirely to avoid it. He speaks of the *baneful tendency* of *such anti-social opinions*, and the wretched climax in which they must terminate, viz. that it is the duty of every subsisting generation *to distrust the care of Providence*, and to deny themselves those gratifications which nature dictates and which *reason approves*. He describes the system "as undermining the refinements of civilized life, the experience of history, the precepts of humanity, the sweet influences of religion, and as violating the best feelings of the human heart;" and he insinuates, that it is to be classed amongst those "*crude* theories that ignorance or selfishness attempt to palm upon the world;" and, in language rather too lofty and rhetorical for the subject, he exclaims, "on the corner-stone of his proud edifice is engraved this indelible inscription —*Certain misery must ever follow even the authorized indulgence of the sexual passion.*"

Now, sir, after having read the admirable Essay of Mr. Malthus with attention more than once, I hesitate not to say, confidently, not merely that there is no such *inscription*, as it is called, or any thing in the least resembling it, to be found in that work, but, farther, that it contains no *opinion* that deserves the name of "*anti-social*," or that has any "*baneful tendency*," or that leads to "distrust of the care of Providence," or that interferes, in the slightest degree, with any "gratification or indulgence that *reason approves*." And, though I entirely agree with your correspondent that Mr. Malthus has "no claim to infallibility,"—a claim, the denial of which is rather premature, as I believe it has not yet been advanced,—yet I will venture to say, that his work is so important in its nature, so correct in its facts, so lucid in its arrangement, so conclusive and unanswerable in its reasonings, and, above all, so benevolent in its object, as to entitle its excellent author to high praise, as one of the great benefactors of mankind, and to take his station in the first class of philosophers of the age in which we live.

If, indeed, a cool and dispassionate enquirer were to form his judgment of the philosophy of Mr. Malthus, merely from the loud clamour that has been raised, and the violent philippics which have been uttered, against the Essay, he would of course suppose, that the author was a determined enemy of the human race, that he had declared absolutely against any farther increase of mankind; and that, in the language of the half-insane Hamlet, he had exclaimed, "we will have no more marriages!" How astonished then would he be, if he should be led by curiosity to look into the work, to find the author speaking of "the passion between the sexes taken in an enlarged sense," in such language as the following:—"Of the happiness spread over human life by this passion, very few are unconscious. Virtuous love, exalted by friendship, seems to be that sort of mixture of sensual and intellectual enjoyment, particularly suited to the nature of man, and most powerfully calculated to awaken the sympathies of the soul, and produce the most exquisite gratifications. Perhaps there is scarcely a man who has once experienced the genuine delight of virtuous love, however great his intellectual pleasures may have been, that does not look back to the period as the sunny spot in his whole life, where his imagination loves most to bask, which he recollects and contemplates with the fondest regret, and which he would most wish to live over again."* How astonished would he be to perceive, that the whole design and object of the Essay is to *diminish the mass of human misery, and to increase the quantum of virtuous enjoyment*; and that "the very head and front of his offending," that for which he has been held up to the execration and abhorrence of the world, is only this, that, in the true spirit of benevolence, he has ventured to suggest to the giddy and unthinking multitude this

* Vol. 2. p. 309, third edit.

kind

kind advice: *pause a little, I beseech you, and consider, before you take a step which it will be impossible to retrace.*

The leading doctrines of this truly valuable work, against which so ferocious an outcry has been excited by some who I believe are little acquainted with its contents, appear to me to be the following:—

That the principle of population, if unrestrained by considerations of prudence, tends constantly to an increase of numbers beyond the means of subsistence.

That any such effect is necessarily productive of misery; which again, by its re-action, tends to reduce the numbers to a level with the means of subsistence.

That, therefore, all positive excitements and encouragements to marriage are, not merely unnecessary, but unwise, impolitic, and pernicious.

That the increase of mankind cannot be permanent, and therefore the earth can never be fully peopled, except *in consequence* of the increase of the means of subsistence.

And, that, in order to prevent the misery which would necessarily follow the increase of population beyond the means of subsistence, and to preserve that freedom from excessive anxiety, and that reasonable command of the necessaries and comforts of life which are essential to enjoyment, it is at all times the interest and the duty of individuals to practise moral restraint, by resolving not to be the means of adding to the number of mankind, and, consequently, not to contract matrimony, unless there be a reasonable prospect of providing a maintenance for the probable offspring.

To my understanding, nothing can appear more rational than these propositions: they seem scarcely to require any laboured argument to support them. As soon as they are fairly stated, they appear, not merely to be just and true, but so perfectly simple, natural, and obvious, that, instead of feeling surprize and displeasure at their being now brought forward, and so clearly stated and explained by Mr. Malthus, the wonder is, that they have not been noticed and insisted upon by every preceding writer on political economy. Now, if this be the case, all the observations and calculations made by Mr. L. and others, about the great portion of the earth still remaining uncultivated, the possibility of producing a vast addition of food, &c. &c. are perfectly nugatory. Mr. Malthus has never denied the *possibility* of this cultivation of the earth, or of the consequent increase of mankind, or represented either as an evil. But it is not yet *done*. Let this addition of food be *made*, or at least let something be done towards effecting it, and I will venture to say, neither Mr. M., nor any sensible and well-informed man, will object to a proportionable increase of the human race; because this would be to object to what he well knows, and has himself clearly shown, must necessarily take place. He deprecates, as rash and mischievous, any attempt to *encourage* the increase of the number of mankind, without considering how the additional mouths are to be fed; but, if the whole earth were completely cultivated, and filled with inhabitants, amply supplied with the comforts of life, and leading rational and virtuous lives, I am persuaded no man would have more satisfaction in so happy a state of things than the author of the Essay.

Your worthy correspondent does not deal wholly in declamation, he attempts argument; and I must not omit mentioning one instance of it, which appears to me not a little curious. "The world," he says, "has existed about 6000 years; if then, no more progress *has* been made in the universal population during such an immense period, it is a fair presumption, that the ratio of increase *cannot*, or *does not*, proceed in the same geometrical proportion as represented by him." It is really quite wonderful, sir, that a man of such good sense as Mr. L. should entirely overlook the reasons assigned, and so largely explained by Mr. Malthus, why the actual increase of mankind *cannot*, and *does not*, correspond with its natural tendency; namely, the preventive and positive impediments arising from moral restraint,—vice and misery. How is it possible that such a man as Mr. L. should not see that this very fact affords demonstrative proof of the truth of Mr. Malthus's position, that the numerical increase of human beings can only take place in proportion to the provision made for their support.

Upon the whole, I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion, that the present partial opposition to the principles of the Essay will soon die away; and that the importance of the work, and the ability of the author, will be universally held in that high estimation which they so justly merit. W. Sturch.

Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL now proceed to give as correct a statement of the national debt, and of its increase and decrease, as the papers laid before the public will permit; and must premise, that, however complex the annual accounts may appear, they may and must be reduced to two items—the funded debt and unfunded debt; and the aggregate amount of these two debts, at given times, shews the increase or decrease of the national debt.

From the breaking-out of the war with France, in the year 1793, to its conclusion in 1814, there was annually a large addition made to the national funded debt, which, at the former period was only 238,231,298*l.* but had, on the 5th of January, 1815, arisen to the enormous sum of . 727,767,421

To which must be added the unfunded debt, consisting of exchequer bills, navy debt, &c. &c. . . . 68,580,526

Together . . 796,347,947

The return of Bonaparte from Elba caused a short renewal of the war; but, as appears by the following statement, a very expensive one: at the same time, the ministers were proceeding to wind up the expenses of the war. In this year, therefore, we must look for a vast increase of the funded debt; and, as nearly 20,000,000*l.* of exchequer bills were funded this year, a consequent reduction of the unfunded debt. On the 5th of January, 1816, the two debts stood as under:—

Funded	£792,033,126
Unfunded	48,725,659
	840,758,785
Deduct the aggregate amount of the two debts, Jan. 5, 1815	796,347,943
Shews the increase in that year to have been	44,410,842

The year 1816 presents a more agreeable state of the finances, and a very considerable diminution in the national debt; this being the only year since the declaration of war that the sinking fund has had any real effects. Accordingly, we find that, on the 5th of January, 1817,

The funded debt was	£772,764,937
The unfunded	50,017,088
Together	822,812,025
Diminution in the aggregate debts of G. Britain this year	17,946,760
	840,758,785

In the ensuing year, ending the 5th of January, 1818, we might have hoped for another diminution; but the clause in the Act of Union with Ireland compelled a very important operation of finance,—the consolidation of the finances of Great Britain and Ireland, which have brought the real state of the joint debts to the following:—

Capitals of the funded debt of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, including the sums purchased, and in the hands of the commissioners for reduction of the national debt	£831,290,227
Total debt payable in Ireland	25,854,229
Loans due on account of the Emperor of Germany	7,502,633
Loans due on account of the Regent of Portugal	895,522
	865,551,612
In the name of the commissioners of the national debt, being the sum bought by them	84,485,824
	781,065,788
Purchased by individuals, and transferred to life annuities	4,323,385
Funded debt unredeemed, January 5, 1818	776,742,403

To which must be added the unfunded debt of the United Kingdom, and which stands as under:—

Exchequer bills issued 1817	£56,729,400
Due by the treasury of Great Britain, and an issue of Irish treasury bills, for the service of the year, 5,666,930*l.*	7,326,321
Due to the army	839,590
——— navy	1,614,105
——— ordnance	169,895
——— barracks	2,314
	66,681,626
Add the funded debt	776,742,403
Total	843,424,029
The sum due, Jan. 5, 1817	840,758,785
Real increase	2,765,244

As the sum transferred from the Irish debt, by the above account, appears to be 25,854,229*l.* it may appear unaccountable that the whole increase of the united debt of the two kingdoms should be only about two millions and a half. This must be explained by observing, that the Irish had likewise a sinking fund, and a quantity of cancelled stock, which now forms part of the 84,485,824*l.* standing in the names of the commissioners

sioners of the national debt, and that the rest was absorbed by the operation of the British sinking fund for 1817, which explains the present apparent difficulty, and is inserted because hereafter there will be occasion to refer to it.

Sinking Fund, Jan. 5, 1818.

Great Britain and Ireland	13,847,137
Imperial Loans	98,153
Portuguese	44,446
	13,989,736

This sum, taken at the price the funds have been during the last year, would buy up, of three per cent. annuities, upwards of 18,000,000*l.*

I shall not at present enter into the probable prospect of reducing this immense debt, but shall reserve that for a third letter, only premising that the finance operations of the minister for the year 1818, instead of diminishing, will, on the 1st of January next, cause an increase in the funded debt of Great Britain of some millions; which, in my next, I shall proceed to explain.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF not too late, I beg to make the following postscript to my last paper on Steam—[see page 204 of the last number].

That Mr. Gunter, that truly liberal and high-spirited horticulturist, is erecting a pine-pit, in which the steam is admitted to a vault under the bed of plants; as has been done in Scotland, at the Earl of Haddington's, near Dunbar, in other places, and as I have exemplified in a pit here.

That Mr. Davis, sugar-refiner, of Lemon-street, has a small vinery at his country-seat heated by steam; and the boiler and tubes are so contrived, that at night, before the gardener goes to rest, he forces the boiling water into the tubes, and then turns a cock, which keeps it there till morning, when he again turns the cock, and it runs back into the boiler. If Mr. Davis, or any of his friends, would give your readers a correct account of the mode in which this is done, and especially how the water is forced out of the boiler into the tubes, it might be of considerable use.

The heating of hot-houses by steam is, as I learn from gardeners and others, who call here, become very general throughout the north of England, and especially in Lancashire and Cheshire.

J. C. LOUDON.

Bayswater-house; Sept. 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time ago a correspondent of your's, if I recollect right, requested to be informed of the best mode of constructing an oven for family use; I believe I can satisfy his curiosity on that head.

It having lately been discovered that *charcoal* conducts heat worse than any other substance hitherto known, I adopted this principle in the erection of an oven for family use. I surrounded the whole cavity of the oven, except its mouth, with a layer or stratum of powdered charcoal, of about nine inches thick; a layer or shell of brick-work of the same thickness forming the oven, or its cavity, and in contact in every part with its surrounding stratum or layer of charcoal; which latter is inclosed in a great mass of brick-work. It is placed on the outside of the house, but in contact with one of its walls, and slated over. It would have been better *thatched;* that, however, would have increased the premium of insurance on fire on the house, which is slated.

It may not be amiss to describe the construction of the oven a little more minutely. The whole forms a solid body of brick, with the exception of the cavity, or oven, and the stratum of charcoal, of nearly seven feet square and seven and a-half feet high; the bottom of the oven is twenty-eight inches from the ground, and the oven is placed nearly in the centre of the pillar of brick-work, described above, but something nearer the bottom than the top of it. The bottom of the oven is formed of fire-brick of about one foot square and two and a half inches thick, and is of an oval form, thirty-eight inches long and thirty-two inches broad; the door is recessed fourteen inches. All the bricks used in the pillar should be well burnt. Two of the sides of the pillar, or body of brick-work, are exposed to the weather, but the whole of it ought to be enclosed in one or more rooms, to prevent the too rapid escape of heat. If circumstances would permit, the oven ought to remain six months after it is built before any fire is put into it, in order that the brick-work may be well seasoned before it is used. The oven has been in use more than a year, and it completely answers the expectations I had previously formed of it. It bakes, admirably, large and small loaves, pies, tarts, &c. all at one batch; and my house-keeper is of opinion that it

it heats sooner, and with less fuel, and bakes the bread in less time, than a common brick oven of the same size.

It was my original intention to have placed at the outside of the oven-door, in the recess, a moveable box, made of iron-plates, filled with powdered charcoal, to prevent the too rapid escape of heat through the iron door of the oven; but this I have not yet done, though I intend to do it, to complete the original design.

It can scarcely be necessary to add, that a larger oven will require to be surrounded by a greater mass of brickwork. GEORGE BOOTH.

Allerton; *Aug.* 13, 1818.

P.S. Since my last letter to you of the 16th July, on the effects of the application of powdered chalk in curing the stings of gnats, wasps, &c. three other cases have occurred in this neighbourhood, namely, of two persons stung by wasps, and one by a *ground* bee; in all which cases the application of powdered chalk, in the manner described in my said letter, effected an immediate and perfect cure.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Dr. Franklin's Correspondence, recently published by his grandson, William Temple Franklin, is a letter from the Dr. to his son, Governor William Franklin, dated London, Aug. 28, 1767, (page 143,) in which he observes, "I write this in a great hurry, being setting out in an hour on another journey with my steady good friend Sir John Pringle. We propose to visit Paris." Subjoined is a copy of a letter written by him at Paris to a friend in London, dated September 14, 1767, which does not appear in his published Letters. Not a single reflection of this '*Amicus humani Generis*' should be lost to the world. I have in my possession a copy of the Dr.'s epitaph, in his hand-writing, which he gave to an ancestor of mine (a copy of which I also subjoin). It differs somewhat from the copy inserted page 417 of the first volume of his Memoirs; and the date of his birth (also in his hand-writing,) in my copy, differs from the date of his birth in a note in page 5 of the first volume, which is stated to be 17th January, 1706. The change of style took place long after that period, and I therefore apprehend the date, in his own hand, should be adhered to. R. F.

To —— *Sept.* 14, 1767.

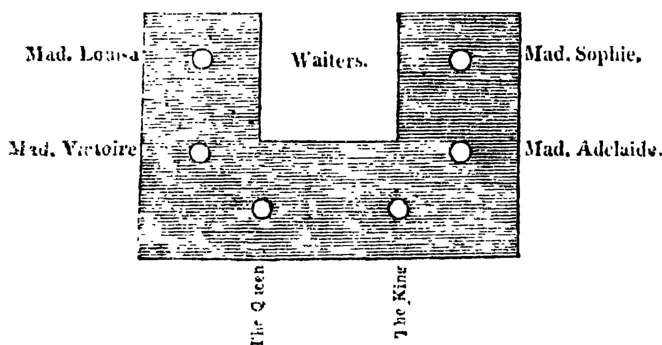
We set out the 28th post: all the way to Dover we were furnished with post-chaises, hung so as to lean forward, the top coming down over one's eyes, like a hood, as if to prevent one's seeing the country, which being one of my great pleasures, I was engaged in perpetual disputes with the inn-keepers, hostlers, and postillions, about getting the straps taken up a hole or two before, and let down as much behind: they insisted that the chaise leaning forward was an ease to the horses, and that the contrary would kill them. I suppose, the chaise leaning forward looks to them like a willingness to go forward; and that its hanging back shews a reluctance. They added other reasons, that were no reasons at all; and made me, as upon a hundred other occasions, almost wish that mankind had never been endowed with a reasoning faculty, since they know so little how to make use of it, and so often mislead themselves by it, and that they had been furnished with a good sensible instinct instead of it.—At Dover, the next morning, we embarked for Calais, with a number of passengers, who had never been before at sea. They would previously make a hearty breakfast, because, if the wind should fail, we might not get over till supper-time. Doubtless, they thought that when they had paid for their breakfast they had a right to it, and that when they had swallowed it they were sure of it. But they had scarce been out half an hour before the sea laid claim to it, and they were obliged to deliver it up: so it seems there are uncertainties, even beyond those between the cup and the lip. If ever you go to sea, take my advice, and live sparingly a day or two before-hand; sea-sickness, if any, will be the lighter and sooner over. We got to Calais that evening: various impositions we suffered from boatmen, porters, &c. on both sides the water; I know not which are most rapacious, the English or French; but the latter have, with their knavery, the most politeness.

The roads we found equally good with our's in England, in some places paved with smooth stones, like our new streets, for many miles together, and rows of trees on each side, and there are no turnpikes. But then the poor peasants complained to us grievously, that they were obliged to work upon the roads full two months in the year without being paid for their labour. (Whether this is truth, or whether, like Englishmen, they grumble, cause or no cause, I have not been able fully to inform myself.)

The women we saw at Calais, on the road, and at Boulogne, and in the inns and villages, were generally of dark complexion; but, arriving at Abbéville, we found a sudden change, a multitude both of men and women, in that place, appearing remarkably fair. Whether this is owing to a small colony of spinners,

 woolcombers,

woolcombers, and weavers, &c. brought hither from Holland with the woollen manufactory, about sixty years ago, or to their being less exposed to the sun than in other places, their business keeping them much within doors, I know not; perhaps, as in some other cases, different causes may club in producing the effect, but the effect itself is certain. Never was I in a place of greater industry, wheels and looms going in every house. As soon as we left Abbéville, the swarthiness returned: I speak generally, for here are some fair women at Paris who I think are not whitened by art. As to rouge, they do not pretend to imitate Nature in laying it on; there is no gradual diminution of the colour, from the full bloom in the middle of the cheek, to the faint tint near the sides; nor does it shew itself differently in different faces. I have not had the honour of being at any lady's toilet, to see how it is laid on, but I fancy I can tell you how it is, or may be done. Cut a hole of three inches diameter in a piece of paper, place it on the side of your face, in such a manner that the top of the hole may be just under your eye; then, with a brush dipped in the colour, paint face and paper together; so, when the paper is taken off, there will remain a round patch of red, exactly the form of the hole. This is the mode, from the actress on the stage, upwards; through all ranks of ladies to the princesses of the blood; but it stops there, the queen not using it, having, in the serenity, complacence, and benignity that shine so eminently in, or rathe through, her countenance, sufficient beauty, though now an old woman, to do extremely well without it. You see I speak of the queen as if I had seen her,—and so I have; you must know, I have been at court. We went to Versailles last Sunday, and had the honour of being presented to the king: he spoke to both of us very graciously and cheerfully, is a handsome man, has a very lively look, and appears younger than he is. In the evening we were at the *Grand Couvert*, where the family sup in public. Their form of sitting at the table was this—



The table, as you see, was half a hollow square; the service, gold. When either made a sign for drink, the word was given by one of the waiters, *A boire pour le Roi*, or, *A boire pour la Reine;* then two persons within the square approached, one with wine, the other with water, in caraffes; each drank a little glass of what they brought, and then put both the caraffes, with a glass, on a salver, and presented it. Their distance from each other was such as that other chairs might have been placed between any two of them. An officer of the court brought us up through the crowd of spectators, and placed Sir John (Pringle) so as to stand between the king and Mad. Adelaide; and me between the queen and Mad. Victoire. The king talked a good deal to Sir John, asking many questions about our royal family; and did me too the honour of taking some notice of me;—that's saying enough, for I would not have you think me so much pleased with this king and queen, as to have a whit less regard than I used to have for our's: no Frenchman shall go beyond me in thinking my own king and queen the very best in the world, and the most amiable.

Versailles has had infinite sums laid out in building it, and supplying it with water: some say the expense exceeds eighty millions sterling. The range of building is immense, the garden-front most magnificent,—all of hewn stone; the number of statues, figures, urns, &c. made of marble and bronze, of exquisite workmanship, is beyond conception. But the water-works are out of repair, and so is great part of the front next the town; looking, with its shabby half brick walls and broken windows, not much better than the houses in Durham-yard. There is, in short, both at Versailles and Paris, a prodigious mixture of magnificence and negligence, with every kind of elegance, except that of cleanliness, and what we call tidyness; though I must do Paris the justice to say, that, in two points of cleanliness, they exceed us:—the water they drink, though from

from the river, they render as pure as that from the spring, by filtering it through cisterns filled with sand; and the streets, by constant sweeping, are fit to walk in at all times. There is no paved foot-path; accordingly, many well-dressed people are constantly seen walking in them: the crowd of coaches and chairs, for this reason, is not so great. Men, as well as women, carry umbrellas in their hands, which they extend in case of rain or too much sun; and a man with an umbrella not taking up more than three feet square, or nine square feet of the street; when, if in a coach, he would take up 240 square feet, you can easily conceive that, though the streets here are narrower, they may be much less incumbered. They are extremely well paved, and the stones, being generally cubes, when worn on one side, may be turned, and become new.

The civilities we every where received give us the highest impressions of the French politeness: it seems to be a point settled here universally, that strangers are to be treated with respect; and one has just the same deference shewn one here by being a stranger, as in England by being a lady. The custom-house officers, at Pont St. Dennis, as we entered Paris, were about to seize two dozen of excellent Bourdeaux wine, given us at Boulogne, and which we brought with us; but, as soon as they found we were strangers, it was immediately remitted to us on that account. At the church Notre Dame, where we went to see a magnificent illumination, with figures, &c. for the deceased dauphiness, we found an immense crowd, who were kept out by guards; but the officer being told we were strangers from England, he immediately admitted us, and accompanied and shewed us every thing. Why don't we practise this urbanity to Frenchmen? Why should they be allowed to out-do us in any thing?

Here is an exhibition of painting, &c. like our's in London, to which multitudes flock daily: I am not connoisseur enough to judge which has most merit. Every night, Sundays not excepted, here are plays or operas; and, though the weather has been hot, and the houses full, one is not incommoded by the heat so much as with us in winter. They must have some way of changing the air, that we are not acquainted with; I shall enquire into it.

Travelling is one way of lengthening life, at least in appearance. It is about a fortnight since we left London; but the variety of scenes we have gone through makes it seem equal to six months' living in one place. Perhaps I have suffered a greater change in my own person than I could have done in six years at home. I had not been here six days before my tailor and *peruquier* had transformed me into a Frenchman: only think what a figure I make in a little bag-wig and naked ears! They told me I was become twenty years younger, and looked very gallant; so, being in Paris, where the mode is to be sacredly followed, I was very near making love to my neighbour's wife.

This letter shall cost you a shilling, and you may think it cheap when you consider that it has cost me at least fifty guineas to get into the situation that enables me to write it: besides, I might, if I had staid at home, have won perhaps two shillings of you at cribbage. By the way, now I mention cards, let me tell you, that quadrille is quite out of fashion here, and English whist all the mode at Paris and the court.

And pray look upon it as no small matter, that, surrounded as I am by the glories of the world, and amusements of all sorts, I remember you and Dolly, and all the dear good folks at Bromley: 'tis true I can't help, but must, and ever shall, remember you all with pleasure; need I add, that I am particularly,

My dear good friend,

Your's most affectionately,

B. F.

Authentic Copy of Franklin's Epitaph.

The body of
B. Franklin,
printer,
like the cover of an old book,
its contents torn out,
and stript of its lettering and gilding,
lies here, food for worms.
But the work shall not be *wholly lost;
for it will, as he believed, appear once more,
in a new and more †*perfect* edition,
‡*corrected and amended*
by the Author.
He was born Jan. 6,‖ 1706,
Died 17 .

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH regard to affixing the number at the top, or in any other conspicuous part, of the inside of a hackney-coach, though it would be of unquestionable service during the day, yet, let me ask, how it is to be observed or distinguished in the night? It would not be possible,—it would be totally illegible, if not quite imperceptible; and, therefore, that is an unanswerable objection to it. Even when placed on the outside, it is not always, though generally, to be discerned in the night.

* *Wholly*—not in the printed copy, p. 417, vol. i.

† *Elegant*—in the printed copy.

‡ *Revised and corrected*—in the printed copy.

‖ In a note, p. 5, vol. i. it is stated Dr. Franklin was born Jan. 17, 1705.

In

In consequence, I now propose another method for numbering of the coaches, which, I make no doubt, will be considered a great improvement upon all the plans that have been before proposed. It is this:—that one of the squares of the window, on each side of the coach, should be filled with a plate of tin, instead of glass, painted black, and perforated with the number of the coach.* By this means almost the smallest particle of light would convey to the person inside the number.

Upon this plan guide-posts have been constructed of cast-iron, which have received the approbation of travellers.

J. O'LANFRAC.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BESIDES the books already mentioned as proper for a Parochial Lending Library, I should like to recommend the following, having myself had the care of a pretty large library, belonging to the Unitarian congregation in this town, for many years.

Bolton; Sept. 8. J. CUNDLIFFE.

The Looker-On; 4 vols.
Holland's Essays on History.
——— Exercises for the Memory and Understanding.
The New Pilgrim's Progress.
Farmer Trueman's Advice to his Daughter Mary.
Dialogues, Moral and Religious, for Young Persons and Servants.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of your Magazine, p. 107, Impugnus has impugned the "explanation of the peculiarity of Loch Ness in its waters not freezing," which appeared in your number for July, p. 489; and has conferred an obligation on the philosophic world, by showing the "real cause" of that peculiarity, "which appears to him to be extremely simple and evident; namely, some communication between this lake and a volcano; which, like a fire under a pot, keeps the water continually above the freezing point."

If a volcano, "like a fire under a pot," (to borrow the beautiful simile of Impugnus,) keep the waters of Loch Ness at a temperature above that of congelation, "the real cause," as Impugnus has observed, is certainly "extremely simple;" but that those waters are in reality so heated, is perhaps not "extremely evident."

The writer of the explanation in your number for July, (which Impugnus, in the plenitude of his liberality, has dignified with the epithet *learned,*) has no intention of impugning in turn the explanation of Impugnus; nor has he much to advance in confirmation of his own. He would observe, however, that he has not been *singular* in supposing that Loch Ness "totally resists the power of frost," in consequence of its great depth, combined with the circulation which takes place in water while undergoing a depression of temperature, as will appear from the article *Inverness-shire*, in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. From that article, which has been only a short time before the public, and a few days ago first came under the writer's notice, he begs to lay before your readers an extract; which, though not entirely free from "scientific phrases," it is hoped will escape the castigation of Impugnus.

Speaking of Loch Ness,—

"It is unquestionably from the circumstance of its great depth (says the encyclopædist,) affording a rapid and continual succession of warmer strata of water, to occupy the place of those, which, being cooled at the surface, have consequently sunk from their increased specific gravity, that the lake is never known to freeze, though a portion of the water, when removed from it, freezes as fast as that of any other. *We do not conceive the theory, ascribing the cause of this phenomenon to the existence of a subterranean fire, of much value.* The lake and river are, no doubt, observed to smoke in severe frost; but this very naturally happens from the cause already stated, as operating to prevent its congelation; for, owing to the constant supply from below, to the surface, of water of a higher temperature than the air, evaporation will more readily take place, and will be made the more apparent to the eye, the greater the cold. The river, being supplied from the stratum of water last arrived at the surface of the lake, which is consequently the warmest, its course being short, not more than five or six miles, its stream being steady and forcible, and (from the great quantity of water it has to discharge) being more hurried than its actual fall would otherwise render it, it has now sufficient time to be cooled down to the freezing point, and therefore, like the lake itself, it remains uncongealed."

It may be added also, that the general question, *why do not deep lakes freeze?*

* One pane of glass would thereby be saved; which would balance the expense of adopting this plan.

was proposed in the Ladies' Diary for the year 1814; to which question three answers, agreeing in principle with the explanation in your number for July, appeared in the succeeding Diary. That Dr. Hutton, the learned editor of that work, considered those answers to be satisfactory, there cannot be much doubt. However, it is very certain, that he has not given "the slightest hint" of communications between such lakes and volcanos. JOHN SMITH.

Alton-Park; Sept. 11, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE important and increasing benefits this great country experiences from its improvements in nautical mechanism, and the extraordinary magnitude of the vessels actuated by mechanical power, are circumstances that infallibly excite the attention of an European on his arrival in the United States.

Comparing the magnitude of vessels with the power ordinarily expended in their propulsion, there seemed to be a great disparity, and the fact became indisputable, when I reflected, that, on the canals in England, barges carrying thirty tons, and themselves weighing at least fifteen tons, making a total gravity of forty-five tons, (measured by the displacement of water), are towed, through still water, five miles per hour by one horse. But here the Brooklyn twin ferry-boat, each half being shaped like the English canal barges, displaces only four times the bulk of water, (that is, 180 tons,) and yet advances but five and a half miles per hour through the water, her engine exerting a power equal to that of twenty-four horses.

Now, it is manifest that the power of a steam-engine must be the same, whether exerted on board a vessel or on shore; and, therefore, if a greater power be spent on board to propel it through water than would give it an equal velocity if applied from the shore, the necessity for the excess must proceed, not from any imperfection in the engine, but from circumstances connected with the machinery, actuated by it as a "*primum mobile*," and the medium (that is, water) upon which it operates.

The paddles of water-wheels impinge upon unsolid matter, that yields to the stroke, and one-third of their velocity is spent in agitating the water into which they dip: thus, every three feet of the wheels' motions imparts two to the boat, and one in opposite course to the water. The powers thus expended in producing these opposite motions are as the squares of their velocities; and, therefore, one-fifth of the *primum mobile* is thus lost to every useful purpose.

To illustrate this position more sensibly, let us imagine the vessel placed in the double canal, but that the dividing bank, upon which the wheel rolls, consists of loose sand, instead of hard ground; the sand will then slip back with the wheel, and, inasmuch as it does slip back, so much will the motion of the boat be less than that of the wheel. The effect in water is similar, except that water, consisting of more minute, smoother, and less tenacious particles, gives way more easily than would the sand just instanced, the loss of power would therefore be still greater when the wheel operated in water, as at present.

Having now accounted for the loss of one-fifth of the whole power of the *primum mobile*, let us proceed to consider the effect of the obliquity with which the paddles of common water-wheels pass through the water.

The force of an impinging paddle, like all other oblique forces, is resolvable into two forces, one horizontal, the other perpendicular—of these, the horizontal is calculated to propel horizontally; the perpendicular, to operate perpendicularly. It must be obvious that the horizontal force can alone promote the progress of a boat, the perpendicular exerted upwards and downwards by the opposite paddles of water-wheels being utterly *indifferent* to horizontal progression. It will not therefore be correct to say the perpendicular force operates *against*, or in counteraction of, the progressive power, because, being at right angles to it, it cannot *oppose* horizontal propulsion.—It should rather be viewed, as in fact it is, a serious burthen constantly balancing, and in effect subtracting a part of the force of the *primum mobile*, without any other result than to keep up a continual agitation of the water, and strain upon the machinery, and that, if freed from the resistance thus uselessly sacrificing a portion of its power, the *primum mobile* will immediately be adequate to actuate a wheel of greater dimensions than at present, and carrying paddles of any constructable dimensions.—These enlarged paddles will revolve faster, and be more firmly

firmly resisted by the water, and the boat will advance with increased rapidity.

The comparative value of horizontal force propelling the boat, and of the perpendicular effort in any position of a paddle, may be found by dropping a line from the upper edge or from the level of immersion, if it be not wholly under water, and by drawing another line horizontally* from the lower edge until it intersects the perpendicular line, thus forming a right-angled triangle, of which the paddle's edge is the hypothenuse. The square of the perpendicular line, measured from the upper part of the paddle or level of immersion, as the case may be, to the point of intersection, will represent the horizontal or propulsive force, and the square of the horizontal line, measured from the same point to the extremity of the paddle, the perpendicular force: the squares of these two lines being equal to that of the paddle's edge, or third side of the triangle, representing the whole force. It results from many wheels thus tested, that the loss of power from this cause alone is never less than one-sixth of the whole *primum mobile*.

It must, however, be understood that this result is obtained on the assumption that the paddle is resisted equably during its *whole* passage through the water, which really is not the fact.—The greater part of its power being expended at the *instant of impact*, and before the *vis-inertiæ* of the water has been entirely overcome. But, at the instant of impinging, the paddles are inclined in an angle of 45° nearly, where, upon the principle already developed, half their power is lost perpendicularly—any remaining power being scarcely more than sufficient to counteract the perpendicular resistance occasioned by the gravity of the water lifted by the emerging paddles. I therefore estimate the total loss of power, from perpendicular resistance, at one half the *primum mobile*.

Convinced, from the facts and reasonings already developed, that the great waste of power was solely connected with the operation upon the water, I resolved to persevere, and made a variety of experiments to ascertain the effects of placing the water-wheel within a *horizontal* trough, open at each end, but enclosed at the sides and bottom, making, occasionally, various apertures therein. The effects were curious, but unattended with profitable result, except that of leading me ultimately to reject the *immediate* use of power, and inducing the contemplation of a negative application, which is astonishing in its effects, and opens a new era in one of the most important arts yet practised by mankind.

It would be impossible for me to detail the successive gradations of idea that led to the conception of a discovery, great in its consequences. Impeded by mental inertia, it came slowly at first, and with reluctance; but, when once in motion, it rushed forward with the accelerated impetus of truth, and carried conviction before it.

Every attempt, not excepting my own, has heretofore been made on a *false basis*, namely, that of operating upon the water with a view to benefit from the resistance of its inertia. The only advantageous method is to *reverse the system*, and to make the water-wheel revolve within a raceway, fitting it closely on each side and beneath, and *rising behind it to the surface of the water*, the forward end closed above so as to convert it into a tube, the whole being made to extend some feet before and behind the wheel.

Now, if this raceway were enclosed at the forward extremity, it would be not unlike a boat. Let it be imagined, for illustration, that by some means (no matter what) a boat be so circumstanced that the water, in which it is immersed, does *not press against the head;* will not the natural pressure of the water astern produce forward motion? Suppose the raceway, above described, to be a boat—the water within it, when all is quiescent, resists the pressure of the external water ahead—put the wheel in motion, and the water contained in the raceway is expelled at an expense of power, equal to the lateral pressure of a column of water, of its own height. The pressure of the water, thus expelled, against the inclined part of the raceway, and of the water-wheel against that water, are equal and opposite, and theretofore (the water-wheel and raceway being both fixed to the boat) indifferent to motion. But, let us now look to the external water, and we shall perceive that, by the removal of the water within the raceway, the external *resistance* to the raceway has been entirely removed, while the external *pressure*, beneath the inclined plane of the causeway, remains unimpaired, and urges it forward with the lateral pressure of a column of water of its own height,

height, and does actually propel the raceway, and with it the boat. The forward internal water would, however, be disposed from gravity to fall backward under the wheel, when the wheel had removed the water beneath itself, but the forward end of the raceway being converted into a tube, the *vis-inertiæ* of the included water, at some little distance in advance of the wheel, operates for a moment in complete counteraction of the *gravity* of that in its immediate contiguity, because a separation of waters cannot take place without the creation of a vacuum; thus the water is for a moment sustained by atmospheric pressure, and cannot instantly fall under the wheel, as it would were the raceway open above. But the pressure of the external water, beneath the inclined part of the raceway, is in *perpetual action*, and, before the *vis-inertiæ* above mentioned can be overcome, has propelled the raceway into *other* water, whose *vis-inertiæ* has also to be overcome, and so on *ad infinitum*. Thus the pressure of the external water is *always in action* beneath the inclined end of the causeway, while at the other extremity its resistance is in *perpetual suspension*. By this arrangement it is obvious that the power gained is equal to the power spent, both being measured by columns of water of equal altitude, and, consequently, that the effect resulting from force thus exerted on board a vessel to propel it, must be equal to that proceeding from an equal exertion from the land,—an object hitherto deemed unattainable.

Under this system, the application of my water-wheel is useful and important; the object *now* is to *remove* the water from within the raceway as *freely* as possible. The common wheel, though not equally advantageous, may, however, be employed with diminished inconvenience; it does not require to be so deeply immersed as heretofore in the water to which it is opposed.

From this explanation it is obvious that the machinery is not to be applied to produce the propulsive power, but merely to remove the natural resistance to a natural pressure, already existing, and disposed by nature to be active. The oblique part of the raceway will admit of an almost infinite variety of shapes. The whole may even be included within the bulk of the vessel, provided its *obliquity* be preserved; for the action of the water-wheel will then *reduce* the resistance a-head, while, the pressure astern remaining, *undiminished motion must ensue*, with a power equal to the difference; and it has been merely from the omission of this obliquity, which would to *appearance* obstruct progression, that all who have hitherto attempted to *propel* vessels, by forcing water through tubes from stem to stern, have not succeeded. C. A. BUSBY.

New-York; May 20.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad to be informed by any of your legal readers, how it happens that tradesmen frequently take out patents in their own names for inventions in which they have had no share whatever. A poor and perhaps needy man of genius carries his invention to a cabinet-maker, or an optician, and offers to sell it. The tradesman makes the purchase, and, though not in every case, yet to my certain knowledge in a number of cases, takes out a patent for it in his own name alone. Surely this is perjury on the part of the tradesman; and, if perjury, can any contract of which such a patent is the foundation be binding. Suppose, for instance, A sells his invention to B, who takes out a patent for the same in his own name, and afterwards makes a contract with A to give him an interest in the patent; say, by a percentage on the amount of the article sold, or by a share in the profits, and for so many years. Query,—is either A or B legally bound by such contract, it being founded, as it appears to me, in an illegal and immoral act, which surely cannot serve as a solid basis for any treaty? J. PURVIS.

Bread-street, Cheapside.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME well-intentioned patriots, as Messrs. COBBETT and WOOLER, discuss with great eloquence the affairs of the Bank of England; but, as it appears to me, with a very moderate degree of knowledge of its machinery and management.

Is Mr. Cobbett aware that every bank-note has its representative value in the Bank in the estate or property of some individual, and that it is in the power of the Bank at any time to withdraw its notes by enforcing payment from those individuals?

Again, when Mr. Wooler speaks of the expense of the late very questionable and

and cruel prosecutions (20 or 30,000l. per annum,) as so ruinous to the Bank, that it must be re-paid by the treasury to save the Bank from insolvency, is that gentleman aware that the Bank receives an interest generally of 5 per cent. on every note that it issues, and that on an issue of thirty millions, the profit, in interest alone, amounts to nearly a MILLION AND A HALF PER ANNUM?

AN OLD BANK PROPRIETOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the EXTRACTION *of* BRANDY *from* POTATO-BERRIES; *by* M. MATTHIEU DE DOMBASLE.

FOR some years, large quantities of brandy have been distilled in France from potato-berries. The process is very simple:—the berries are gathered at full maturity; they are then carefully bruised, by means of the cylinders made use of by distillers to grind boiled potatoes. The pulp is then put into vats, and left to its natural fermentation: when this is over, it is distilled, and there is obtained, generally, in brandy nineteen degrees strong, (near Dutch proof,) a hectolitre (a hundred quarts) for every twenty or twenty-four hectolitres of uncrushed berries. This spirit is pretty well tasted.

It is to be observed, that these berries produce, on fermentation, as much brandy as the grapes of Lorraine; in fact, these latter yield little less than half their volume in wine, which, one year with another, would only yield about one-tenth of brandy. There is, however, notwithstanding, an essential chemical difference in the composition of these two fruits; the specific gravity of raisin-wort being generally nine to ten degrees of Baumé's aerometre, while that of the juice of potato-berries is only about one degree. Its taste is rather sweetish than sweet; however, we remark in it a sub-acid and a decided astringency, which makes it supposed that, by pressing the mass after fermentation, a wine of some body might be obtained for distillation, and thus afford the vine-dresser a precious resource, to whom the vine, for some years, has been of none.

Observations by M. Derosne, an eminent chemist of Paris.

It appears that the distillery of potato-berries has been rapidly adopted in Lorraine and Champagne; but it is not probable this branch of industry can extend far, because many potato-plants are barren, and consequently the crop, on a certain portion of ground, cannot be considerable. However, as there exists a variety of potatoes that yield much more grains than others, it is possible that the culture of this produce, neglected hitherto, may become a decisive reason in choosing the species, by giving a certain importance to this new branch of industry.

M. de Dombasle's observation on the specific weight of the berry-juice, comparatively to the alcohol it yields, is extremely curious, and appears to coincide little with what we know, as yet, concerning the principles of spirituous fermentation.

A Note concerning the Distillery of Grain and Potatoes, by M. de Dombasle.

The distillation of farinaceous substances is not sufficiently appreciated in France, because it is hardly known there. This branch of commerce, however, established within twenty years in different parts of the departments of the Meurthe and the Moselle, is extending more and more; and would be already naturalised in our country, were it not for the prohibition existing these two years past;* because no one is insensible of its advantages. It was indispensable being an eye-witness, to judge what an astonishing impulsion is given to agriculture by one or two stills. In the whole country comfort spreads wide around, good methods of cultivation are adopted, and immense plantations of potatoes follow close on the establishment of distilleries. In fact, the consumption of part of the produce on the farm, to feed the cattle, ought to be ever considered as a fundamental principle in agriculture. On the other hand, it is allowed that farinaceous substances rather gain than lose their nutritive quality for cattle, by the very process they undergo to prepare them for the distillery. Should theory reject this opinion, daily experience confirms it. On this principle, then, it is easy to perceive the difference that exists between the farmer who sells his barley to the brewers, and he who distils it on his own farm. One only gets the direct price of his grain, the other sells it converted into spirits, with a profit on the process; he besides greatly benefits by fattening of his cattle with the residue: finally, the great quantity of manure he procures by these means insures him for the following years a progressive augmentation, either in the quantity of grain he raises for sale, or in the mass of

* This prohibition has been just raised.

of materials for his distillery. By these means his land goes on in a progressive state of amendment.

Experience proves, that the materials commonly made use of for the distillery, particularly potatoes, far from being dearer, where they are applied to this purpose, are cheaper,—because consumption alone stimulates production; and, in scanty years of corn, a part of the immense provision of potatoes, which was intended for the still, is naturally appropriated to the food of man. Besides this, it would be wrong to consider the farinaceous substances thus employed as lost, for they are afterwards found in animal produce, such as meat, milk, butter, &c. Many distinguished agriculturists have already expressed and supported this opinion by positive facts.

Now, another consideration, of the highest importance to my subject, is this:—An opinion very popular in France, and partaken by the unenlightened people, is this, that we should apply to no use, but the sustenance of man, those substances that are most peculiarly appropriated to that purpose, such as wheat for example: in consequence, almost all our harvest is converted into bread, or, in other words, they only cultivate the quantity of wheat which is strictly necessary to feed the inhabitants. Should every year produce a medium crop, the price would always remain at a standard equally advantageous to the husbandman and the consumer; but this is not the case. Two abundant harvests destroy this equilibrium, and, for want of an employment for the surplus, the prices fall so as to discourage the culture. Scarcity is the natural consequence of this state of things; and it can alone bring back plenty, by offering new encouragement to agriculture, by the certain prospect of profit. Thus, unable to preserve the same balance, we shall for ever be tossed from one extreme to another, until we are in possession of a counterpoise, in the employment of all nutritive substances, susceptible of greater or less extension, in proportion to the rise or fall in the price of grain. Now, what employment, in this case, can be more advantageous than that which, while it consumes, at the same time creates an important object of industry, a great quantity of new necessaries, and insures a continual augmentation in the crops of the ensuing years? The prejudices we talk of are not spread so widely in Germany as in France; there they often feed the horses, and even the hogs, with bread: the brewers, distillers, and vinegar-makers, make no scruple to employ wheat, whenever the price is advantageous: and what is the consequence? Germany was able to supply the wants of innumerable foreign armies, for fifteen years together, without hardly perceiving more than a momentary dearth, in some very few places.

M. Derosne's Observations.

We see, from the foregoing, that the author considers the distillery of farinaceous substances in a point of view eminently interesting to agriculture. The question he discusses had been already reflected on profoundly by the most eminent agriculturists. Notwithstanding which, it is easy to conceive, that the opinion of so rich and enlightened a proprietor as M. Mathieu de Dombasle cannot fail giving great weight to the opinion in favour of the unlimited distillery of grain and other farinaceous substances.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Williams, in the Number of the Monthly Magazine for August, has taken considerable pains to prove what few now will be disposed to controvert; namely, that the relative *who* belongs to intelligent agents, and *which* to animals and inanimate things, and consequently that the first sentence in the Lord's prayer ought to be translated, "Our Father *who*, &c." With respect to James's translators, it will be readily admitted, that they were the bigoted agents of a bigoted and pedantic king, in an age of bigotry; and consequently that it was, at least, next to an impossibility that a translation of the Scriptures, affording a fair and correct representation of the originals in an English dress, should issue from such hands, even had their qualifications been equal to the task; and, when it is considered how great and important are the additions which have since been made to biblical knowledge, and also that numerous words and phrases in common use at the time are now become obsolete, or have even changed their meaning, the necessity for a thorough revision of the whole, or a new translation founded on the concentrated learning of the present age, is sufficiently obvious.

As your correspondent does not appear to be acquainted with an *Improved Version* of the New Testament, upon the basis of Archbishop Newcome's translation, I would strongly recommend it to his

perusal, as he will find in it numerous alterations and improvements, of far greater consequence than that which he has suggested. The text of Griesbach's second edition, from which this translation is made, is justly considered, "not indeed as absolutely perfect, but as approaching as nearly to the apostolical and evangelical originals as the present state of sacred criticism will admit:" and, though the editors modestly present the translation to the English reader, "not as faultless, but merely as an *Improved Version*, no doubt susceptible of far greater improvements, which they will rejoice to see undertaken and accomplished by abler hands," still it must be considered, notwithstanding any defects it may be found to have, as a very considerable advancement towards a perfectly-correct representation of the original.

15, *Cobourg-street.* T. MOORE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. X.

GIOVANNI VILLANI.

FROM the Tower of Babel, our historian proceeds to give an account of the *three* grand divisions of the world,—for America was not yet discovered;* and of the branches of the family of Noah, by whom they were first peopled: tracing the line of their descendants to Italus, Dardanus, and the other heroes of Virgil; and bringing the general history of the world, through a confused labyrinth of tradition and fable, down to his own times. Here the mists of error begin to disperse, and the value of the work as a faithful chronicle of the events and transactions of the time, becomes apparent. Not only are the affairs of Florence detailed with a minuteness which brings the manners of those ancient days in all their freshness and simplicity before our eyes, but, from the pre-eminent station which Italy then held among the nations of Europe, as the centre of civilization, and the seat of the supreme spiritual power, the interests of those nations, and of our own among the number, become involved in the story. The following account of the first crusade, the earliest perhaps extant, occurs lib. 4. cap. 23.

"*Of a great expedition which the Christians made beyond sea.*"

"In the year of Christ MLXXXIX. Pope Urban II., being in the apostolical chair, the Saracens of Syria took the city of Jerusalem, putting to death many Christians, and leading many into slavery. On account of which thing, Pope Urban called a general council, first at Clermont in Auvergne, and afterwards at Tours in Touraine, at the solicitation of Peter the hermit, a holy person, who had come from Jerusalem with the said news. And, at this time, there appeared in the sky a comet, which, according to astrologers, portends changes of empires; and, for certain, so it ensued a short time after, for, through the capture of Jerusalem, the whole west, as it were, was moved to take the cross, for the purpose of going on the expedition beyond sea. An innumerable multitude of Christians, foot and horse, to the amount of more than two hundred thousand men of arms, from the kingdom of France, from Germany, Spain, Lombardy, and Tuscany, crossed the sea; besides a considerable number from the city of Florence, and from Apulia. Among them were the following noblemen of high rank: Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, who was captain-general, and commanded the said host with great ability,—he was a gentleman of great sense and valour; Hugh, brother of Philip I. King of France; Baldwin and Eustace (Giustaffo,) brothers of the aforesaid Godfrey; Anselm, Count of Ribuamonti, (Rupelmond;) Robert, Count of Flanders; Stephen, Count of Blois; Rainier, (Raimond,) Count of St. Gilles; Boemond, Duke of Apulia; with many other nobles and barons. These went over sea, but the greater part went over land, by way of Constantinople, with much difficulty. They first took the city of Antioch, and afterwards many other towns in Syria, together with Jerusalem and all the cities and castles of the Holy Land; and many battles had they with the Saracens, in which the Christians, with great good fortune, got the victory. And the aforesaid Godfrey was elected King of Jerusalem; and, through humility, (because Jesus Christ wore a crown of thorns there,) he would not suffer a crown of gold to be put on his head. But, whoever desires to find a full account of this history, let him read the book of the expedition aforesaid, where it is particularly treated of.* And, at the time of this conquest, that is, about the year of Christ MCXX. the

* The discovery of America was not made till 1492,—one hundred and forty-four years after the death of Villani.

* The Italian editor remarks, that the work here referred to by Villani must have

the buildings of the temple and of the hospital of Jerusalem were begun."

Lib. v. cap. 3 relates the reconciliation of the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa with the pope. The latter, placing his right foot on the emperor's neck, repeated the passage from the Psalter—*Super aspidem et basiliscum conculcabis &c.*, on which the emperor remarked—*Non tibi, sed Petro.* He was, however, obliged to submit, and, as an atonement for his sins against the church, to undertake the crusade in which he perished, and in which our Richard I. made so conspicuous a figure.

Cap. 4 relates the quarrel of Richard with Philip King of France respecting the city of Acre, the seizure of Normandy by the latter, and the lineage of the Kings of England, deduced from Robert, duke of that province. The murder of Thomas à Becket by Henry II. is mentioned in strong terms of reprobation; and it is remarkable that King John is here also represented as the most courteous prince in the world !*

The Guelph and Gibelline parties, which so long raged with deadly animosity in Italy, are stated, in cap. 38 of the same book, to have been first introduced into Florence by a feud between two noble families of that city.

"*How the Gulph and Gibelline parties arose in Florence.*"

"In the year of Christ MCCXV. Messire Gherardo Orlandi being chief magistrate of Florence, as Messire Bondelmonti de Bondelmonti, a noble citizen of Florence, who had made an engagement to take to wife a lady of the family of the Amidei, honourable and noble citizens, was riding about the city, being a graceful and handsome cavalier, a lady of the family of the Donati called to him, and, expressing her surprise at his choice of the lady he had espoused, or rather promised to espouse, shewed him her daughter, who was extremely beautiful, saying, *I had reserved this my daughter for you:* whereupon the said Messire Bondelmonti, instigated by the devil,† was so smitten with her, that he gave his word, and married her. On this, the relations of the lady to whom he was first engaged assembled together, indignant at the dishonour done to them, and took that accursed counsel, the animosity arising from which has divided and devastated the city of Florence; for a number of the most noble families conspired together to revenge this insult on the aforesaid Messire Bondelmonti. And, consulting in what way they should do it, whether by attacking him with weapons or unarmed, Mosca dé Lamberti let fall those accursed words, —*Cosa fatta capo ha*;* intimating that he should be dispatched, as was accordingly done. For, on Easter morning, the day of our Lord's resurrection, the conspirators met at the house of the Amidei, in the quarter of St. Stephen; and the said Messire Bondelmonti coming from the other side of the Arno, mounted on a white palfrey, and splendidly attired in a new white robe, as soon as he reached the foot of the old bridge, exactly at the pilaster where the statue of Mars stood, he was dragged from his horse by Schiatta degli Uberti, and at the same time attacked and wounded by Mosca dé Lamberti and Lambertuccio Amidei; while his veins were cut by Oderigo Fifanti,—one of the Counts Gangalandi being in company with them. At the report of this thing, the whole city was in arms, and this assassination of Messire Bondelmonti was the cause and commencement of the accursed Guelph and Gibelline parties in Florence. For, though there were before many divisions among the noble families of the city, on account of the disputes and dissensions between the church and the empire, on this occasion all the nobility and other citizens divided, some siding with the Bondelmonti, who became the leaders of the Guelph party, and others with the Uberti, who were at the head of the Gibellines: from whence ensued great evil and ruin to our city, as we shall relate in the sequel; nor does there seem likely to be any end to it, unless the Lord shall put a stop to it. And it clearly appeared, that the enemy of the human race, for the sins of the Florentines, exerted his power through the idol of Mars, whom their Pagan ancestors formerly worshipped, since it was at the foot of his statue that this homicide, whence so much evil hath arisen to our city of Florence, was committed."

have been of great antiquity, as he is himself antecedent to the other writers of that country who have treated of this part of history. It has, no doubt, perished.

* See the anecdotes relating to this prince, extracted from *Le Cento Novelle Antiche*, in the first number of this article.

† *Per sussidio diabolico.* We should say, —*He fell devilishly in love with her.*

* Literally — *When a thing is done there's an end of it.* The saying became proverbial in Italy, in the sense of our '*Dead dogs tell no tales.*'

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE endeavoured as long as I could to maintain what Mr. Addison somewhere calls the honest prejudices of an Englishman; that is, I have wished to consider my own country the freest, the happiest, and the best, in the world.

This delusion, however, is now dissipating.—The events since the peace, more particularly the arbitrary proceedings of the government; the cruel and unjust measures sanctioned by Parliament; the distress and misery every where apparent; the increased and increasing pressure of rates and taxes; and withal, the heavy expense of living; make it an imperative duty on me to seek an asylum elsewhere, for the remainder of my days. America is the country of my election; and, as the means will be forthcoming of employing workmen on an extended scale of operation, in perhaps the western territory, the object of this address is to entreat information from some of your numerous intelligent readers, as to the sort of workmen that it would be necessary to employ upon an extent of (say) fifteen hundred acres, including bricklayers, carpenters, &c. and agricultural labourers: whether the chance of obtaining the needful hands should be left until we reach the shores of the Atlantic, or provision made here before-hand? How far we are lawfully authorised to enter into engagements of this nature with workmen of our own country, to whom we should undoubtedly give a preference: or, in case we are legally barred from engaging with artificers of our own country, whether Germans can be obtained of the description wanted: and, lastly, what terms and conditions would be equitable between the parties under the circumstances here stated, with such as chose to embark in this undertaking?

Your giving the above a corner in your valuable Magazine, will much oblige, N. J.

Sept. 10, 1818.

QUERY.—Would it be adviseable to take out female servants?

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONSIDERATIONS *on some of the* PHENOMENA *of* SPACE, MATTER, *and* MOTION.

SPACE is an existence *sui generis*, and necessarily INFINITE.

MATTER exists in it and within it, and is necessarily diffused through all space; because ELASTIC MEDIUMS, composed of moving atoms, necessarily diffuse themselves, or enlarge their circle of rotation, in every space not preoccupied.

All the PHENOMENA of matter are mechanically wrought by its impulses, motions, and relative arrangements in the receptacle of space.

We cannot define Space, because it has no genera and species; nor Matter, nor Motion, for the same reason. We can treat of them by no analogy or comparison, because they are ultimate existences, and are the highest abstractions.

Matter in its ultimate particles seems to be identified with space, and to confer its own powers with reference to other matter on space. Yet space contains matter, and is the universal receptacle of all its varied condensations, powers, and mechanical actions.

Space is, in like manner, the receptacle of the Artificer of matter; and matter is the antagonist power, action and re-action producing all phenomena.

Space is, in like manner, necessarily eternal; and space and matter in various forms are co-equal and co-existent.

The definition of Motion, *that it is the result of impulse which, when communicated to matter, confers on it momentum or potentiality*, is superior to the old definition, *which describes it as consisting in the change of the relative places of bodies*, and it leads us to many new and important conclusions.

Without motion, matter would neither produce nor exhibit any phenomena, *and therefore motion, as it variously affects various matter, and various arrangements of matter, is essentially the cause of all material phenomena.*

As matter cannot move itself, or originate its own motions, the existence of a supreme *primum mobile* seems to be a necessary consequence of the existence of any motion.

When motion has, by any means, been originated, its transfer from body to body is competent to produce all the phenomena which we witness; while the infinitude of space seems capable of absorbing and appropriating all the motions which, from any cause, may be originated within an infinitude of time.

Matter, in changing its place, generates what we call MOTION.

In progressing, it displaces other matter which previously filled the space, and transfers its motion to that matter, and this power of displacing other matter,

ter, and transferring its motion to that matter, constitutes the phenomena which we call *momentum*.

The parting with impulse or with motion (which in the same body measures impulse,) to other particles, is what has heretofore been called resistance or friction.

The number of particles is proportioned to density, consequently the transfer of impulse or motion is generally proportioned to density.

Thus, if a stone be impelled by any force in air, it parts with its impulse to the particles of air through which it passes in a certain distance, as perhaps 1000 yards; but, if impelled with the same force in water, in which the number of particles to those in air is as 1000 to 1, it will move (other principles being the same,) but 1 yard; or, if impelled in mercury, which is 18 times heavier than water, it will move but 2 inches. In each case the impulse or motion has been transferred; the stone had acquired it, but it parted with it as it met with particles of matter to turn aside, or move out of its course; and the motion or impulse communicated in its progress to the patient matter is equal to that lost by the moving stone.

The contrivances of man to diminish friction are all so many contrivances to prevent bodies in motion from parting with it by contact with other bodies at rest, or moving in opposite directions.

Thus, a top spins long, because it parts with its motion only in one point at the peg. Spin it in water and it spins but a thousandth part of the time; or bring any concrete body in contact with its side, and it instantly parts with its motion to the concrete body, and stops.

The spinning of a top well exemplifies the transfer and concentration of motion. The rapid jerk of the hand is communicated to the top, and the top acquires the velocity of the hand at its axle, and an increase at its circumference. The power of transfer to the air is, however, increased in proportion to the size of the revolving surface; hence a large top will not revolve so long as a small one.

An axle of a top presents a smaller surface than the sphere of a top, but an axle would not revolve in equilibrium; the erect revolution arises from the equal swing of the mass. The mechanism of the sphere annexed to the axle further *augments* the rate of motion at the surface; but, as the increased surface acts against an increased surface of circumambient media, the *augmentation* serves proportionally to diminish the period of continuance.

The quantity of motion originating in the rapid jerk of the hand is the same; the varied phenomena result therefore from the varied forms through which, or in which, the quantity of motion is transferred. Hence the same motion produces different phenomena, as it is transferred to different forms; and hence the various phenomena of nature resulting from the common cause of matter in motion, transferring that motion to other matter.

But the hand that jerks the top does not create the motion; nor does the Will which determined the motion of the hand create the motion. The Will, in truth, applied itself chiefly to the opposite extremity of the body; it caused that extremity to act on the earth, which is always in motion, and to transfer a part of that mundane motion to the opposite side of the body's centre of motion,—which transfer enabled the hand to give the jerk, and which jerk it communicated by the artifice of the string to the axle of the top.

The motion of the top is, therefore, a portion of the motion of the earth transferred and modified. Every animal, in truth, is a lever, whose fulcrum is his centre of motion or of *centripetation;* and every motion is produced by the re-action of the opposite extremity of the lever on the ground or earth. The motion of the animal is not created, but imparted by the earth to the near extremity, and transferred to the opposite extremity by the re-action of his lever. He is said to be in health when this connexion of the two ends of the animal-lever is perfect: when imperfect, he becomes weak, feeble, and what is called diseased; and, when the connexion is destroyed, he is dead.

The Will merely connects the two ends of the lever, or determines the passage of the motion, through the nerves and muscles, from the earth; and does not create or originate the motion.

It seems plain that no motion is or can be created, or is necessary to be created, for any animal purpose; but it is rendered certain, that all animal motion is transferred from the earth to animals by the fact that, in a race, a horse will not go so far in the same time, when he follows the earth, or goes

from

from west to east, as when he meets it, and goes from east to west; and so a man will be longer in walking from the stern to the head of a ship, sailing before the wind, than in walking from head to stern.

In a wheel-carriage, drawn by horses, the motion is transferred by the will of the animal, serving as a fulcrum, from the earth by the horse's feet, to the superior muscles to which the harness has been attached. From these muscles the motion passes to the harness, and along the harness to the carriage. It is a case of impulse, or of borrowed or transferred motion, in which the moving cause goes before the dragged patient.

The primary force or motion is again dissipated to the earth by the pressure or friction of the waggon-wheels. This pressure or friction equalizes the impulse at the moment the waggon ceases to move; but, while in motion, it is less than the impulse. The motion drawn from the earth by the re-action of the horse's feet is obviously returned to it again by the wheels, and this act of returning motion is called friction.

The phenomena which take place at the point of contact of the earth and wheels merits special consideration. The collision of the wheels, or concentration of motion, at the axle and earth, generates HEAT, often very intense; hence it would appear that heat is concentrated motion, under some peculiar modifications. Indeed, is not all heat a modification of motion? Have we any heat which has not been originated by, or which may not be traced to, known motions, or to the palpable transfer of motion from body to body? Every transfer, in generating friction, generates heat; and evidently in some bodies more than in others? Is there not an inaptness in some bodies to receive or transfer motion? What is the office of air, or the effect in air, in the process? Does not this varying inaptness vary the power and the phenomena of generated heat?

Motion, in fact, not only produces all phenomena by transfer, but the mode of transfer, owing partly to the internal construction of bodies, and partly to the mechanism employed by art or nature, seems to be the proximate cause of the varied degrees and species of phenomena.

The novel doctrine, that all motion is transferred and transferrable, leads us therefore to examine the laws of transfer; and this examination must lead to new and original views of nature and nature's laws.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS some of your philosophical readers will have the goodness to give us the *rationale* of the following fact, which I have had from unquestionable authority, and which can be well attested. In the month of February, twenty grains of heated oats, and twenty grains seemingly well-ripened and well-saved oats of last year's produce, upon the same field, were sown in the hot-house at H—y Lodge, a northern seat of the Marquis of H—y. The heated seeds all vegetated, and shewed a fine blade, but only seven of the sound corn shewed any fructifying sign. Is it not possible that this occurrence may lead to some practical application? Our most scientific farmers and gardeners acknowledge they cannot account for it. Natural philosophy, aided by chemical principles, may, perhaps, discover the latent cause, and direct it to some useful end.

AGENORIA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS lately doomed to spend an evening alone in a small inn, and by accident met with an odd volume of a magazine, for the year 1756: I amused myself with making the following extracts, thinking they might be acceptable to some of your readers. Let any one read the Annals of the Old Bailey now, and, comparing them with those of the above period, endeavour to ascertain the cause of the disparity, both of the number of convictions and the enormity of the offences.

Jan. 20, 1756.—Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the three following prisoners received sentence of death, viz.—Andrew Brinkworth, for forgery: Alexander Thompson, for not surrendering himself, he being duly declared a bankrupt; and John Boswell, a thief-taker, for robbing Frederic Lenard, near Devonshire-square. Twenty-eight to be transported, two to be whipped, and three branded.

March 27.—Thursday night, in consequence of an information sent to John Fielding and Sanders Welch, esqrs. nine notorious sharpers were taken from the E O table, in the Assembly in the Haymarket, most of them dressed in rich clothes

clothes and swords, hired from Monmouth-street; among them was—a fiddler, formerly a tapster, dressed in rich silver tissue; a broken publican, in brown and silver; a sausage merchant, in cut velvet; a journeyman founder, in blue and silver; and several others in black. They were all re-examined before the magistrates, and, for want of sureties, committed to prison, according to the statute.

April 13.—Last Thursday, John Simmonds, alias Spanish Jack, was executed at Maidstone, for stealing a silver tankard from the Prince of Orange's Head at Rochester. As he was an old offender, and knew, and had had dealings with, the thief-takers, as well those in Newgate as some at present at liberty, he was particularly asked, at the place of execution, concerning them; when he declared, that, at the instigation of M'Daniel and others, he did, in September 1751, entice William Holmes, John Newton, and Francis Mandeville, to commit a robbery in Whitechapel; who, in a few days afterwards, were apprehended by the gang of thief-takers, and were all three capitally convicted the ensuing sessions, in October, and afterwards executed at Tyburn, and he admitted in evidence: and, though they had 420l. reward, he only received 10l.,—M'Daniel cheating him of the rest of his share.

May 6.—Last Saturday evening, Stephen M'Daniel, John Berry, two of the thief-takers, and Mary Jones, an accomplice with them, were put to the bar at the Old Bailey, and arraigned on two indictments, found by the Grand Jury at Hicks's Hall, on Thursday last; one for the wilful murder of Joshua Kiddon, whom they wrongfully prosecuted for a pretended robbery on the highway, committed by him in the parish of Tottenham, on the said Mary Jones; and the other for conspiring the death of the said Joshua Kiddon. Also, at the same time, John Berry and Mary Jones were arraigned on a third indictment, found by the Grand Jury of London the day before, charging them with wilful and corrupt perjury on the trial of the said Kiddon at the Old Bailey. To all which indictments they pleaded not guilty, and their trials were put off to next sessions.—At this session six received sentence of death, two to be transported fourteen years, twenty-one for seven years, and one branded.

June 8.—On Saturday, at the Old Bailey, the thief-takers, M'Daniel, Berry, and Mary Jones, were tried for the murder of Joshua Kiddon, a porter, whom they unjustly accused of robbing the said Mary Jones near Edmonton, and caused him to be tried, convicted, and executed, in the year 1754, for the sake of the reward for apprehending him. They were found guilty; but, a point of law arising, sentence was respited for the opinion of the judges. Their trial lasted about twelve hours.—At this session, seventeen received sentence of transportation for seven years, one to be branded, and one to be whipped.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE documents here submitted to the observation of the reader, being some of the most curious and antient relics preserved in the Welsh language, I beg permission to insert the original triads with the translation, as I consider them of such importance, as to claim that public notice which is afforded by the extensive circulation of the Monthly Magazine.*

These triads comprehend the general principles of laws for the government of society in its first advance towards civilization, similar, in several points, to what is represented as existing among the Tartars and other nomadic tribes: for it will be seen, that they bear internal evidence of being adapted to a state of more early character than has existed within the scope of our historical periods; and, therefore, we may presume to refer them to the era to which they are attributed, in the title they bear—of *Dyvnwal Moelmud*. But it would be a difficult matter to determine, with any precision, the epoch when this venerable lawgiver flourished. Our antiquaries have generally agreed in fixing it as having been about three centuries before the Christian era. The Welsh laws, digested by *Hywel* the *Good*, in the ninth century, often refer to the antient code of *Dyvnwal*. Several of the historical triads also record the name of *Dyvnwal*, as a legislator who first gave order to the social institutes of the *Cymry*; but, as those triads are void of dates, they only help us with inferences towards ascertaining historical periods, by the succession of names recorded as the progenitors of *Beli* the *Great*; and this *Beli* being the father of *Caswallon*, to whom, as primary elder, the supreme command of all the British tribes constitutionally devolved, for opposing the invasion of Cæsar, we there arrive at a known period, from which we may dare

* These triads are extracted from the Archaiology of Wales, vol. iii. p. 283, wherein they precede the institutes of Dyvnwal Moelmud, comprised in 248 triads.

take a retrospective glance into the region of mist beyond the verge of history.

In the English version, I have adhered as closely as possible to the phraseology of the original triads, and have even preserved some ambiguities, without, I hope, creating any; and, by so doing, the reader is left to his own discretion towards obtaining the true meaning.

In conclusion, it may be necessary to mention a difficulty there was of fixing upon a term to express the signification of *Clud*, which is the title of these triads; but, at length, the word *Mote* was adopted, as nearest to the purpose. The import of *Clud* is, what is brought, conveyed, or moved to a mass, heap, or aggregate; and, I presume, that the abstract meaning of *Mote*, an assembly, is a bringing or moving to an aggregate; a meaning which it bears in several languages, and, therefore, is to be identified with the Latin word *Motus*. At all events, it is necessary to bear in mind that it requires such a sense as used in this article.

Triodd Dyvnwal Moelmud, à elwir Triodd y Cludau, a Thriedd y Cargludau.

The Triads of Dyvnwal-Moelmud, which are called the Triads of Motes, and the Triads of Car-Motes.

1. Tair clud cyvarwedd y sydd: barddoniaeth, govaniaeth, a thelynoriaeth. Neu val hyn, Tair clud gyvanuedd y sydd yn mraint devodau cenedl y Cymry: bardd, feryllt, a thelynior.

1. There are three social motes: of bardism,* metallurgy, and harp professorship. Or thus, There are three domestic motes, under the privilege of the customs of the nation of the Cymry: a bard, a metalist,† and a harpist.

2. Tri pheth à wnant gludgartrev: cenedl, braint, a rhyvel.

2. Three things constitute a mote domicil: a nation, privilege, and war.

3. Tri çartrevoldeb y sydd: cyviaith, çyvar, a çyvarv.

3. There are three domiciliations: common language, common tillage, and common weapon.

4. Tair clud arvoll y sydd: cynghaws, cyvathraç, a difyn; sev nawdd a çyvnawdd.

4. There are three motes of restraint: jurisprudence, alliance, and defence; that is, protection and mutual protection.

5. Tair clud gyvnawdd y sydd: dinauclud, mesori, a çyvar; sev yw dyled i bawb ei law yn à vetro.

5. There are three motes of mutual protection: an overspreading mote, a mast-gathering, and common tillage; for it is the duty of every one to have his hand in what he may be able to effect.

6. Tair clud utgorn y sydd: dygynnull gwlâd gan riaint a phencenedlodd, corn cynhauav, a çorn cåd a rhyvel rhag gormes gorwlad ac estrawn.

6. There are three trumpet motes: the convention of a country by elders and heads of tribes, the horn of judicature, and the horn of battle and war against the trespass of a border-country and stranger.

7. Tair clud gyvarv y sydd: rhag estrawn a gormes gorwlad, rhag à dòront vraint a çyvraith, a rhag gwylltvilod rheipus.

7. There are three motes of general armament: against a stranger and the trespass of a border-country, against those who violate privilege and law, and against voracious wild animals.

8. Tair clud gymhorth y sydd: beirdd yn eu cylç clera, dymçwel o ryvel, ac eillion yn nawdd cenedl y Cymry.

8. There are three motes of aid: to bards in their circuit of instruction, in a retreat from war, and to aliens under the protection of the nation of the Cymry.

9. Tair clud ddyçwel y sydd: iaith, braint, a çenedl. Neu, o vodd arall, ceraint, cyvar, a çyviaith: sev, nis gellir carddyçwel yn ddiormes, oni bydd un odd y tri tros hyny.

9. There are three advenient motes: language, privilege, and nation. Or, in another form, relatives, common tillage, and common language; that is, the return of a car cannot be effected without trespass, but under the sanction of one of these three.

10. Tair clud ormes y sydd: symud càr heb vraint heb genad, cyrç gosgordd estrawn heb rybudd heb ammod, a barn heb wlâd heb ynad, neu heb wlâd ac arglwyddi rhiaint.

10. There are three trespass motes: the removal of a car without privilege and licence, the approach of a strange band of men without notice and without stipulation, and a verdict without jury, and

* Though the corresponding word *bardism* be here retained, yet the strict import of the original is ethics.

† The vulgar meaning of the original is *smith-craft*; but, antiently, the smith raised the ore, and converted it into metal.

and judge, or without country and patrician lords.

11. Tair clud varlin y sydd: cenedl gysevin yn ngorsedd gwlâd a rhiaint, ynad ag ei bleidorion yn myned gan varn a çyvraith, a thywysawg ag ei osgordd yn myned yn rhyvel gorwlad. Sev yw barlin, rhiaint a phencenedlodd, neu beneiviaid cenedl a çynghaws.

11. There are three motes of supreme origin: a primitive nation in its convention of country and elders, a judge with his pleaders proceeding with judgment and law, and a general with his army engaged in border-country warfare. Supreme origin means, elders and heads of tribes, or chiefs of a nation and its judicature.

12. Tair clud y sydd, ac ar y lle delont eu cynnal ac eu porthi: à vyddont yn mraint barlin, à vyddont yn mraint beirdd, ac à vyddont yn mraint amddivad.

12. There are three motes which claim support and maintenance from whatever place they come into: those who have the privilege of supreme origin, those who are in the privilege of bards, and those who are in the privilege of destitution.

13. Tair clud addwyn y sydd: beirdd yn darogan heddwç, cyrç cynhauav, a phriodas.

13. There are three civil motes: bards in proclaiming peace, resort to judicature, and a marriage.

14. Tair clud gymmrawd y sydd: dygynnull gwlâd a rhiaint yn dosbarth cyvreithiau a barn cywlad, beirdd yn athrawon gwybodau lle cyrçont yn ngorsedd, a çydgyvarç cenedl yn nghyrç golyçwyd ar y privwyliau arbenigion.

14. There are three motes of fraternal union: a convention of country and elders for regulating the laws and jurisprudence of a common country, bards as teachers of sciences when they assemble in session, and the general convocation of a nation in the resort of worship on the solemn high festivals.

15. Tair clud vargad y sydd: cyrç gelyn gorwlad, llêv neu gorn murn a çynllwyn, a thrêv ar dân; sev y dylid gynnorthwy gan bawb.

15. There are three motes of precipitancy: the approach of a border-country enemy, the cry or horn of murder and waylaying, and a town on fire; for there ought to be assistance given by every one.

16. Tri çorn cynghlud y sydd: corn cynhauav, corn dadlau, a çorn golyçwyd.

16. There are three horns of general motes: the horn of harvest, the horn of pleadings, and the horn of worship.

17. Tair clud gynhwrv y sydd: corn gwlâd, llongau o wlâd estrawn yn medru tir, ac annyçwel cenad gwlâd a rhiaint o wlâd estrawn.

17. There are three motes of commotion: the horn of the country, ships from a strange country making for the land, and the not returning of a national herald from a foreign country.

18. Tair clud gyvarç y sydd: aredig, gwylgampau, a goddeithiaw coedydd; sev, o gyvarç nis dylid eu hattal.

18. There are three motes by notice: tillage, festival games, and the clearing of woods by fire; for, upon notice given, they ought not to be stopped.

19. Tri çyvarç gwlâd: corn cyç wyn, gwaedd yn llys, a gosteg golyçwyd.

19. There are three notices of a country: a horn of march, a cry in court, and a proclamation of worship.

20. Tair clud anghyvarç y sydd: helwriaeth, ydgyrç, a çlawdd haiarn; sev, nid rhaid cyvarç o ag eu cyrçont. Neu, o vodd arall, nid rhaid cyvarç eu cyrçu.

20. There are three motes without notice: hunting, corn-gathering, and an iron mine; that is a notice is not required from such as resort thereto; or, in another way, it is not needful to greet of resorting to them.

21. Tair clud ymlid y sydd: blaidd, gwilliaid, a çi cyndeiriawg; a phawb à glywont y gwaedd á ddylent ymgydgyrç.

21. There are three motes of pursuit: a wolf, robbers, and a mad dog; and all that shall hear the alarm ought to assemble mutually together.

22. Tair dinauclud y sydd: cyrç estrawn yn anghyvarç, anrhaith gorwlad, a çnud bleiddiau.

22. There are three overspreading motes; the approach of a stranger without warning, the predation of a border-country, and a skulk of wolves.

23. Tair clud vreiniawl y sydd: cylç brenin neu riaint yn eu cyvoethau, cyrç beirdd yn ngorsedd gyvallwy, a çyrç dwyvolion yn ngolyçwyd. Ac yn rhai llyvrau val hyn; cyrç yngneidiaeth, cyrç beirdd a çler, a çyrç golyçwyd.

23. There are three privileged motes: the circuit of a king or elders in their territories, an assembly of bards in competent session, and an assembly of religious people in worship. And in some books thus: an assembly of judicature, an assembly of bards and pupils, and

and an assembly of worship.

24. Tair cludgyrç vreiniawl o addwynder gwarantedig cenedl y Cymry y sydd, ac ni ddylid à elai yn eu herbyn: cyrç cènad gorwlad, cyrç beirdd gorwlad yn ngorsedd wrth vraint a devawd beirdd Ynys Prydain, a cyrç eillion yn hedd, ac yn nawdd Duw ac ei dangnev.

24. There are three privileged mote progressions, under the warranted civil system of the nation of the Cymry, and there ought not to be that should go against them: the progress of a herald of a border-country, the progress of the bards of a border-country in session under the privilege and custom of the bards of the Isle of Prydain, and the progress of aliens in tranquillity, and in the protection of God and his peace.

25. Tair clud gyçwyn gyfredin y sydd: serç, budd, a goçel cosb ac anmraint.

25. There are three general motes of egress: love, profit, and avoidance of punishment and degradation.

26. Tair clud ddeol y sydd: murn a çynllwyn, brâd teyrnedd; sev, brâd gwlâd a çenedl, ac anrhaithledrad anwyllyniawg. Sev y dylai bawb yn nghlyw y corn fordd y cerdder vyned yn nghyrç y deol hyny, bob rhyw ac oedran, a çynnal cyvarth gan gŵn, yn ydd eler hyd rhoddi ar vôr, ac ydd elo à ddeoler dringeinawr odd y golwg.

26. There are three motes of exile: murder and waylaying, treason against the sovereign, that is, treason against the country and the nation, and barbarous predatory robbery. For every one in the hearing of the horn, in the direction of its progress, of whatever age or condition, ought to proceed in the act of that exile, and maintain a barking of dogs, until it shall be that the one to be exiled shall be driven on the sea, and be sixty hours out of sight.

27. Tair clud gymhill y sydd, a govyn cynghlud ar bob dyledawg cynnwynawl: cyrç yn ngorsedd gwlâd a çenedl, cyrç rhyvel gorwlad, a cyrç carllawedrawg. Sev yw carllawedrawg, un à vyddo braint symud ei gâr neu ei vwd pan y myno.

27. There are three motes of compact, and requiring the co-operating mote of every free native: a resort in session of the country and nation, a resort of border-country warfare, and the resort of a car-conductor. A car-conductor is one having the privilege of removing his car or his tent at his will.

28. Tri carllawedrawg y sydd: anghydvrawd, ac anghyttir, ac à vyddo wrth vraint o bencenedl. Sev yw carllawedrawg, à vyddo braint iddo symud ei gâr lle y myno, neu symud i arall o vân heb golli braint a brodoriaeth, yn y lle y symuto o hano, tra nad elo yn ngwlâd gelyn ac estrawn: sev yw gwlâd estrawn amgen o briv genedl, a gorwlad amgen o gyvoeth oc yr un briv genedl.

28. There are three car-conductors: the unconnected in legislation, the unconnected in land, & one under the privilege of a chief of a tribe. A car-conductor is one having the privilege of moving his car wherever he may think fit, or to move to another place without losing the privilege of fraternity, where he moves out of, whilst he shall not go into the country of an enemy and stranger; and the country of a stranger is such as is not of the same primary nation, and a border-country of another common weal, and of the same primary nation.

29. Tair clud gyvattal y sydd: pencenedl, priodasawg, ac à vyddo wrth swydd gwlâd a çyvoeth; a çargyvattal á eu gelwir, am nis gellir eu hebgor yn ngwlâd a çenedl.

29. There are three motes of general prevention: the head of a tribe, a married man, and such as shall be attached to the office of a country and commonwealth; and they are called car-impeded persons, because they cannot be dispensed with in a country and nation.

30. Tair clud vânawg y sydd: pencenedl ag ei osgordd, beirdd ag eu noddedigion o awenyddion, ac ynad ag ei wyr llys. Sev, yn mân y byddont y bydd eu braint ac eu trwydded.

30. There are three exalted motes: the head of a tribe with his retinue, bards with their wards of students, and a justiciary with his men of the court. For, where they are, there shall be their privilege and freedom.

31. Tair clud gyvran y sydd: braint clud varlin, âr gysevin, a helwriaeth. Sev y bydd idd y rhai hyn hawl a çyvran yn y vrodoriaeth wrth hyn o bethau pan y myner.

31. There are three motes of participation: the privilege of a mote of supreme origin, common tillage, and hunting. For, to these three motes there shall be claim and participation in the fraternity as to such things when required.

32. There

32. Tair clud angen y sydd: newyn yn ngwlâd, daiardor neu llveiriaint, a gortreç estrawn. Sev, rhagddynt y dervydd braint a brodoriaeth yn ngwlâd, a myned odd y genedl ar encil, ac yno deçreu odd y newydd yn nghymmrawd y genedl.	32. There are three motes of necessity: a famine in a country, a rupture of the earth or floodings, and conquest by a stranger. For, before those the privilege of society in a country is at an end; and the nation becomes dispersed, and is then to begin anew its community as a nation.
33. Tair caethglud y sydd: gelyn gorvodedig, a gwilliaid cywlad, a çyçwyn anghènad, sev à symudo ei gàr neu ei vwd heb vraint heb gènad. Ac y tri rhyw hyn o ddynion á ddoder yn nghaethglud ac yn eillion hyd yn mhen y nawved aç.	33. There are three bond-motes: a vanquished enemy, robbers of a common country, and unpermitted removal, or such as removes his car or his tent without privilege and without permit. And these three sorts of persons are placed in bond-mote, and as aliens to the end of the ninth descent.
34. Tair clud gynniwair y sydd: bugeiliaid trevgordd yn arail eu preiddiau, ymlid gwylltvilod rheipus gan gorn gwlâd, a beirdd yn darogan wrth wlâd a çenedl.	34. There are three concurrent motes: the herdsmen of a township tending their flock, the pursuit of voracious wild animals with the horn of a country, and bards proclaiming for the country and nation.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ASTRONOMICAL pursuits are the natural bent of my mind, though my situation in life will not let me give full scope to my inclination; but, from the extensive circulation of your valuable miscellany, I am encouraged to believe, that some of your astronomical readers will be kind enough to assist me in my present enquiry. I have by me, Whiston's Lectures on Astronomy; but, in the calculation of eclipses, I find the tables are not complete: there is no table of the sun's horizontal parallax, which prevents me from calculating eclipses throughout. I have had recommended to me the tables of Mr. Thomas Street, and the celebrated tables of Dr. Edmund Halley. If any of your correspondents can inform me if there are any astronomical tables more recent than the authors above mentioned, that are more correct, and will facilitate the calculation of eclipses, I shall be exceedingly obliged to that gentleman for his kindness, as it will contribute much to the pleasure of the exercises of my leisure hours.*

A. E.

Lincoln.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE many fatal accidents from the indiscreet use of bathing that have fallen under my notice, have led me to make the following experiments, the insertion of which in your Monthly Magazine will oblige me; my sole intention being the benefit of my fellow men: if the perusal should be the means of saving but one life, I shall be abundantly recompensed for my trouble.

I was aware that the human body was specifically lighter than water, and my business was to try whether a person, not being a swimmer, by preserving due presence of mind, might not save himself from drowning without moving hand or foot.

In order thereto, I immerged head foremost to the bottom of a cold-bath, (the depth up to my chin;) I kept perfectly still, emerged to the surface, quite erect, except drawing up my feet, that they might not touch the bottom.

My head rose wholly above the water, and then I sunk a little, as much as covered my mouth, and again ascended: thus I continued approximating to an equilibrium.

When the vital action in the lungs was exhausted, I threw my head back; thereby elevating the nostrils, and inhaled fresh air with but little difficulty, I remained in this state more than a minute. A person, in temperate water, would have more than a double advantage: first, the cold would not so soon exhaust him, neither would it so soon produce contraction or density of the body, by which it is rendered more preponderative.

Another piece of information I wish to give, which I have seen practised by a few swimmers beside myself; this is to lie on the back at full stretch, moving only the hands from the wrists, with a little of the lower arms, throwing the head back: a person may thus ride just under the surface of the water, the face remaining

* We think it probable, that our correspondent will discover the information which he seeks in Mr. Squire's Grammar of Astronomy, recently published.—EDIT.

remaining above it, with ease, for a length of time. But I find that a person can lie just covered with the water without any motion at all, by throwing the arms beyond the head, stretched out: thus the arms and legs, both preponderative, will balance each other, being buoyed up by the trunk; and breathing will be free and easy if the water is not disturbed. I have frequently done it for several minutes, but it may be continued as long as the body retains its heat, and contraction by cold does not commence.

Again, if one be bereaved of the use of his hands, if his feet are at liberty he may keep head and shoulders above water, by exercising them in the same manner as he would make short leaps on shore. These experiments I have often repeated; and, were they inculcated on the minds of men, I have no doubt many valuable lives may be saved out of the great number who find their death-bed in the watery deep*. Let it be understood, these experiments have been made in fresh water; any person falling by accident into the briny deep will find more support, salt-water being about $\frac{1}{33}$ part heavier than fresh; consequently $\frac{1}{33}$ part of the weight of the immerged part of the body in fresh, would, in salt water, be above the surface.

Having pen in hand, it may not be ill-timed to contradict an assertion which I lately noticed in a little publication, entitled, "The Art of Swimming made Easy." The author asserts, that, if you go into the water with your eyes shut, you cannot open them while under water; and, if you go in with them open, you cannot close them; assigning, as he supposes, a philosophical reason, viz. —the pressure of the water. Surely this must have been a mere conjecture of this gentleman's, which he asserted as a fact.

Now, I generally go into the water every day in summer, and, in winter, about three or four times a week; and, having experienced what the pressure of the water is in this respect, perhaps fifteen hundred times, I can assure the author of this little instructive book, that I find no more difficulty in opening and shutting my eyes, when lying at or diving along the bottom of a bath, four feet and a-half deep, than I do in the open air. This author must have supposed also, that the eyelids opened and shut like a door, or the lid of a chest! The fact is, the eyelids glide over the eyes; therefore, there is only the edge of the eyelid to contend with the pressure of the water, except a little addition for the eyelids being pressed a little harder on the eye. I consider the length of the eyelid to be about an inch, and the thickness $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch. This dimension would sustain a pressure of 3 ounces $\frac{2}{13}$ of an ounce, at the depth of six feet, according to my calculation respecting the sunken bottle in your Number for April 1817, and at four times that depth $14\frac{8}{13}$ ounces; but a little may, no doubt, be added to this for the pressure on the whole rurface of the eye, as above mentioned,—perhaps $\frac{1}{15}$ or $\frac{1}{20}$ part more will be fully sufficient.

Since I have written the above, another book, of the kind just mentioned, has fallen into my hand. I have not had an opportunity of examining it so as to enable me to make any remarks as to its merits or demerits, at present; except an addition to the work, said to be the advice of Dr. Franklin to bathers.

In this advice it is asserted, that, if you go under water with your eyes shut, you cannot open them while under; assigning the same reason as the connoisseur before mentioned does. I am very sorry to see such an assertion; the very high respect I have for the memory of that great and excellent man, that zealous and able friend of mankind, Dr. Franklin, induces me to hope that he never made such an assertion, but that it is a mistake.

I have

* The number of persons drowned, according to the lists of the parish clerks of London, is, for the year 1814, one hundred and eleven;—for the year 1815, one hundred and thirty-two;—for 1816, one hundred and five;—and for the last year, one hundred and nineteen. But, do they give us more than half the number of these unfortunate persons? Are not half of those who die in London buried in grounds not belonging to the establishment, of which they do not take cognizance? If then this is the case, we may reasonably suppose that the number of persons drowned in London exceeds 200 annually; then, if we allow the metropolis to comprise one-seventh of the nation, perhaps we shall not exaggerate in supposing that 14 or 1500 of our fellow-creatures are drowned in England every year; and perhaps most of them because they could not swim. But, if it be allowed that one-third of these are suicides, even then, who can look at the sum without being shocked?

I have even tried the difference in the number of vibrations of the eye-lids, in the water and out: while diving along the bottom of the bath* from one end to the other, and back again, a distance of fifty-two feet, which occupied sixteen seconds of time, I found the number to be 100; and, after I came out, found that I could close and open the eye-lids in the same time 104 times. I have also tried the strength of the muscles of the eye-lids when diving on the bed of the river Lee, where it was nine feet and a-half deep; and found not the least difficulty in both opening and shutting my eyes.

I could not ascertain with precision at this depth, as a by-stander could not know when I was at the bottom; therefore, to reckon for myself was the best I could do; and I think, while under that pressure of water, the difference was as about 20 to 24 in the open air.

Sir, I think what has been ascertained as to the immense number that are drowned, renders it unnecessary for me to use any argument to shew the propriety of every person learning to swim: when I say every person, I mean females as well as males; for, why should not they learn to protect themselves from the attacks of a watery grave as well as we? Their lives are dearer to us than our own! They have hands and feet, and the same capacity; and no doubt are as capable of learning as we are: and, with all due regard to their delicacy, I should be proud, very proud, to have the honor of being their instructor, and could, I am persuaded, adopt a plan by which it may be accomplished without the least violence to their modesty; but, should they object to the instruction by a man generally, the necessary art might be communicated to a few females, if there are not such already taught, and it may thus be made general.

Besides the utility of learning to swim, what a delightful amusement is bathing in fine clear water, and how conducive to health! it is a blessing bestowed by our great Creator, which the better and more lovely part of our race, or a very small part thereof, do not enjoy. This, however, is the case in this country. I intend, as soon as convenient, to give some outlines of a plan for public bathing, for the accommodation of those who cannot afford to pay a shilling for a single dip, or twenty-five shillings and upwards for a year; and are under the necessity of going to the New River to bathe, generally, and thereby render that valuable stream of water filthy and unfit for use.

Mean time, if any other of your correspondents are disposed to suggest any plan like what I have now hinted at, I shall be gratified to see it introduced in your Monthly Magazine.

86, *Paul-street, Finsbury-square; Aug.* 1. WESLEY BLOOR.

P.S. I cannot fold up my paper without offering an assistant to those who would learn to swim; and that assistant is, a large gut from the bullock, called by butchers the wizen, or perhaps whizen; this gut is about two inches diameter, and perhaps from fourteen to twenty-two inches long. I have found three of them, altogether amounting to about four feet long, tied round a boy of nine years old, quite sufficient to support him on the water. From this, I suppose, as much as measures ten feet, or twelve feet, will be sufficient for an adult. They are to be tied round the body, beginning close under the arms, with the first and the next close to it, and so on with the rest, having one round the neck. If they are long enough to go quite round the body, all the better; in which case a person may tie them in front, and can do it himself; and, it may not be amiss to prevent them slipping downwards by fastening a string to each from that on the neck, or by putting it over the shoulders, or the like. But I think, the best way to fill them will be, when they are just taken out of the beast and cleaned, to tie them round any thing of the shape of a man's body, and blow them not very tight, as they will be the stronger; and, should not a right curve be obtained, they will be more pliable by being slackly filled. The use of these will be found far preferable to corks or bladders, for they are an hindrance to the spreading of the arms; but not so these.

I have now to add a little by way of caution, and I have done; and first, I advise those who bathe in strange waters, and have not the means of examining their bottom, not to plunge in violently, for fear of stakes or broken glass, or stones and the like: such things are not uncommon. I am informed that a young man, only a few days ago, fell on a stake in the New River, and his life is despaired of.

A few years ago, I myself was swimming in the Thames on my back, and very narrowly escaped running my head against a buoy; therefore, it is safer for those who swim here to be a little nearer the middle, and look for some time before they turn on

* In Tabernacle-square, where I regularly bathe.

on the back, that no buoy has just plunged under water and is waiting to effect their destruction; and also to watch if any boat is approaching, with which they may come in contact.

It is also necessary to caution all persons against dropping in head foremost, and that vertically, near the edge of any water whose banks are of a soft muddy kind. It lately happened that a son of mine immersed in this kind of way into the New River; his head stuck in the mud, and it appeared to him about a minute before he could extricate himself.

About the same time, another of my sons was swimming in the Thames under one of the bridges, when a dog, with something tied to it to sink it, was thrown in to be drowned. The poor animal fell very near him; had it fallen on him, there is no doubt it would have occasioned his death. Any person being under the necessity of putting an animal to death this way, would act more wisely to look well before it is let fall.

A melancholy affair happened many years ago, which was witnessed by an acquaintance of mine now living. A man undertook to swim across a lake in the south part of Staffordshire, near Eccleshall. He leaped in feet foremost, which stuck fast in the clay, and he was drowned. I therefore consider it best to go into the water obliquely, moving forward; but by all means with the head foremost if it is cold water: if temperate, it may not be injurious: but very cold water must drive the blood towards the head if the feet first come in contact with it. The contrary is the result of the head being first immersed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE subject to which *Scholasticus* calls the attention of your numerous and every way respectable correspondents, must have been supposed intuitively certain by the ancient grammarians, &c. as it does not appear to have received from any of them that accurate and full consideration which Scholasticus regards it as meriting, and to which it is certainly entitled.

Priscian (fol. vii.) considers the *time*, (which I suppose he employs for *duration or quantity*,) as one and two; for short and long. Sosipater Charisius says "*Syllabæ aut breves sunt, aut longæ. Breves correpta vocalis efficit, aut cum antecedente consonante vocalis in fine syllabæ corripitur: longas producta vocalis facit. In brevi syllaba tempus unum est, in longa duo. Syllabæ aut natura longæ sunt, aut positione fiunt.*" Sanctius, in his grammar, says, (p. 2.) "*Syllaba est integri soni comprehensio; ut, Dos, Flos; Hæc autem est* brevis; *qua unum tempus consumit; aut* longa, *quæ duo; aut* anceps, *ut mox dicetur.*" I have not been able to find any direct reference to this subject in his *Minerva.*

Modern grammarians (following such authorities, or else contenting themselves with the supposition that their assertions were accurate, thereby superseding the trouble of examination, and consequent explicit development of the true principles,) have merely noticed the *quantity* of vowels in their employment for poetic compositions.

Now, though I prefer instruction to correction, (as Mr. Horne Tooke says.) and had rather have been informed without the hazard of exposing myself; still, as I am not aware that all needful to be said on this subject is already before the public, I have presumed on your customary liberality for shewing my opinion in the pages of your valuable publication.

Every syllable requires a certain relative portion of vocal emission, or *quantity of sound;* but the purpose of the speaker, and his habits of enunciation, considerably affect the proportions: hence the difference of polished and plebeian dialects. The public ear, however, whether cultivated or vitiated, will only permit the established proportions of duration in the syllables of words to be altered, when the whole sentence has similar and correspondent alteration. The customary velocity of speech will preserve the characteristic proportions of each syllable and word; and neither colloquial conversation nor passionate precipitation are permitted to control them.

The ability to assign each syllable its proper duration of utterance must be admitted as very advantageous, by preventing the speaker's words from being misunderstood, and by superseding opportunity for quibbling merely about words. But it is not this ability which is here to be considered, it is the foundation of that ability, the principles on which quantity is assigned to syllables.

I have occasionally employed all my ability (if I possess any,) to minutely consider the nature of different instances of *public oratory* my situation has led me to witness; and I certainly fancy that any person may observe *three proportions of duration or quantity* attach to *six* of the vowels, in the scheme given in a late Number of your Magazine.

I am

I am much inclined to consider the *consonants* as occasioning a variable quantity of the *vowels*; and I submit to your intelligent readers a criterion for examining my reasons for such opinion. If you consider attentively the *proportion of vocality* needed in articulating each consonant alone, and then examine the enunciation of each consonant with any of the six vowels prefixed, I am of opinion, that you will prove that some consonants have considerable effect in lengthening the enunciation of the vowel; and that others merely partake the vocality, or else abridge it. Hence, on sounding the words subjoined, I trust the remark will be obvious to every person:—

Consonants shortening the Vowel—

c, k, g, x,—rock, box, hack, lax, neck, excel, rick, fix, luck, luxury.

f,—off, raff, left, gift, creft, huff.

p,—top, rap, nep, rip, rope, sup.

ss,—loss, ass, quess, hiss, toss, buss.

t,—sot, cat, met, sit, net, put.

d,—hod, bad, red, fid, nod, mud.

Consonants merely partaking the Vocality.

b,—sob, blab, neb, rib, probe, snub.

g,—log, drag, peg, brig, hog, snug.

st,—lost, past, nest, rist, most, rust.

v,—of, have, crave, give, love, love.

z,—was, as, maze, his, hose, buzz.

r,—for, sear, fir, mar, wore, bur.

Consonants which lengthen the Vowel.

l,—sol, sal, smell, skill, coll, stool.

m,—tom, ram, hem, whim, come, whom.

n,—on, can, pen, sin, ton, soon

h,—is a guttural only when preceding a vowel; consequently, cannot have the same effect on vowels as the other consonants have.

These divisions may be termed *short*, *intermediate*, and *long*. The *intermediate* may be regarded as the standard to which the other classes may be referred; and, by which, all *poetical quantity* may be strictly examined. Not that I mean to assert that all similar combinations will have the same *duration*; for, it is undeniable, that provincial dialects often affect, partially, the enunciation of syllables and words.

The organic formation of the consonants will exhibit the probable cause of the above-mentioned effect; and serve either to establish the opinion here given, or assist in confuting it. If I thought any thing new might be said on this latter subject, I would transmit it.

SIMEON SHAW.

Hanley Grammar School,
and Academy of Sciences.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTHING can be more idle than to talk of employing climbing boys out of necessity, on account of the narrowness of some chimneys; surely the pitiable sufferers have disgraced our streets long enough, and it is high time their sufferings have an end;—amongst which, the following, perhaps, are not generally known:—to be literally famished, to prevent their growth—to be bandied about the country half naked and bare-foot, in the coldest seasons—at night to lie on a dung-hill with the asses that carry the soot—to hear nothing but oaths—to see nothing but ferocity—never to hear the voice of friend or kinsman, and to finish this horrid life by suffocation in a flue. But my purpose is not so much to describe their sufferings as to point out a substitute to supersede the use of them; and, should any of the ingenious correspondents of the Monthly Magazine propose a better, I shall be much better satisfied.

When the flue is very crooked and narrow, but does not run high, an instrument may be formed of strong wire, by wrapping it round a roller, in the manner of a bell-spring, large enough to prevent its doubling in the flue: to the end, a cobweb-brush may be fixed, with a chain to run down the tube of the wire; this chain is to draw the brush back, or the wire might catch and be pulled open. This might be applicable to short flues from coppers, ovens, &c. or where they run into another chimney, as is frequently the case in the country. Every other kind of chimney may be cleaned in the following simple manner:—Place a common iron door in the chimney in the attic, or perhaps (in some cases) in the roof would be preferable, which might be concealed in the manner of a cupboard, or a paper door, like that of the room. When the chimney is foul, open the door, and put a line or chain, twice the length of the chimney, down, by means of a round weight tied to the end; in the middle of the line fasten a new birch beesom, made with a piece of wood in the centre to spring it out; the stumpy end is to be put in and drawn through; then turn it and draw it back again: in a few minutes any chimney might be cleaned in this simple way. When the chimney is large, a thorn-faggot might be made to fill it out. If a flue was on fire, large quantities of water might be poured down by

a spout at the door. The small quantity of soot in the top of the chimney may be swept down first by a long brush, &c.

I cannot conclude without observing, that great patriot, the honorable Mr. Bennett, deserves the thanks of the country for so often and so ably advocating the cause of suffering humanity.

Daventry. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE legislature of our country have thought proper, in their wisdom, to ordain in what degree of relational consanguinity matrimony shall not be legal: the table containing these affinities is frequently appended to the common Bibles, and entitled, "A Table of Kindred and Affinity, wherein whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture, and our laws, to marry together." According to these tables, a man marrying *his wife's sister* offends against the laws of the land, and inductively against the law of Scripture; and must stand accused, I presume, in the eye of the law, of the heart-sickening crime of incest, as much as if he had committed the sin of Œdipus, and married *his mother!*

I do not presume to say, but that all these interdictions are highly proper and expedient; but where, or whether, a man marrying his wife's sister, after the decease of her sister, is interdicted in Scripture, I do not know. In the 18th chapter of Leviticus there is a table of kindred and affinity which are forbidden to marry; and the 18th verse runs thus, "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister, to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, beside the other, in *her life time.*" Dr. Adam Clark has the following note on the passage:—"Thou shalt not marry two sisters at the same time; as Jacob did,—Rachel and Leah: but there is nothing in this law that rendered it illegal to marry a sister-in-law, when her sister was dead; therefore the text says, thou shalt not take her in her life-time, to vex her, &c."

These remarks have arisen in consequence of a friend of mine having married a sister of his deceased wife, and the assumption that the law will consider the offspring of the last wife illegitimate. I should be glad would any of your correspondents communicate, through the medium of your Magazine, how the law is constructed in this case, and what penalty is connected with the breach of it, providing that penalty were inflicted,—whether penance, or a pecuniary mulct?—I should likewise be glad to be informed of any legal decisions on a similar point, as well for the information of others as myself, as I believe it to be a case in marriage that frequently happens. I have heard it asserted, that the amercement of the father, in some money composition, renders the children legal inheritors: this I very much doubt, and should like to be informed, whether there be any truth in the assertion; or whether issue by such marriages be considered as bastards by the law, and legally accepted as such unconditionally. AMICUS.

Sheffield; Aug. 29.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not aware that any philologist has ever sought in the Roman or Romance language the origin of any word in our language, and it does not appear that our lexicographer even suspected its existence, though many words in the English have been derived from it. The Romance language was formed on the fall of the Roman empire, from the union of the Latin with the dialects of the Goths and Franks. The *desinential* form of the Latin gave way to the use of prepositions; and, instead of the genitival and datival terminations, *of* and *to*, were prefixed to the nominative. This important change in the colloquial style passed into that of written documents, and formed what is called the law Latin of the middle ages; for writers, but slightly exercised in the knowledge of Latin, felt it much easier, by the use of two or three short words, to supply all the cases of both the singular and the plural.

"These various terminations (observes the learned M. Raynouard, in his Grammatical Elements of the Roman or Romance Language,) being no longer indispensable to fix the meaning, it only required to suppress them, which was skilfully executed. All the desinential characteristics of the Latin noun were retrenched, and it was no longer necessary to know or observe the rules of declension."

By degrees, instead of a barbarous dialect, the Romance acquired all the elements of a new and perfect language; it flourished for centuries in western Europe, and became the common parent of the French, the Italian, the Spanish, and the Portuguese; and was incorporated

incorporated with the English, under the name of "Norman French."

It is not necessary to adduce a single argument on the importance of the study of this language, the parent of so many idioms, which, like the Rhine, immense in its source, divides its waters, and forms mighty rivers, till it becomes itself a poor streamlet, possessing nothing of its original greatness but the name. Thus, as a language, the Romance has ceased to exist 700 years, and the records in it are necessarily few: they consist in the poetry of the Troubadours; the oath taken by Louis, the Germanic and the French people in 842; a poem on the captivity of Boëtius, about the same period; and some ancient family records. The work above cited by the Chevalier Raynouard is therefore of immense importance to all philologists; and it will soon be followed by a still more important one, to which it will serve as an introduction,—a Selection of the Original Poems of the Troubadours, a copious Grammar of the Romance Language, the History of its Ancient Monuments, proofs of the identity of the languages of Latin Europe with the primitive Romance language, and a dictionary: the contents of which I propose to make known, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, the moment the work appears.

The following list will evince that numerous words, which have been hitherto supposed to have been derived from the Latin, have actually arrived to us through the medium of the Romance language.

Formation of Nouns.

Romance.	Latin.	Romance.	Latin.	Romance.	Latin.	Romance.	Latin.
Accident	em	Front	em	Parent	em	Sort	em
Adolescent	em	Gland	em	Paradis	us	Sanctuari	um
Art	em	Habitant	em	Planet	a	Satan	us
Abus	us	Infant	em	Plumb	um	Secret	um
Accent	us	Instant	em	Pore	us	Senat	us
Advocat	us	Instrument	um	Prætext	us	Sens	us
Adversari	us	Interdict	um	Præsagi	um	Serv	us
Aliment	us	Intestin	um	Prævari	um	Sortilegi	um
Appetit	us	Lard	um	Privilegi	um	Styl	us
April	is	Lapidari	us	Progres	sus	Success	us
Aqueduct	us	Mercenari	us	Psalm	us	Suffragi	um
Argent	um	Metal	lum	Quart	us	Territori	um
Argument	um	Mod	us	Quint	us	Testament	um
Benignitat	em	Monasteri	um	Quintal*	e	Torrent	em
Brutalitat	em	Monument	um	Rapt	us	Ton	us
Captivitat	em	Mysteri	um	Refectori	um	Tribut	um
Celebritat	em	Necessitat	em	Refugi	um	Triumph	us
Celeritat	em	Object	um	Repertori	um	Trident	em
Cohort	em	Occident	um	Rudiment	um	Tumult	us
Conformitat	em	Orient	em	Serpent	em	Tyran	nus
Continent	em	Ornament	um	Sabbat	um	Univers	us
Dexteritat	em	Parent	em	Sacrament	um	Us	us
Docilitat	em	Part	em			Vent	us
Elephant	em	Pact	um			Vers	us
Font	em	Parricidi	um			Victori	a
Fraud	em	Patron	us				

* Quintal (*centumpondium*, Latin), Johnson!

Formation of Adjectives.

Abject	us	Civil	is	Divin	us	Futur	us
Absent	em	Conjugal	is	Docil	is	Grand	is
Agil	is	Content	us	Doctoral	is	Grav	is
Annal	us	Contrit	us	Eloquent	em	Heroic	us
Ardent	em	Constant	em	Elegant	em	Honest	us
Arrogant	em	Correct	us	Eminent	em	Human	us
Baptismal	is	Decent	em	Excellent	em	Indulgent	em
Boreal	is	Delicat	us	Extravagant	em	Infect	us
Capital	is	Desert	us	Facil	is	Ingrat	us
Caption	us	Diligent	em	Fecund	us	Innocent	em
Cardinal	is	Direct	us	Feminin	us	Inquiet	us
Central	is	Discret	us	Fertil	is	Intelligent	em
Clement	em	Distant	em	Frequent	em	Just	us
Circumspect	us	Divers	us	Furios	us	Latin	us

Larg .... us	Novel .... lus	Plan .... us	Servil .... is
Legal .... is	Nul .... lus	Pœnal .... is	Sinistr .... um
Liberal .... is	Nuptial .... is	Present .... em	Subtil .... is
Litteral .... is	Obscur .... us	Prompt .... us	Succulent .... us
Local .... is	Odorant .... em	Prudent .... em	Suspect .... us
Long .... us	Opportun .... us	Pur .... us	Temporal .... is
Masculin .... us	Opulent .... em	Quotidian .... us	Tranquil .... lus
Martial .... is	Oratori .... us	Recent .... em	Triumphal .... is
Moral .... is	Ordinari .... us	Ridicul .... us	Urgent .... em
Municipal .... is	Oriental .... is	Rud .... is	Venal .... is
Mut .... us	Pastoral .... is	Rustic .... us	Violent .... us
Mystic .... us	Pervers .... us	San .... us	Viril .... is
Natal .... is	Pestilent .... em	Secret .... us	Vulgar .... is
Negativ .... us	Petulant .... em		

What an immense unexplored mine does the study of the Romance language afford to the English etymologists; and which, if properly cultivated, may lead to a new era in English lexicography. It was evident that an immense number of our words were derived from the Latin; but, how it happened that we had dropped the final syllables, no one, that I recollect, has ever been able properly to explain: M. Raynouard has solved the difficulty, and shewn the reason of this principle; and has also solved another hitherto-insuperable difficulty,—the affinity of the various languages of southern or Latin Europe, in which class half the English may be inscribed. It had been supposed that commerce had produced this result, but philosophers felt that the commerce of those times was quite inadequate to that end. Various hypotheses were invented, but all either false or absurd, or both: the true simple reason is, the Roman or Romance language was the common parent of them all.

AMERCE.—Merce-s, Latin, salary, wages; Merce, Romance language, affixing the privative *A*, *Amerce*,—fine, retention of pay, wages, or salary.—N.B. Dr. Johnson seems to have forgotten the privative adjectival meaning of A.

ASSASSINATION.—There are few words in the English language of which the true sense is more imperfectly understood. In the common acceptation of the word, assassination simply means murder. Dr. Johnson has well defined the shades of difference; but common usage seems so far to have prevailed, that, when Horne Tooke used the term assassination to express the conduct of Mr. Paul to Sir F. Burdett, even the philological fame of the author could not preserve him from the sneers of the journalists, *because Sir F. B. was not killed.* We have borrowed the words assassination, homicide, and murder, from the French; and they are thus defined by the Code Napoleon:—

Homicide, committed voluntarily, constitutes murder.—Art. 295, Code Penal.

Murder committed with premeditation, and lying in wait, constitutes assassination.—Art. 296, Code Penal.

By extension, assassination implies a treacherous criminal attack: this is the sentiment of the French Academy, founded on a well known maxim of French law, that the intention, partly carried into effect, is to be regarded as the act itself, thus,—

Every criminal attempt, manifested by exterior acts, and followed by a commencement of execution, if it have not been suspended or fail in its effect, save by fortuitous circumstances, or independent of the will of the author, is considered as the crime itself.—Code Penal, Art. 2.

CHAIR.—Dr. Johnson derives this word from *chair*, French, which means *flesh.* Passing over this ludicrous mistake, we will suppose he meant *chaire*, pulpit! That our noun *chair* was derived from the French *chaire* is probable, and it affords, with the next article, a new proof of the ignorance and carelessness of those who have, from time to time, introduced French terms and modes of expression.

CHAISE, (*chaise*, French.) A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse. *Johnson.*—What must we think of a lexicographer who could pass over two such examples of perverted meaning without the slightest remark? Was it ignorance or carelessness? Perhaps both; for the reverse of either would instantly have convinced him of the gross impropriety of imposing on the English reader the idea that chair in English was synonymous with *chair* (flesh), or even *chaire* (pulpit), in French; and chaise, in English, with *chaise* (a chair), in that language: but these are perhaps "a few of the wild blunders, and risible absurdities, which may, for a time, furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance

rance in contempt," (preface to the folio edition). But surely such glaring faults as these, and that of deriving Quintal from *centupondium*, when the word Quintale exists in the Latin, by no means agree with his pompous boast in his letter to Lord Chesterfield, that he had "made a voyage round the world of the English language." If, indeed, he did make such a voyage, he may certainly rather be classed with Sir Martin Frobisher,—who fancied he had brought home precious minerals, which were found only fit to mend the highways,—than such men as Anson and Cook, who added immensely to our stores of natural knowledge.

CHARIOT (*car-rhod*, Welsh). *Johnson.*—The doctor, nearly always inconsistent with himself, fancies that this word is borrowed from the Welch, though it is found literally in French. The doctor should have told us what progressive transmutation of vowels and consonants *car-rhod* passed through before it was reduced to the French standard *chariot.* This word is in the same predicament with the two preceding: in crossing the channel, the word which designated a light four-wheeled waggon was raised to denominate a carriage of luxury.

DOUSE.—This word is not to be found in Johnson, but is common in the northern provinces to designate wet from rain, as under a shower-bath: "I have got a good dousing;"—I am wet to the skin: it is derived from the French *douche*, a shower-bath.

DAMAGE (*Dommage*, French). *Johnson.*—I am of opinion that this word was not derived from the French, but rather from the common source, the Romance language, which contracted the Latin *damnum* into *dam* (as appears by a manuscript of the date A.D. 935,) to which we appear to have added the adjectival termination *age*, and thus formed the noun adjective *Damage.*

GRAPE (*Grappe*, Fr.) The fruit of the vine growing in clusters. *Johnson.*—The translators of the Bible seemed to have led the learned doctor into an erroneous definition. Grape, in French, is the bunch, and not the fruit, which they call raisins (our term for dried grapes); thus, they say a grape of currants, a grape of alderberries, &c. The dictionary of the French Academy is positive evidence on the point in giving these phrases,—*La vigne est fort avancée, on voit deja des grappes. La vigne a coulé, il y a beaucoup de grappes, mais peu de grains.*—"The vine is very forward, we already perceive grapes. The vine has run, there is plenty of grapes, but little fruit."

LIES IN HIS THROAT.—One of the most striking examples that can perhaps be given of the obligations of the English language to the Romance, if indeed any were wanting after the copious list given above, is the proverbial expression, "He lies in his throat."—*E dix li que, de so que elh disia, mentia aulhment e falsa e delialh per la gola.*—"And tell him that, in what he said, he lied vilely, and falsely, and disloyally, by the throat." *Philomena, p.* 118.

PUPIL.—It is to be lamented that this word is neglected in its most pure and natural sense,—a person under the care or guardianship of a trustee or guardian; in which primitive sense, it is solely used in French. Good writers will, it is to be hoped, restore it to its proper dignity in our language.

SUPERB (*superbus*, Latin), Grand, pompous, lofty, stately, magnificent. *Johnson.*—Were this a solitary example, we should be astonished at Dr. Johnson's deriving this word from the Latin, instead of the French *superbe*, from which we have undoubtedly derived it its meaning being the same in both languages: whereas, in Latin, its general meaning, if Virgil be taken for a standard, is haughty, proud, insolent. Horace has, indeed, *Superbum merum*, (excellent wine); but Cicero has, *Superbum est*, to denote a glaring outrage; and Plautus, *Superbus hodie, te faciam*, (proud wretch, I'll do for thee.)

THAT.—It is of little importance whether this word was derived from the Saxon (Gothic), as Johnson supposes it, or the Francisque; but, as it is as well to be correct in an authority, we would observe, that the Saxon is *thata* or *thatei*, but in the Francique *that.*

Than uuitum liudio harn THAT *than is san aftar thin sumer.*—Paraphrase of the Gospel in Francisque, Litt. des Francs p. 181.

THIS—as Johnson justly observes, is derived from the Gothic, but it exists also in the Francisque, which has *these* also; and, therefore, we probably derived both from the same source.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE and CHARACTER of CHARLES V. surnamed the WISE, KING of FRANCE.

(From the French of M. Bailly.)

[The following translation of an "*Eloge de Charles V.*" by M. Bailly, the learned author of *L'Histoire de l'Astronomie*, contains a review of the state of France at a renowned period of the British annals, the ever memorable reign of Edward III., and of the conduct of a French king who assumed the reins of government when the nation was enfeebled and humiliated by defeat, and while a great portion of the country was in the possession of an English army. The original is one of those numerous pieces produced by the long-established custom of the Continental academies, of proposing prizes for the eulogy of given distinguished characters, a custom that cannot be too much commended, on account of the emulation produced by its well-earned distinctions, and the impetus it gives to biographical studies. This piece, which has never been translated into English, was candidate for the prize of the French Academy in 1767, and was honoured with much commendation in the public session of August 25th, in that year. In estimating the character of Charles V., allowance must, of course, be made for the national vanity of the writer, and the eulogistic strain necessarily adopted.]

"Melior est sapientia quam vires, et vir prudens quam fortis."

OUR sages have said to the nation, We will render homage to thy great men; we will celebrate those whose genius has enlightened, and the heroes whose valour has defended the country. Their hands have already crowned Sully, Maurice, d'Aguesseau, Du Guay-Trouin, and Descartes. They now presume to approach the throne: they have there sought a monarch on whom the employment of eloquence would not be its prostitution; they have named Charles V., and that choice is in itself an eulogy.

Philip of Valois still reigned, when Charles V., his grandson, was born of John, Duke of Normandy. The cradle of this child was environed with the horrors of war; he might see from his palace the English ravaging his inheritance. Ambition, wandering into France, conducted the steps of the King of England, and pointed out to him the crown: two nations were armed, the one to seize, the other to defend, it: on one side were seen, intrepidity, valour, and consummate experience, which secured victory; on the other, courage, patriotism, justice, every thing except prudence! In the mean time reverses multiply, and the state totters towards its ruin. Philip of Valois is no more; but, the weakness of its government continuing, the nation changed its monarch without varying its fortune. It is in the bosom of these storms that the infancy of Charles V. is passed. Near the shaken throne that he was one day to occupy, he had no other lessons than the errors of King John, his father. That prince was brave and liberal; his natural goodness had rendered him dear to France, which he crushed under the feet of war and taxes. Intrepid soldier and bad captain, he should never have commanded. His blind courage was too self-presuming: he risked all, without foreseeing, or without fearing, the consequences of the event; his temerity was an impressive lesson! his faults became perhaps more useful to his son than had been his success. In the age where all is illusion, Charles perceived that the miseries of men are often but their imprudence; and that the continued happiness which astonishes the vulgar, proceeds from wisdom of which they are ignorant.

The battles of Crécy and of Poitiers had opened the source of the evils which long desolated France:—King John, a captive in England, left the kingdom in the greatest disorder: a war kindled; the revenues deficient; the people rendered seditious by designing nobles, who, divided in interest, united to pillage the state. At the head of these incendiaries, the King of Navarre, Charles the Bad, sowed the seeds of dissension, that he might gather the fruit; he aspired to every thing; he would have attempted the throne of the Valois, if his power or his virtue could have carried him there: a prince without character, as without faith, capable of the greatest crimes, and to whom a perfidious alliance was but the veil of his treason. In the capital, an insolent mayor,* whose audacity defied punishment, content to command for a moment, and to make his

* Marcel, mayor of Paris, who caused the marshals of Champagne and of Normandy to be assassinated in the chamber of the Dauphin; their blood was laid to the charge of the prince.

his masters tremble.—These were the evils! The resources are in the hands of a prince in his minority! Licence congratulates itself: but, scarcely has he taken the reins of government, than the bridle is felt, and the weakness of youth is seen no more. Youthful monarch, from whence didst thou acquire that rapid and discriminating glance that perceived at once the evils and their remedy; that firmness, which, having no support but itself, attempts not in vain to give law, but never receives it; that wise and rational policy, which, moving steadily to its end, collects in its way all which can assist, and, supporting itself by virtue, a sure dependance, reforms the vice which it could destroy! How is power so much suspended and so much employed according as it is despised or feared? Who taught thee the art of knowing men, of dividing a party,—from thence to detach some to oppose others; of gaining the great by benefits and by promises, and leading back the multitude by goodness, always so powerful on the people? Necessity, that sovereign mistress who developes the powers of nature and the resources of genius, rarely extends her empire to the throne; thus, how many kings are ignorant of the qualities they possess, and have not been that which they should. Charles, born on an assured throne, had, perhaps, merely been a good king: adversity made him a great man. With so many virtues he was without suspicion,—often so necessary: youth knows it not. The prince has distinguished the progress of ambition and of interest, but he cannot imagine the snares of crime: he sees, in the King of Navarre, but an unquiet spirit and an ambitious heart; he watches him; but, as the state has then no weak enemies, his policy restrains him. The King of Navarre undertakes to deceive him under the mask of a sincere reconciliation, and the prince dares to trust his enemy! Too soon a lingering sickness consumes the declining prince; France is in a ferment; the symptoms of poison are recognized, and the King of Navarre is suspected. In those times of ignorance, the malady of the prince was suffered to make a deep impression. A foreigner* brings at last tardy relief, and restores him to apparent health by a salutary wound; but the poison, of which he only delayed the effect, prepares his death in the spring of his life.

In the meantime the prince is declared regent of the kingdom. Invested with the royal authority, he joins to the capacity the power of acting: then the public disorders alarm, but do not discourage, him. The harvests have been destroyed by the flames of war; prodigality, the imprudence of kings, inviting misery and defeat, has extinguished patriotism, has enervated courage. The citizen ceases to sacrifice his property to the shame of his country. The state has no more men who will fight when they expect to be conquered. But the influence of the regent changes all. Here his candour, his justice, and, above all, the hopes to which his talents have given new birth, recal confidence; it is no longer feared that the resources will be unfruitfully squandered; and money re-appears. There his prudence, and the renown of the commanders whom he has chosen, call the soldier, who hastens to range himself under his banners. Sedition still menaces Paris, its rage becomes impotent, meditates a last crime; but the mayor, accused by a faithful citizen,† falls on the threshold of that gate which he would deliver to the English; and, in his blood, the flame of insurrection is extinguished. On a sudden the danger re-appears; a formidable enemy advances. It is the King of England. It is the terrible Edward who lands at Calais. His fleet vomits forth 100,000 men, and this army inundates the country. It is here that the great man is shown! In vain Edward advances even to the walls of Paris to offer battle: the regent, unprovoked, resolves to hazard nothing. The forces of the state are spread out in the cities; and the fields, already ravaged, have nothing left to the fury of the English but a barren and uncultivated soil, without subsistence and without resource for an army; this colossus already totters under its own weight; it brings in its train its greatest enemies—disease, desertion, and famine. The regent is inactive, and remains a spectator. What could valour have done against equal valour and superiority of numbers? A defeat ensured the destruction of the monarchy; the wisdom of the regent valued peace. The liberation of the king rendered it difficult and expensive. Frenchmen, you have ceded your provinces; your king is dearer to you than your grandeur; your king,—it is yourself; you have exchanged

* The emperor, uncle of Charles V., sent to him a German physician.

† The name of this citizen was Jean Maillard.

one

one part of yourself for another. But O Charles, that innate sentiment of French hearts, that love of their kings, never to be effaced, was not the only motive of peace. You felt already that paternal love, sweet presage of the happiness of your subjects! You had heard the cries of the people! Ten provinces ceded appeared to enfeeble the state. And what imports the grandeur of a state which destroys itself? the first care is how to save it. The regent cedes, perhaps, less than he appears to cede: the profundity of his designs embraces the future; he confides in the courage of the nation, in the resources of the soil that he inhabits; he knows that his forces, when re-established, will give him the superiority. What! shall it be said that Charles meditated a breach of faith? No, he will respect the word that he has given; he leaves to his enemies the task of disengaging him. But what faith can oppression demand? It is justice that renders faith sacred. What are in fact the treaties that an enfeebled power concludes with a mighty usurper? The law of the stronger is imposed on the weaker; violence may be opposed to violence. It is the right of savage man, it is the right that every individual has yielded to the society of which he is a member; and, though civilization reigns on earth, nations, or the sovereigns who represent them, remain in a state of nature.

King John profited but little by the liberty so dearly purchased. Honour led him back to England, where destiny had marked the term of his life. The Supreme Being calls him to himself, and leaves France to breathe; he remits to the wisdom of the son the reparation of the evils which the imprudence of the father had caused.

Charles, even in his youth, has searched into the duties of kings. Born to command, he wished to be worthy of the trust. In this, perhaps, the will is sufficient. The art of reigning is a natural talent: the mind, which conceives it, is already possessed of it: he who has considered the duties of the throne, and the knowledge required in this elevated station, is the man whom nature has destined to fill it. Charles examines the sources of legislation; he there draws up the principles by which it ought to be conducted. "The monarchical government (says he,) is the medium between weakness and the abuse of power. He who commands holds the balance of the nation; and this equilibrium, which has a perpetual tendency to destroy itself, is the point which he should attain and never pass. Authority should be full, irremovable, incapable of recoiling on itself: reason should guide, obedience follow it; it extends to every thing which is just, and this, which prescribes its use, points out its limits. The state which I am about to govern, said he further, is fallen into decay, two causes have led it towards ruin: war, sustained by a people who were not happy, and conducted by chiefs without experience. I will discard favour, and will choose my representatives from the renowned; I will establish the prosperity of this empire on the public felicity: plenty and population will mutually produce each other, and will continually multiply themselves, if taxes imposed upon the rich respect the indigent. The interest of kings is, that every individual should be happy. The people make the force of the state, they sustain the glory of it; if this glory becomes a burthen, they are crushed beneath its weight."

The ravages of ambition and of discord were not sufficient: all the plagues of Heaven had fallen upon France; pestilence, famine, and war. These chastisements were now no more, but their sad consequences were for a long time felt! Peace is a new evil for the country; the defenders of its glory became its oppressors; the disbanded soldier, not knowing how to live but by plunder, turns his arms against her, and ravages her for subsistance. Princes, such is the fruit of your animosities! you have taught men to murder; in embruing their hands in blood, you have said to them, there is your employment, and they destroy your people when they cease to defend them! Luxury increases also public misery: the great nourish themselves with the blood of their vassals. But, even in the bosom of dependance, oppression rouses the idea of equality, and the despair of indignant nature punishes, by annihilation, the avarice of its tyrants.

Such was the sad spectacle viewed by Charles on mounting the throne! his soul sickens at it. But, before the evil could be remedied, it was necessary that the peace should be general. In Normandy, the King of Navarre asserted some pretended rights, favoured by the troubles of France: in vain an experienced warrior* armed himself for a bad

* Jean de Grailly, Captal de Buch.

cause;

cause; Charles sent Du Guesclin; the genius of Du Guesclin decided the dispute in a single battle, and victory crowned the new monarch. In the mean time, those bands of soldiers who were called the "great companies," desolated the provinces. It was dangerous to attack this formidable soldiery; there were none to oppose to it but mere citizens, who, without discipline, were ignorant of the art of uniting their strength and their courage. Charles attempted to remove from France this scourge, which he could not destroy, as we divert the cloud that bears the thunder; he resolves to send them to Castile, where treasures await them. Peter the cruel, stained with the blood of his people, surrounded with their spoils, armed against him the despair of his subjects, the pretensions of Henry of Transtamarre, his brother, and the vengeance* of Charles. Du Guesclin, at the head of these brigands, fixed the destiny of the states; he gives the crown twice to Henry, who secures it on his head by the murder of his brother. All was then tranquil without, and Charles draws back his regards to his great family. So, in the infancy of the world, when society was first constituted, a father, respectable and true image of sovereigns, watched over his beloved offspring! The order of things is now changed, but the affinity is the same; he was king, because he was father. Monarchs, powerful and respected, you are fathers, because you are kings!

The fields had been long abandoned. Labour opened no more the bosom of the earth: it was in vain to sow there the subsistence of the country; war had on all imprinted his destructive steps, and, the exigencies of the state seizing all that war had spared, the labourer sees famine stalking over his ravaged fields: in the depopulated villages whole families have disappeared, but they always exist for the impost. Charles stops these fearful disorders, he relieves the people by levying on the avaricious; he enquires into the excessive largesses, the alienated domains, with which the weakness of kings had purchased the support of the nobles; while his goodness diminishes the subsidies, he watches over the collection of the imposts, often more galling than the tax itself; he wills that those employed to collect it, may serve France without oppressing it, and render to the state that which the state has confided to their care; taxes are never heavy, while destined to the expenses of the nation, their reflux is on the nation itself, and tends to nourish the source from which they are derived. The hand of the eternal has ordained a tribute to the sea, but it is returned by a thousand channels, and in its passage fattens the earth, and diffuses fertility and plenty. Citizens, children of the state and of the prince, have you any thing which belongs not to them? Have you any wants when you are told of those of your country? You would give your subsistence itself to the wise economy, which would answer at once for the necessity and the employment of the sacrifice. No one will dispute that economy should be the virtue of kings. Charles amassed treasures; will it be said that he laid unnecessary impositions on his people? God forbid that I should praise the avarice of kings! The shade of the great prince of whom I speak would disavow an unmerited eulogy: but Wisdom must decide when economy becomes a virtue. It is not avarice which accumulates, it is foresight which preserves. After a long calm, when commerce and agriculture circulate abundance and life, the people are the depository of the riches of the prince: when the people are rich, the prince need not be wealthy. But, in stormy times, prompt succours are necessary; after a ruinous contest, when peace is only the short interval between one war and another, Wisdom prepares the resources before the evils arrive; if the people are not oppressed, the prince appears but to take from himself: he retrenches his superfluities; and the people who acknowledge his goodness in his economy adore in him the image of Providence. Experience attests this truth; let us examine the history of the successors of Charles, the best of our kings, he who rendered his people happy was the only one who left treasures behind him.

These riches, accumulated by the prudence of Charles, were not the fruit of that hideous monopoly, which was long the only impost of his predecessors. The arbitrary variations in the value of money annihilated public faith, and the inconstancy of the re-coinages, shameful and momentary expedients, exhibited the weakness of the government. The sovereign may change the name of coin, but the value remains the same, and his

* Peter the cruel was suspected of having murdered Blanche of Bourbon, his wife, sister to the Queen of France, wife of Charles V.

art consists in raising that which he has, to the value of what he requires. Thus debt is annihilated; so throughout all orders the debtor ruins the creditor, and an universal robbery ensues. The state is subverted, the needy rise, while the rich descend;—disastrous situation, in the midst of which the national manners perish! If moneys are re-coined to alter their value, the citizens fear the tyranny of temporary laws; avarice extends its empire, gold is every-where hoarded, and commerce is straitened at the voice of distrust. Charles, far from raising the value of specie, restored it to the state in which it was left by Philip, of Valois; he gave again to the coinage all its integrity. Whatever were the engagements of the sovereign, Charles knew but two ways of fulfilling them without oppressing the people:—equity in the imposition of taxes, and economy in the distribution of their produce.

It is thus that he commences the reformation of the government; but, while he was desirous that his authority might be just, he was resolved that it should be uncontrolled. The influence of that great body of the state, composed of different interests and distinct powers, had long been diminished, because it wanted harmony. The nobles, too powerful, placed between the prince and the people, were on one side formidable subjects; and, on the other, tyrants! The sovereign power was at length roused, and resumed the prerogatives it had seemed to divide; the presumptuous rights which imbecility had suffered them to assume, had but produced domestic feuds. Then a thousand men were armed to decide individual disputes, the country was divided against itself, and its blood flowed according to the capricious passions of the great. The sword is, unhappily, the arbiter of nations; but it should not be the judge of citizens. Charles invokes Justice, in her hands he places the cause of the great as well as that of the poor; and Justice sits beside him. Venerable shade of the laws, you were a veil to the sovereign authority! Under a mild and truly monarchical yoke, the people knew not to distinguish them; and the will of the prince was the organ of the law, which they equally obeyed. The example of Charles repressed the corrupt manners of the age, and prevented the necessity of the laws themselves. He discountenanced the dissipation of the capital, of that centre into which vice flowed from all parts: war, which brings licence in its train, had produced debauchery. Charles foresees the fatal consequences; he arrests the evil by his vigilance; he inspires shame by his example.

In the tranquil bosom of this empire, which he has rendered flourishing at this happy epoch, letters were first born. It is at the voice of peace, it is under the protection of a wise government, that genius unfolds its buds. The monarch who is elevated above his era, loves and cherishes the tender germ of that tree, which was one day to overshadow France. He establishes that library now so famous and so magnificent. Monarchs, forget not that it was there he sought for Truth! It is there that she exists, pure and unmixed; not in history, which has deified tyrants, and branded the truly great, but in the writings of the wise of all ages.

At length Charles has changed the face of France, he has healed her wounds, he has secured the happiness of his people. It is on this foundation that he endeavours to establish the edifice of his glory. He encourages agriculture, the mother of plenty; he excites industry and commerce; he reanimates the nation; and, prepares for war, to establish a more solid peace. War soon becomes inevitable. Edward is impatient to make good his pretensions to France: Charles, who mourns the degradation of the French in the late reigns, burns to re-enter the ceded provinces; he perceives already that great truth, so often acknowledged since, that England is for ever the rival of France. Equally worthy, by its genius and by its government, to be in the first rank of the world, she wishes to make France descend from it, whom Nature has placed and will preserve there; for all other power, except that of the soil, is precarious. It is henceforth necessary that she should fear France, or that France should fear her: the sea offers to her its empire; already the proud islanders have subdued the terrible element; Charles exclaims,—Frenchmen, people made for glory! are you fearful of being surpassed? Behold the ocean washing your shores, it is that which ought to defend them; be great on the sea, and you will be formidable to the universe. He said, and the royal marine was created at his voice.

In a warlike nation, repose should be the school of war. The monarch banishes frivolous amusements, the offspring

offspring of effeminacy and of idleness; he permits only those sports which unfold corporeal power, and accustom youth to fatigue: thus he forms soldiers, while he meditates on their discipline. The licence of the military is extreme, they are the tyrants of the people. Charles respects the laws, and suffers no one to infringe them. He assembles the princes and chiefs; he blushes not to ask their advice: his intention is to honour martial virtue; but he forbids it to disturb the public tranquillity, which it ought to protect: he represses the impunity which had arisen from the miseries of the times; he establishes subordination; he ordains at the same time punishments and rewards; he had already abolished those levies, the commanders of which were independent; he makes himself master of the troops; he is the strength of the state; he wills that all who wield it, should emanate from him. Great king! may the earth be governed but by those who resemble thee! I hear the partisans of glory elevate their voice, of that vain glory that produces misery to the world: they demand why truth permits not that of conqueror to be to these lofty titles. Why? It is because the benefactor of the human race cannot be its destroyer! It is because those mild virtues which watch over the public weal, those wise views that weigh enterprises in the balance of justice and the national interest, are incompatible with that rage which, confounding all rights, knowing but the sword and conquest, traverses the earth as the thunder which ravages the fields, and draws after it desolation, terror, and death! What is a conqueror? A tiger who slumbers sometimes, and wakes roaring. Soon as the trumpet sounds, horror chills the soul, weeping mothers groan, their sons are torn from their arms, affrighted nature shrieks, and demands whither her children are carried? Glory answers, —to battle, that is, to death. Ah! is this glory then sublime which severs the sweetest ties of nature, to arm her against herself? Have not kings, as men, passions enough? Why would you that they should also possess the desire to destroy? Does not despotism elevate itself amidst the shock of empires, and do not the chains of humanity become heavier? Flattery asks for tyrants, since she pays homage to conquests. Those times when swarms of barbarians were vomited from the snowy mountains of the north, are no more. The fecundity of nature was a burthen to the earth; the laws of justice were silenced by the necessity of seeking an asylum; it was necessary to purchase with the sword the soil which they desired to acquire, and force combated against possession. It required then a warrior to found an empire; but this empire founded, it remains for the wise to render it happy. If nature had only formed heroes, the world had soon been a desert; she has created sages, that it might have legislators! The circumstances of the times, doubtless, determine the requisite qualities; but, if even the necessities of the times, if even the nature of the evils to be prevented, have required that a prince should be a warrior, it was when Charles ascended the throne. A proud and rival power has invaded a portion of the monarchy, and menaces the rest; a warrior, full of genius and of courage, the haughty Edward, twenty times crowned with victory, the terror of Frenchmen, whom he had always vanquished, is the enemy that fate reserves for Charles. Charles appears, and the face of things is changed! The genius of Edward is no longer found! Intrepid valour contends with tranquil prudence! The one covers the land with numerous armies, the other opposes impregnable fortresses; the one rashly abides by the event of battles, the other weighs the risks with the advantages, and disdains a victory, either bloody or doubtful. You who deify conquerors, behold and judge; Edward and Charles are before you. Edward, monarch of a powerful nation, immortalizing himself by a hundred victories, and shading with laurels the public misery; Charles, become king of an enfeebled and humiliated people, restoring its power with its courage, without fighting himself, despoiling the enemy of his conquests, giving to his people abundance and glory, and leaving them, at his death, happy and flourishing.

What is then the ascendant of Charles? From whence does he derive the power of producing these great events? It consists not only in the wisdom of his projects, but in the choice of those who are to execute them. What becomes of the prince whom his ministers mislead, whom his generals deceive by their inexperience? Kings, be great; but, if nature has not permitted that, at least let those be great who surround you. Kings make not great men; the wise seek for them; the weak listen to

 flatterers,

flatterers, who mislead them; the wise advance men of merit, and through them exalt themselves; the weak copy the vices of the heads that beset them. Charles, while yet youthful, perceived the worth of the brave Clisson, and the famous Du Guesclin; he feared not to see himself surpassed, on that he rested his glory;—the prince confides to these heroes the defence of the country: himself, notwithstanding, directs their military operations; wisdom gives him the requisite talents. He traces the plan of the campaign, leaving to Du Guesclin the power of varying it; and often the warrior, astonished at the wisdom which had foreseen every exigency, follows the course that the prince had dictated. So Providence, in leaving free-will to man, leads his steps to the accomplishment of its views.

Meanwhile murmurs arise in Aquitaine; the people groan under the yoke. The son of Edward, like him accustomed to conquer—to subdue all, governs it with a sceptre of iron. His pride is irritated by resistance; inflexible as unconquered, he knows not the happy art of conciliating the mind; force is his only weapon. Aquitaine is a fief dismembered from the monarchy; and Charles, who mourns its loss, is the judge of the Prince of Wales. At the foot of his throne is the Court of Peers, at which the king presides. Aquitaine prefers its complaint, and demands justice; the king listens to its request. Already has the haughty Edward violated his faith, by retaining the hostages of those treaties which Charles had fulfilled. He assumes the title of King of France! For the happiness of his people, Charles forbore to notice these outrages; Charles will revenge them. Prudence permits him to profit by circumstances; the national interest requires him to assert his rights; he commands the Prince of Wales to appear before the Court of Peers, before his judges. What do I hear? Commands to him who has twenty times given law at the head of his armies! Judges of the conqueror of Poitiers and of Crécy! Presumptuous man! The prince, mindful of his triumphs, dares to demand if they are Frenchmen who hold this language? They are. But they are not these Frenchmen, victims to the imprudence of the grandfather and father; they are Frenchmen to whom the son has restored their pristine courage. The reclamation of Aquitaine was just. Charles came to the succour of his oppressed subjects. Edward and the prince, his son, arm themselves to avert the storm; the groaning province revolts; and war rages in every part: thrice happy war, in which Du Guesclin became the model of Turenne;—war unaccompanied by misery. The citizen, tranquilly seated by his domestic hearth, asks if peace does not still reign. His gratitude adores the Supreme Being, blesses the prince who resembles him, and wishes that his sons whom he embraces, may live under equal monarchs.

Let us examine our code of laws; we shall there find a monument of Charles's wisdom: it is the edict that fixes the majority of kings. Charles foresees his early dissolution, accelerated by a perfidious crime. Death appears not formidable to him, if the happiness of his people survives. He casts his eyes around; the ambition of his brothers alarms him for the youth of his son. He foresees a long minority: he feels the danger of confiding the royal authority, and that a nation is often tyrannised in the name of an infant, who knows not yet that he is a sovereign, and that he has subjects whom it is his duty to render happy. From this consideration, he abridges the period of minority. Nature has willed that a man, destined to command, should feel his soul aggrandized by the idea of power; and Charles thinks that the infancy of kings comprises but few years, when enlightened instructors watch over the development of their reason. But, fearing that death might arrive too speedily, Charles calls the Duke of Anjou, his brother, to the regency, and the Dukes of Burgundy and of Bourbon to the guardianship. He balances these two powers, and restrains the one by the other: the one has the authority, the other the finances, which are its support. Both are to be guided by a council, which the king appoints them: this council is the state itself, since it is composed of all orders, —the nobles, who surround the throne; the ministers, who are the organs of their prince's will; and the simple citizen, who has nothing but his zeal and his talents.

But what do I hear? mournful cries rend the air! a whole people prostrate themselves at the foot of the altars! Sometimes they implore the succour of Heaven; sometimes collect in anxious groupes around the walls of the palace! Is the nation in danger? Yes; for a fearful

fearful whisper foretels the loss it is about to sustain. Charles alone is tranquil: he carries death in his veins; each day dawns upon him uncertain of life. Ah! what avail a few more moments of existence? It is for his people that he desires them! When Charles surveys his career, and contemplates the good that he has done, and that which remains to be accomplished, if his virtue is consoled at having lived, his benevolence is afflicted at ceasing to live. In the mean time, suspicion runs through the palace: every eye is turned on the King of Navarre. The sad experience of the past conducts, and justice decides, them; this hellish act is, indeed, one of his crimes. Monster! sole author of the, miseries of France, what wouldst thou? Hast thou not enough retrenched his days? Hast thou not put a sufficiently early period to his benevolence? Leave, at least, leave the poison to achieve its work: his people have only three years of bliss, and wouldst thou ravish those from them?

Indeed, scarcely three years had rolled away, when the dreadful day (I shudder while I speak of the last day of Charles) arrived. The salutary wound is closed. Death stands before the throne; Virtue casts its rays from it: but Death, who has marked the king for his prey, respects the work of Virtue more than that of Fortune. Religion, who was always his guide, is at the side of the bed of pain: Faith, her companion, unveils consoling truths; he sees the dark cloud that envelops life gradually disperse, and the bosom of his God appears. While all around him weep, his fortitude remains unshaken; never was king more beloved, never were tears more sincere. The people, who mourn their father, besiege the gates; Charles commands that they may enter: he shrinks not from their view,—he will only meet with fresh proofs of love and of grief. The awful hour approaches; the prince recals his past life, his duties alarm him: —"*I have aimed at justice* (said he), *but what king can be certain that he has always followed it? Perhaps I have done much evil, of which I am ignorant! Frenchmen! who now hear me, I address myself to the Supreme Being and to you.*" His eyes are bathed with tears, his arms hang listless; they are supported for him, elevated towards Heaven; and this great king demands from his people pardon of faults which he has not committed. What a spectacle for feeling hearts! It is then that cries of grief burst the bonds of utterance. Yet awhile, grateful subjects, his goodness is not satisfied; he hastens to arrange the revenues. Alas! will his views be fulfilled when he is no more? Then, returning his regards to his people, whom he is about to leave, "*I find that kings are happy* (said he) *but in this—that they have the power of doing good.*" There is a moral for kings; it is at the close of life that this moral has all its force: it is then that it appears to the oppressors of the world, to the tyrants who are drunk with the tears of the people, to the imbecile who have suffered tyranny; it is then that they shriek with dismay.—Charles, whom this sweet moral consoles, falls into a tranquil slumber. His eyes are turned towards Heaven, and seem to invoke that God who judges and who recompenses kings. France! thy prince is no more; weep, and forget not ever his life or his death.

CORNUCOPIA.

Under this superscription it is intended to scatter detached flowers and fruits of Literature, similar to those deposited in the first forty Volumes of the Monthly Magazine, with the title Port-folio.—Ovid tells us, in his Fasti, that the she-goat which suckled Jupiter broke off one horn against a tree; that his nurse Amalthea picked it up, wreathed it with garlands, filled it with grapes and oranges, and thus presented it to young Jove, who made it his favourite play-thing. When he was grown up, and had acquired the dominion of the heavens, he remembered his horn of sweet-meats, made a constellation in memory of it, and promoted Amalthea to be the Goddess of Plenty, or Fortune, whose symbol it became. This horn is called CORNUCOPIA, *and is feigned by the mythologists incessantly to shed a variety of good things.*

THE RIVER MISSOURI.

THE Missouri presents a grand object of contemplation. This river, which was navigated in 1805 and 1806 by Captains Lewis and Clarke from its junction with the Mississippi to its source, runs a course east and south of above 3000 miles. It rises in a very elevated group of mountains, situated between north lat. 44° and 45°, and about west long. 112°. The height of these mountains is unknown; but, as their

their summits are perpetually covered with snow, we are sure that it at least exceeds 3000 feet. It runs in a northerly direction for nearly three degrees of latitude; then nearly south; afterwards south-east; and, lastly, nearly east, over a space occupying nine degrees of latitude and thirteen degrees of longitude. Its size is fully as great above 1000 miles before it joins the Mississippi as at the junction, yet a great number of large rivers join it in the interval. This shows the great evaporation to which it is subjected. It joins the Mississippi nearly in north latitude 39°, west longitude 90° from Greenwich. After this junction it flows for 10° of lat. south,—a course including the windings, certainly not so little as 2000 miles; so that the whole course of the Missouri, from its source to the ocean, exceeds 5000 miles. This is a length, of course, that will not easily be paralleled; and almost the whole of this river is navigable.

NAPOLEON AND THE BOURBONS.*

The following lines are handed about Paris by the friends of the ex-emperor: read downwards they praise the present royal family; the intended reading is across the column.

Vive à jamais	L'Empereur des Français
La Famille Royale—	Est indigne de vivre;
Oublions desormais	La Race des Capets—
La Race Imperiale—	A jamais doit survivre;
Soyons donc le soutien	Du fier Napoleon,
Du grand Duc des Bourbons,	Que l'ame soit maudite;
C'est à lui que revient	Le mepris des Français
L'honneur de commander—	C'est ce que merite Napoleon.

THE ALGERINES.

De Witt, the Dutch statesman and political writer, says, in his book called "the Interests of Holland,"—"that, although the Dutch ships loading to the Mediterranean should be well guarded by convoys against the Barbary pirates, yet it would by no means be proper to free that sea of those pirates; because (says he) we should hereby be put upon the same footing with the Eastlanders, English, Spaniards, and Italians; therefore it is best to leave that thorn in the sides of those nations, whereby they will be distressed in that trade; while we, by our convoys, engross all the European traffic and navigation to Holland."—(*See Macpherson's Commerce, vol. 2, page 472.*)

This was in 1557, and King James I. in his turn, encouraged the Algerines against the Dutch, and allowed them shelter in the British ports, and to sell their prizes; so that in six months the Dutch lost thirty rich merchantmen.

The Algerines, it would appear, have not, therefore, been alone to blame; but, supposing, as is likely, that there has always been that sort of connivance which De Witt recommends, surely the end might have been attained without dragging the people taken to slavery. It is even plain that the conniving power, or powers, might have stipulated for the freedom of all captives as the price of their connivance; but no, the hard-hearted mercantile men only thought of the interests of trade, and forgot those of humanity. This cold calculating participation in the trade is more culpable in Europeans who, in their own persons, are very tenacious of their liberty and rights, than in the Africans who, from ignorance, habit, religion, and education, are insensible of the extent of their criminality.

TWO FIRST ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF AIX LA CHAPELLE IN 1748.

Article 1.—There shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual peace, both by sea and land, and a sincere and inviolable friendship between the powers before mentioned, their heirs and successors, kingdoms, states, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or condition soever, without exception of place or person, in such a manner, that the high contracting parties shall have a constant attention to maintain between them and their states and subjects this reciprocal friendship and correspondence, without permitting either one party or the other to commit any sort of hostilities on any account or pretence whatever, and shunning every thing which may tend to disturb or alter the union now so happily re-established between them; engaging themselves, on the contrary to procure, on all occasions, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantages, without giving any succour or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who may so much as attempt to prejudice either one or other of the high contracting parties.

Article 2.—There shall be a general oblivion of all that has been done or committed during the war, which is now put an end to: and each party on the day of exchange of the ratifications on all sides shall be restored to the possession of all his effects, dignities, ecclesiastical benefices, honours, and revenues, which he enjoyed, or ought to have enjoyed, on the commencement of the war, notwithstanding all the disposals,

seizures, or confiscations, occasioned by the said war.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The following anecdote is a very curious illustration both of the character of this great princess, and of the bad taste of the pulpit-eloquence of her age.

"There is almost none that waited in Queen Elizabeth's court, and observed any thing, but can tell it pleased her very much to seeme to be thought, and to be told, that she looked younge.—The majesty and gravity of a scepter born forty-four yeeres, could not alter that nature of a woman in her. When Bishop Rudd was appointed to preach before her, he wishing, in a godly zeale, as well became him, that she should think sometime of mortality, being then sixty-three yeeres of age, he tooke his text, fit for that purpose, out of the Psalms. Psalm 90, v. 12.—*O teach us to* NUMBER *our dayes, that we may incline our hearts unto wisdom*, which text he handled most learnedly. But, when he spoke of some sacred and mystical numbers, as *three* for the Trinity, *three times three* for the heavenly hierarchy, *seven* for the sabbath, and *seven times seven* for a jubilee; and lastly, *seven times nine* for the grand climacterical yeere (her age), she, perceiving whereto it tended, began to be troubled with it. The bishop discovering all was not well, for the pulpit stood opposite to her majestie, he fell to treat of some more plausible *numbers*, as of the number 666, making *Latinus*, with which he said he could prove the Pope to be antichrist, &c. He interlarded his sermon with Scripture passages, touching the infirmities of age, as that in Ecclesiastes, 12.—*When the grynders shall be few in number, and they wax darke that looke out of the windowes, &c. and the daughters of singing shall be abused;* and more to like purpose. The queen, as the manner was, opened the window; but she was so farre from giving him thanks or good countenance, that she said plainly—"he should have kept his *arithmetic* for himselfe, but I see the greatest clerks are not the wisest men," and so went away discontented.

THE HEBREW SCRIPTURES.

Bp. Lowth states, that the Septuagint translation is of higher authority than the Hebrew original; and in his "Preliminary Dissertation" to his Translation of Isaiah, p. lxvi. he speaks of it again as being "of the first authority, and of the greatest use in correcting the Hebrew text."

Bp. Warburton goes much further, and asserts that "the Hebrew Bible would have been unintelligible without it."—*Letters to Hurd, second edition*, p. 58.

Ludovicus Capellus (as quoted by Blackwall, "Sacred Classics," vol. ii. p. 346,) says, that, without the Greek version, the Hebrew Bible "would have been almost of no use."

EXCISE.

The following is the opinion of Lord Mansfield, when attorney-general, upon Dr. Johnson's explanation of the word Excise:—

Case.

Mr. Samuel Johnson has lately published a book, entitled, "A Dictionary of the English Language, in which the words are deduced from their originals, and illustrated in their different significations by examples from the best writers: to which are prefixed, a History of the Language, and an English Grammar."

Under the title "Excise" are the following words:—

EXCISE, n. s. (*accijs*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin,) a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged, not by the common judges of property, but *wretches* hired by those to whom "*Excise*" is paid.

The people should pay a rateable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat.—*Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take *excise*,
Of a more fragrant paradise.—*Cleveland.*

Excise.

With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,
And on all trades, like Cassawar, she feeds.
Marvel.

Can hire large houses, and oppress the poor,
By farm'd *excise*.
Dryden's Juvenal, sat. 3.

The author's definition being observed by the Commissioners of Excise, they desire the favour of your opinion.

Qu.—Whether it will not be considered as a libel; and, if so, whether it is not proper to proceed against the author, printers, and publishers thereof, or any and which of them, by information, or how otherwise?

Opinion.

I am of opinion that it is a libel; but, under all the circumstances, I should think it better to give him an opportunity of altering his defintion; and, in case he does not, threaten him with an information.

(*Signed*) W. MURRAY.

Nov. 29, 1755.

OBESITY.

Mr. Spooner, a farmer at Shuttington, near Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, died, in June 1775, aged 58. About five years before he died, he weighed thirty-six stone, horseman's weight; fourteen pounds to the stone, avoirdupoise. The last five years, he was much increased in bulk, having in that time become extremely fat; but he would

would not suffer himself to be weighed, though requested by several gentlemen.

His widow verily believes he would have weighed considerably more than forty stone, had he been weighed some time before his death. He was five feet ten inches in height; his appetite moderate, both as to eating and drinking, and his food such as plain country farmers generally live upon. He was very stout and active, and of a cheerful merry temper. For the last five years, from his being so greatly fed in that time, he was very indolent.

He had eight children, six sons and two daughters, who are all living. Mr. Spooner's parents were not inclined to be fat, but one of his sons is remarkably so. Mr. Spooner first began to grow fat at the age of twenty-five: at thirty-five, he was stabbed by a Jew with a knife, and lost a considerable quantity of blood, but soon recovered of his wound.

The undertaker of his funeral believes, without exaggerating, that the corpse and the coffin, though only wood, weighed 700lb. The coffin was six feet long, three feet wide in the inside, and twenty-three inches deep.

This account was taken the 10th day of August, 1775, from the widow of Mr. Spooner, at her house at Shuttington, by Mr. John Vaughan and Mr. Samuel Heath, bailiffs of the borough of Tamworth.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SPELL.

By THOMAS FURLONG.

[The following little piece alludes to a very agreeable evening, which the author past at the house of a female friend in the country: it was written solely for the amusement of those who were present, and whose characters it undertook to describe.]

ONCE on a time, as legends say,
A careless wanderer took the road,
His head was light, his heart was gay,
He stroll'd, he saunter'd, on his way,
Nor dreamt on half the turns that lay
Between him and his old abode.

The foot-path stretch'd before him far,
And keen and chill the gale was blowing,
While not one solitary star
Around the face of Heaven was glowing.
He paus'd,—he turn'd,—he look'd behind,—
He saw the distance he had gone;
When something of the fairy kind
Was heard to whisper in the wind,
"Come, stranger, venture on."

He rais'd an eye, he pour'd a prayer,—
On ghosts and fairies each thought bestowing,—
'Twas vain, he could not linger there,
For forward still his steps were going.

He trac'd the neighbouring hillock's head,
And now the moon was brightly blazing,
And sleepy silence round him spread,
Save where the swain, by fancy led,
(As calmly home his way he sped,)
The short and simple song was raising.

He wander'd near the water side,
Where with the wave the moon-beam blended;
"And now," exultingly he cried,
"The soul-bewildering charm hath ended;
For it is said, by those that dream
Of goblin tricks and fairy lore,
That, when we pass a running stream,
Their power can bind no more."
He thought of Tam O'Shanter's mare,
When on the bridge the carlin caught her,
But, ah! the thought was useless there,
The spell was strong beyond the water.

Now onward thoughtlessly he past,
He trod at length the magic bower;
Around the spot one glance he cast,
And found one victim fetter'd fast,
Within the fairy's power.
In order round the guiding dame,
Three airy sprites attendant came:
The first, if judg'd by looks alone,
Look'd like an infant free from sin,
Her easy air, her thrilling tone,
Might coax a cherub from his throne;
But Heaven, to whom the heart is known,
Can only say what dwelt within.

The second form disclosed to view,
Two laughing eyes of roguish hue;
Around her lips, when she chanc'd to smile,
Each dangerous dimple was seen to play,
She look'd like one who could well beguile,
For her glance, that led one on for awhile,
Still led them but astray.
Her speech was slow, and, when it came,
She dwelt upon some cutting theme,
She threw some shaft that struck unseen,
Till second-thought drew back the screen.
Good-humour'd, fickle, pettish, pleasing,
Form'd for delighting, or for teazing;
Tho' check'd with care, and mask'd without,
One leading whim was at her heart,
Thro' all her soul it seem'd to run,—
It was the endless love of fun.

And close beside her elfin queen,
The third attending sprite was seen,
And sure no pencil ever trac'd
A mien with milder beauty grac'd;
Sure never sculptor cut of old
A female form of fairer mould,
Each tint that loveliness must own,
Collected round the face alone.
'Tis said, when youthful poets love,
That every charm of earth or heaven,
That each grace below, and each gift above,
Are to one favorite object given.

But

But here the bard might wander at will,
And praise, perhaps, but faintly still.

Yes! we may love the lily's glow,
And say its leaf is light and clear:
Yes! we may mark the falling snow,
Or bless the rose about to blow·
But all their shades were mingled here.
Wide o'er her forehead, fair and high,
Curl'd the wild locks of jetty dye;
Down to the earth her eyes were cast,
As if they shunn'd the vulgar view;
But, when their lids arose at last,
Oh! what a lovely light they threw.

"And sure," the startled stranger cried,
"If this enchantress shall retain
Such forms, such followers, in her train,
She soon may sit in solemn pride,
And smile to see her silken chain
Extending on each side."
He paus'd,—he stood,—his heart beat high,—
He gaz'd around on every hand;
He could not, must not, dare not, fly,
And it was death to stand.
One object in the trying scene
Could still his falt'ring soul sustain;
He mark'd his fellow victim near,
Whose steady eye, and smile serene,
Show'd not a shade of fear.

And now another charm was tried,
Another spell prepar'd;
In the gay forms of fairy pride,
In magic order scatter'd wide,
The dangerous cups appear'd:
High o'er the rest, conspicuous seen,
One massive cauldron rose;
And there the wily elfin queen
Her fated station chose;
And in that cauldron deep she threw
A mystic herb of dubious hue,
On China's gloomy soil it grew;
And, while she trac'd the place around,
Her hand drew many a lengthen'd line,
And many a mutter'd word and sign
Confirm'd the charm profound.
And in the cup with care she flung
A piece from negro's sinews wrung,
Cull'd out with patience, toil, and pain,
From isles that deck the western main;
"And this (she said,) my task shall crown,
And this will make the dose go down."

'Tis said that at a certain hour
This draught can boast a wond'rous power;
Some old philosophers maintain
That it may sometimes touch the brain;
But bards for once the truth have sung,
Who plac'd the danger in the tongue,
It sets that busy organ going.
* * * *

The work went on, the dose was quaff'd,
The elfin tribe still talk'd or laugh'd,
And other tricks, too long to name,
In slow succession softly came;
The time roll'd by, the moments flew,
Strong and more strong the magic grew,
Till bright-ey'd Pity, hovering near,
Slow whisper'd in the fairy's ear,
"Come, let your guest uninjur'd go,
Before the shrill-ton'd cock shall crow;
Hence let him wander, free from harm,
E'er the twelfth hour dissolves the charm.

She smil'd,—she turn'd,—her friend departed,
Free, thoughtless, tranquil, and light-hearted:
And, since that hour, this careless elf
Has been heard to say, in a friendly strain,
That he'd risk his freedom, his life itself,
To be enchanted thus again.

29, Bolton-street, Dublin.

SONNET.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem,
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
Sobrius aula.
Horace, lib. 2, od. 10.

HOW blest the man, whose annual store
Is just sufficient, and no more,—
A pleasing competence;
Around whose hearth the tale of mirth
Gives to each social feeling birth,
Refining every sense!

Stranger to splendid joy or woe,
His is the happy lot to know
Life's soft vicissitudes;
No faithless calm allures his way,
No dizzling sun darts down its ray,
No chilling blast intrudes.

But blue-ey'd Hope, of soothing power,
To cheer the solitary hour,
His sweet companion is;
Whilst kindling at the hallow'd name
Of Friendship, or Love's softer flame,
He mingles into bliss.

Which, nor satiety e'er cloys,
Nor Envy's secret dart annoys,
Nor guilty fears appal;
But pleasures rational, refin'd,
Most exquisitely hit the mind,—
'Tis satisfaction all.

Oh! grant me, Heaven, the golden mean,
The little and the great between,
Nor aught beyond this give;
And, when I cease to feel or know
Friendship, and conscious Virtue's glow,
Then may I cease to live.

J. C. P.

IMPROMPTU.

By ENORT SMITH.

ASK you where yonder rose' bright bloom is fled,
That withering hangs its weak declining head?
As Julia stoop'd, its dews fresh balm to sip,
It left the flower to settle on her lip.

Lamb green, Bermondsey.

SONNET TO THE MOON.

By the Same.

WHEN Heaven's blest Architect was mild in mood,
He fashion'd thee, thou orb, so pure and bright;
And, pleas'd with His own work,* He sat and view'd
Thee, chaste-ey'd beauty, shedding thy soft light,

* And God saw the light that it was good.—*Genesis.*

O lovely visitant! O fair-form'd sight!
Hail! source now issuing from the Throne of Good,
Proof of His power, and wisdom infinite:
Thus angels sung, when first thou, radiant, mov'd,
Night's rich-rob'd goddess, as thou gently gleam'st,
Zon'd by yon clouds of stainless hue thy vest;
Methinks some shepherd, mid his flock, thou seem'st,
Or snow-white dove, reclining on her nest:
And O! so sweet, so silvery clear, thou beam'st,
Earth's shadowy crown looks gay, with thy mild rays imprest.

Lamb-green, Bermondsey.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To MR. BENJAMIN SMYTHE, *of Liverpool, for a new Method or Methods of propelling Vessels, Boats, Barges, and Rafts of all Kinds; and also other Machinery, as Mill-Wheels and other revolving Powers.*

THIS invention is established upon a mathematical theorem, *viz.* If three equal cranks in the same horizontal plane, or in planes parallel to each other, be conceived to revolve each upon its respective centre in the same plane, with one and the same uniform velocity and in the same direction; with regard to the parts of the cranks alike situated, and any part being taken on the outer bend or extremity of the middle crank, and a right line drawn from that point parallel to a line supposed to join the centres of the cranks, until it meets the outer extremity or bend of the other two cranks; then Mr. Smythe says the right line so drawn will be equal and continue equal to the line of distance during the whole of every revolution so made. This line in the machine he calls the connecting rod.

The principle of this invention consists in the parallel rotation of a connecting rod or rods, which may be impelled either by steam or other power acting upon the cranks, so as to force the paddles upon the cranks and connecting rods into and against the water in *propelling vessels*, or by the water running against the hollow or inside, of the paddles, so as to turn the cranks and other machinery when used as *mill-wheels*, &c.

To CAPTAIN GRANHOLM, *of Foster-lane, London, in the Royal Navy of Sweden; for preserving such animal and vegetable Products or Substances, separately or mixed together, as are fit for the Food of Man, for such a Length of Time as to render them fit for Ship and Garrison Stores.*

The object of this invention is effected first by cutting off all communication between the atmosphere and the articles to be preserved, by one or other of the following means; *viz.* by pouring into the vessel, in which the pieces of food that are to preserved are packed, melted and hot fat, or pouring in a strong hot animal fluid jelly, in such a manner, that not only all the interstices between the pieces, but the whole interior of the vessel, shall be so completely filled as to displace entirely all the atmospheric air.

Secondly, by coating the different pieces with melted suet before they are packed in the vessel in which they are to be preserved; then packing them, when cold, and afterwards displacing all the air between the pieces, and from the whole interior of the vessel, by pouring in cold a saturated aqueous solution of common sea-salt, or mineral culinary salt, that is to say, a solution of muriate of soda.

Thirdly, when the article is such as to permit it, (as, for example, butter,) by filling the vessel so completely with the article itself as to expel all the air, using due precautions to prevent the access of air afterwards, by percolation or otherwise, through the substance of the vessel.

The vessels to be employed are adapted to the nature of the article to be preserved, to the manner of preservation, and to the quantity to be contained in the vessels. For quantities not exceeding about fifteen pounds weight, vessels made of tinned iron, either square or cylindrical, or any other convenient form, are found to answer very well. These vessels should have a ring or fillet of tinned-iron wire, soldered all round their mouth on their outside, and at the distance of from one quarter to one half inch below the said mouth; on which ring or fillet the rim of the cover may rest when the cover is put on. To this ring the rim of the cover is to be soldered when the vessel is finally closed. The cover should be so formed, that its centre should rise a little higher

than the top of its rim; that is to say, it should be a little spherical, conical, or pyramidal, according to the form of the vessel. This elevation is given to the cover for the purpose of insuring a perfect dislodgment of air from the interior of the vessel, by pouring in well-warmed melted fat or suet, or hot liquid jelly, or a saturated solution of muriate of soda, as mentioned above, through a hole in the cover, the air escaping through a hole in the centre of the cover. The opening for introducing the said melted fat or solution, or liquid jelly, may be the same one by which the air escapes when displaced by the fluid. In this case the opening should be about a quarter of an inch in diameter; or another opening for pouring in the fluid may be made in some other part of the cover, about an inch in diameter, into which a piece of pipe should be soldered, air-tight, on the inside of the cover, about an inch long, and narrowing a little towards its lower orifice. In this case, the hole in the centre of the cover for the escape of air need not be more than a sixteenth of an inch in diameter. The opening of such a vessel is effected by driving down the ring or fillet by means of a hammer and the side edge of a chissel, or a flat bar of any kind, beginning at one end of the wire, and so detaching the parts in succession till the whole is separated, by breaking the solder joining. For this reason no more solder should be applied in fastening on the rings or fillets, and afterwards the covers, than is necessary to secure the exclusion of the air.

The means and precautions to be used in preparing the vessels are the following; first mean—applying in a hot state all over their outer surface and over the surface of their covers some good varnish or resinous substance. Second mean—saturating them as much as the nature of the material of which they are made will admit, and as completely as possible from their inside, with a saturated aqueous solution of common sea-salt, or native salt, say of muriate of soda. Third mean—lining them with a coating of any substance or mixture not deleterious or injurious (as suet or wax, or a mixture of these,) that can prevent the articles put in them for preservation from coming into actual contact with the vessels or their covers. Fourth mean—inclosing the vessels within other vessels or boxes, leaving a little space between them to be filled up with tallow or wax, or a mixture of these or any other substance or mixture which may answer the purpose of excluding the contact of the atmosphere from their sides and bottoms. Their covers to be also coated over with the same.

The articles to be preserved are cooked in any of the usual manners, by roasting, boiling, baking, or otherwise, and, when ready, and not to be coated, they are to be placed in their hot state in a vessel made of tinned iron, the said vessel being previously heated. If the article is meat, in its own soup or fluid jelly, the soup or fluid jelly should be so strong that it will be solid when cold. The vessel being filled nearly to the mouth, the cover is then to be put on and soldered air-tight all round, after which it is to be filled completely through the hole made in the cover for that purpose. If the articles are not so dressed as to furnish a jelly, still they are to be packed hot, fluid jelly or melted warm fat is to be added, the cover soldered on, and then the remaining air expelled by pouring in melted and well-warmed suet or hot jelly till the cover itself is filled to the opening in its centre with the melted suet or jelly. After it is thus filled, it should be allowed to stand for ten or fifteen minutes in such a situation as to prevent partial chilling, before closing the opening or openings, as the case may be, in the cover, to allow time for the fluid jelly or fat to insinuate itself completely into the pores of the pieces. If in that time any shrinkage has taken place, the vessel must have this supplied by pouring in a little more fat or hot fluid jelly, after which the opening or openings in the cover are to be closed, of which more hereafter. When the articles are to be preserved coated over as described hereafter, they may also be packed in vessels of tinned iron lined with a coating of wax or tallow, as described above; but these are packed cold, and, instead of expelling the air by means of melted suet or hot fluid jelly, in this case a cold saturated solution of muriate of soda is to be employed.

The last operation with these vessels is to close the hole or holes in the covers. When the cover is furnished with a pipe besides the centre hole, the former is to be closed with a cork, going into it so as to leave a part of the pipe empty above the cork. This space above the cork is then to be filled with any good resinous cement, or with wax; after which a bit of tinned iron is to be soldered over the whole. The hole in the

the centre may be closed by soldering, or the centre hole may be a female screw through a bit of iron coated with tin, and soldered on the outside, and fitted with a short screw of tin, or of iron tinned all over, and when screwed home, then covered with solder.

As it is often desirable on long voyages that vegetables should be had along with the preserved meat, as potatoes and carrots; these should be dressed each by themselves; after which they may either be cut into small pieces, and mixed with the meat, which in its dressing produces its own jelly, or they may be put into a vessel alone, and then surrounded with melted fat or jelly, in such a manner as effectually to dislodge all air from the interior of the vessel, as before directed for preserving meat, taking care to close the vessel properly.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; *and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.*

SIR T. COCHRANE, knight, for the making of a manufacture, being lamps for streets, which regulate the combustion of a certain purified essential oil obtained from spirit of tar or oil of tar, and also making a manufacture, whereby all other lamps in which flame is inclosed within glass vessels, are adapted to the production of a clear light, by the combustion or decomposition of the said purified oil or spirit therein, and the use of the said purified essential oil or spirit in such lamps.—April 8, 1818.

J. J. A. M'CARTHY, of No. 4, Spring-Gardens, Westminster, gent., for a method of applying granite in the making, constructing, or forming pavements, pitching and covering for streets, roads, ways, and places.—April 8.

W. ANNESLEY, of Belfast, Ireland, architect: for certain improvements in the constructing ships, boats, and other vessels.—April 8.

W. HOPKINSON, of High Holborn, Coach-maker; for a machine to prevent the wheels of waggons, carts, coaches, and all other carriages, from coming off by accident, and which he intends to denominate or call a Wheel Detainer.—April 8.

G. WHITHAM, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, manufacturer of spindles; for certain machinery for grinding, glazing, and dressing small cotton and woollen spindles for spinning on jenney, bills, and mule, and other kind of machine for fine work.—April 8.

W. CHURCH, of Clifton-street, Finsbury-square, gent.; for certain improvements in the steam-engine.—April 8.

The following Persons have attained Royal Patents in France for sundry Inventions, viz.

MENARD, jun.; for a loom to weave a clouded silk web, called by him *Velvet Web.*

POTEL; for a piece of mechanism, capable of setting in motion all together a carding, plating, and rolling machine, by the effort of one man only.

MADEMOISELLE MANCEAU; for different processes by which a new raw-silk tissue is manufactured for the purpose of a substitute to Italian straw in the manufacture of hats.

DEBERKEN; for a four-wheeled carriage, holding eighteen persons, without clock-work, springs, or back-trace; called a *Parisienne.*

BURR; for different processes to improve the manufacture of coach and harness ornaments, in chisselled brass and silver.

CASTILLE; father and son, for moveable artificial mountains.

LECOFFER; for press-rollers, adapted to cotton-spinners' use.

BAYEUL and DUBERJAL; for a metallic tissue, on which designs and cyphers are produced by means of fire and acids.

ROUGET; for a mechanical fauteuil to facilitate parturition.

DELONG; for a mechanic carding machine for waste and floss silk.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

FROM the minutes of the interesting evidence before this Committee, we abstract Mr. Brougham's account of an Establishment of Education in Switzerland, as worthy of the attentive perusal of our philanthropic readers.

I consider (says Mr. Brougham,) that I shall render an acceptable service, and assist the inquiries of this Committee, by giving an account of a very important institution, connected intimately with the instruction and improvement of the poor, at Hofwyl, near Berne, in Switzerland, under the management of the owner of that estate, Mr. Fellenberg, a patrician of that canton.

Happening to be in Switzerland in the autumn of 1816, I went to Berne, for the purpose of visiting Mr. Fellenberg's institution, which is situated in a pleasant country, about four miles from the town. I was received by him with great courtesy; he showed me himself every part of his establishment, and appeared anxious to have the whole details of its management

management investigated. My intention was to return, and pass a few weeks there for the purpose of acquiring further information respecting the system, and more especially the extraordinary economy which prevails, and which enables Mr. F. to effect so much with such slender means. This can only be learnt by a daily examination of minute particulars: to facilitate which, Mr. F. was kind enough to offer me the use of a chateau in the neighbourhood of his own residence; but the state of the weather for many weeks, and of my own health, made it desirable that I should proceed to Italy, without accomplishing my purpose. I cannot, however, avoid strongly recommending a residence at Hofwyl, to any one who may interest himself in these important inquiries; and I can venture to engage for Mr. Fellenberg, that he will give such a one, if properly recommended, the same facilities which he so readily offered to me.

Several tracts have been written upon the subject; the best of which is entitled, "*Rapport fait à S. M. I. L'Empereur Alexandre, sur l'Establissement de Hofwyl.*" It purports to be the work of the Count of Capo D'Istria, but was in fact written entirely by Mr. C. Pictet of Geneva, who has paid great attention to the plans of Mr. Fellenberg, and examined them carefully in different stages of their progress. The work of Mr. Rengger deserves also to be consulted; and Mr. F. himself has published some tracts in German. All these publications are to be had at the bookseller Paschoud's, in Geneva and Paris.

The ground-work of the establishment is a farm of moderate extent, from 210 to 220 *poses*, answering nearly to our English acres, which Mr. F. cultivates himself with great assiduity and success. Upon this he has ingrafted the other branches of his institution, which consists of a seminary for the education and moral and religious improvement of the poor; an academy for the richer classes of society; an agricultural institution for a limited number of pupils; and a manufactory of agricultural implements.

The academy consists of fifty or sixty pupils, who are taught every branch of useful learning, from Latin and Greek (which last they are peculiarly well grounded in, from the plan adopted of beginning with it) to the higher branches of the mathematics and of physical science. These pupils are chiefly of patrician families. When I was there, I found seven or eight German princes among them, beside several sons of German nobles; and the Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg (the present king and queen) were expected in a few days to visit the place, with the design of prevailing on Mr. F. to make room for another young prince under their care. All these pupils go through the same discipline; eat at the table with Mr. F. and his family; and pay about 60*l.* sterling a year for all expenses, exclusive of clothes. I ought to add, that, when the troubles upon the Continent had reduced so many families to great distress, Mr. F. kept above a dozen of the young men for nothing during two years. This part of the establishment creates the principal expense, as about twenty eminent professors belong to it, whose salaries amount to between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* a year. On the other hand, they form a very interesting society, and render a residence in the neighbourhood alike instructive and agreeable.

The agricultural institution is peculiarly under Mr. F.'s own care, and consists of about twenty pupils more advanced in years than the former class. They are taught practically in the farm; and have likewise hours of scholastic instruction, and of meetings for discussion with Mr. F. They are separately lodged and boarded at Buchsee, a chateau about a mile distant from Mr. F.'s house. The manufactory of agricultural implements is extremely beautiful, from the neatness and excellence of the workmanship, but especially from the valuable improvements in mechanism which Mr. F. has introduced. Among these may be mentioned his horse-hoe, his scarifier or extirpator, his root and straw-cutters; and, above all, his drill, which has been highly admired by all competent judges, and, I believe, been honoured with the approbation of the Board of Agriculture in this country.

The branch of the establishment, however, which is more particularly deserving of attention, and with which all the others are more or less connected, is the seminary for the poor. Mr. F. having long remarked the extreme profligacy of the lowest orders in the Swiss towns, and the habits of ignorance and vice in which their children were brought up, formed many years ago the design of attempting their reformation, upon principles equally sound and benevolent. His leading doctrine was, that to make those poor people better, it was necessary to make them more comfortable; and

and that this end would be best attained by forming in their earliest years habits of industry, which might contribute to their subsistence, and by joining with them a greater degree of intellectual cultivation than has ever yet been extended to the labouring classes of the community, or been imagined to be compatible with their humble pursuits. He began his experiments upon a small number of children, which he has now increased to between thirty and forty; and this may be reckoned the utmost limit upon a farm of so moderate an extent. Those children were taken from the very worst description of society; the most degraded of the mendicant poor in Berne and other Swiss towns. With hardly any exception, they were sunk in the vicious and idle habits of their parents, a class of dissolute vagrants, resembling the worst kind of gipsies. The complete change that has been effected in them all, is one of the most extraordinary and affecting sights that can be imagined. When I saw them, there were some who had been there for several years, and had grown up towards manhood; but the reformation in almost all took place during from one to two years, or a very little more, according as they were taken at an earlier or more advanced age. The remark which I made, is that which immediately strikes all who visit Hofwyl;—the appearance of the children alone, their countenance and manner, impresses you with a conviction of their excellent dispositions. To describe all the steps of the process by which this reformation has been effected, would be impossible, as much depends on minute circumstances, and upon the great skill and judgment of Vehrli, a young man who has devoted his life, under Mr. Fellenberg, to the superintendance of this part of the establishment, and to whose extraordinary virtue and ability its success is principally owing. But I shall endeavour to give the Committee some idea of the mode of treatment pursued.

The first principle of the system is to show the children gentleness and kindness, so as to win their affections, and always to treat them as rational creatures, cultivating their reason, and appealing to it. It is equally essential to impress upon their minds the necessity of industrious and virtuous conduct to their happiness, and the inevitable effects of the opposite behaviour, in reducing them from the comfort in which they now live to the state of misery from which they were rescued. A constant and even minute superintendance, at every instant of their lives, forms of course part of the system; and, as may easily be supposed, the elder boys, who have already profited by the care of the master, aid him in extending it to the new comers, who for this purpose are judiciously distributed among them. These are, I am aware, very general principles, and, upon their judicious application to practice in each particular instance, according to the diversities of individual character, their whole virtue depends. But a somewhat more specific notion of the plan may be formed by observing, that it is never allowed for a moment to be absent from their thoughts, that manual labour, in cultivating the ground, is the grand and paramount care which must employ their whole lives, and upon which their very existence depends. To this every thing else is made subordinate; but with this are judiciously connected a variety of intellectual pursuits. At their hours of relaxation, their amusements have an instructive tendency; certain hours are set apart for the purposes of learning; and, while at work in the fields, the conversation, without interrupting for a moment the necessary business of their lives, is always directed towards those branches of knowledge in which they are improving themselves during the intervals of labour. Beside writing and cyphering, (at which they are very expert,) they apply themselves to geography and history, and to the different branches of natural history, particularly mineralogy and botany, in which they take a singular delight, and are considerable proficients. The connexion of these with agriculture render them most appropriate studies for those poor children; and, as their daily labour brings them constantly into contact with the objects of those sciences, a double relish is thus afforded at once to the science and the labour. You may see one of them every now and then stepping aside from the furrow where several of them have been working to deposit a specimen, or a plant, for his little hortus siccus, or cabinet: and Mr. Fellenberg rarely goes into the field where any of them are labouring, without being called upon to decide some controversy that has arisen upon matters relating to mineralogy or botany, or the parts of chemical science which have most immediate relation to agriculture. There is one other subject which is ever present

sent to their minds; I mean a pure and rational theology. Mr. F. is deeply imbued himself with the sense of religion; and it enters into all his schemes for the improvement of society. Regarding the state of misery in which the poorest classes live, as rather calculated (if I may use his own expression) to make them believe in the agency of a devil than of a God, his first care, upon rescuing those children from that wretchedness, is to inspire them with the feelings of devotion which he himself warmly entertains, and which he regards as natural to the human heart, when misery has not chilled nor vice hardened it. Accordingly the conversation, as well as the habits, of the poor at Hofwyl, partake largely of religious influence. The evidences of design observable in the operations of nature, and the benevolent tendency of those operations in the great majority of instances, form constant topics of discourse in their studies, and during the labours of the day; and, though no one has ever observed the slightest appearance of fanaticism or of superstition (against which, in truth, the course of instruction pursued is the surest safeguard), yet ample testimony is borne by all travellers to the prevailing piety of the place. One of these has noted an affecting instance of it, when the harvest once required the labourers to work for an hour or two after nightfall, and the full moon rose in extraordinary beauty over the magnificent mountains that surround the plain of Hofwyl. Suddenly, as if with one accord, the poor children began to chaunt a hymn which they had learnt among many others, but in which the Supreme Being is adored as having "lighted up the great lamp of the night, and projected it in the firmament."

The details which will be found in the works I have already referred to, give minute and satisfactory illustrations of the virtuous habits of these labourers, and of the happy and contented lives which they lead. I trust that one or two of them, such as the "*Rapport*," will be translated into English. That the complete education which it is Mr. Fellenberg's principle to give the children, interferes in no degree with the business of their lives, but rather forwards it; and that the farm cultivated by them succeeds perfectly, the inspection of his accounts (which he lays open to every visitor as a matter of course) clearly demonstrates. The profits of the farm, consisting of 214⅛ *posen* (nearly equal to our acre) for the four years ending 1814, were annually 14,176 Swiss livres, or about 886*l*. sterling, being above 4*l*. an acre, including the interest on the original purchase-money of the land. The cattle concern is entirely kept out of this account, which therefore exhibits more clearly the success of the cultivation depending upon labour. It is to be observed, that Mr. Fellenberg has had to contend with powerful prejudices on the part of his countrymen, and has certainly received neither encouragement nor countenance from the government of the canton. On the contrary, the belief very universally prevails, that he is regarded by them with an unfavourable eye, and that strangers are not much encouraged to visit Hofwyl. The first impression, propagated with some industry, was, that his visionary schemes would be his ruin. When the undertaking seemed to prosper, the attack was changed, and he is now upbraided with amassing a large fortune; an accusation equally unfounded, as the account which I have given of his great liberality and charity may serve to show. The patrician order (to which he belongs) also took umbrage at his devoting himself to what was termed "a school-master's life," (*vie pædagogique.*) But I trust that these prejudices are now wearing away; and certainly he is, in this respect, largely indebted to the enlightened assistance of M. de Bonstetten, M. Pictet, and the other men of letters at Geneva, who have always zealously favoured his undertaking.

That the habits of common labour are perfectly reconcilable with those of a contemplative and even scientific life; and that a keen relish for the pleasures of speculation, may be united with the most ordinary pursuits of the poor, seems to be proved by this experiment of Mr. Fellenberg. I am quite aware that he has only made it upon a small scale; that its application to a populous district may be difficult; and that a substitution of manufacturing for agricultural labour would greatly augment the difficulty. Nevertheless, before we say that little can be effected in this way, we ought to consider how limited have been Mr. Fellenberg's means. The farm on which he has done so much is under 220 acres; and his income, independent of the profit he derives from the breeding of horses, in which he is very skilful, and his manufactory of husbandry implements, does not exceed five hundred a-year. The extraordinary economy

economy which reigns in his establishment is indeed requisite to explain the existence of such an institution; for, although the Academy and Institute are supported by the richer pupils, these pay a very moderate sum; and the family, who are lodged and wholly supported at Hofwyl, amounts to 180 persons. These dine at six different tables; and their food, though simple, is extremely good.

Before concluding this statement, I must add, that Mr. Fellenberg's principal object in establishing the academy for the wealthier classes, is to teach them their duties towards the poor; and above all, to inculcate the propriety of their adopting, each in his own sphere, the system pursued with respect to the poor children at Hofwyl. As they learn that system in all its details, and as they almost all become enthusiasts in it, there is reason to hope that its benefit may spread into other parts of the world. The primary difficulty, no doubt, is to find such admirable superintendents as Vehrli. But we may confidently trust that some of the youths trained at Hofwyl will be able to carry the methods adopted there into practise elsewhere. And I may add, that I believe nothing would give Mr. Fellenberg more satisfaction than to receive a pupil sent there to learn those methods. In order to profit immediately by his stay at Hofwyl, such a person should understand German, as that is the language spoken by Vehrli and the labourers.

Mr. Fellenberg, having observed the general defects in the education of youth in Switzerland, arising from the ignorance of the school-masters, (whose emoluments are inferior to the wages of ordinary labour,) adopted a very judicious plan for remedying this evil. He assembled about forty of them one summer, and kept them at Hofwyl during their vacation of three months. He there had them instructed by the professors of the place, in various branches of knowledge. Being men of industrious habits, and sufficiently anxious to learn, they made great progress, and still further improved themselves on their return to their homes. Mr. Fellenberg invited them all to assemble the next year, but the government, for some reason which I cannot pretend to explain, took umbrage at this proceeding, and prohibited the meeting. However, the neighbouring canton of Zurich, encouraged their teachers to resort to Hofwyl, where a number of them were accordingly maintained and instructed in the same manner as the Bernese masters had been the year before.

There is another institution for education, at Yverdun, which I also visited in August, 1816. It is under the direction of Mr. Pestalozzi, and consists of above a hundred boys, who are taught every branch of learning, by different masters, upon a principle quite new and deserving of notice.* Mr. P. observes, that the received methods of instruction are too mechanical; that children are taught by rote, and that their reasoning faculties are not sufficiently called into action. Accordingly, all his pupils are taught in a way that excludes mere mechanical operations, and certainly tends greatly to exercise the mind. No books are allowed; but the master, standing before a large board or slate, on which he writes, cyphers, or draws, (as the case may be,) explains or demonstrates to the boys who sit around him: and whose attention is kept awake to every step of the process by constant examinations, in which they are obliged to go through the steps themselves *vivâ voce*. I saw many of them who had gone a considerable way in the mathematics, without having ever used a book. One only had reached the fluxional calculus, of which, from a question I gave him to work, he appeared to have an

* Mr. Brougham errs—it has long been adopted in nearly every *independent* school of the British empire, under the name of the *Interrogative System*, and without being liable to the objections which Mr. B. justly notices. The British system uses Text Books, and adapts questions and exercises to the facts of the Text Books; and, in justice to it, Mr. B. ought to correct his error. We limit its adoption to *independent* schools, because in schools conducted by trustees and committees, who are the slaves of every prejudice and of every thing, as it is, or has been, no improvements are *suffered* to be made; and the subjects taught, and the manner of teaching, are the same as in the comparatively barbarous ages of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. We lately heard of the master of an endowed grammar-school who was superseded for introducing Geography into the school, because it was a subject not named in the statutes; and in Christ's Hospital, till very recently, no vegetables were permitted to be eaten, because at the time of the establishment few or no vegetables were grown in England! Close committees and self-elected corporations always commit these absurdities.—Edit.

an imperfect notion; although, in a far shorter time than he had been learning, the young men in this country acquire great expertness in the highest branches of analytical science. But he and the others whom I examined had certainly a very accurate knowledge of the *rationale* of all the operations which they had learnt, and their minds were much strengthened, I doubt not, by the constant exercise of thought unconnected with notation. I conceive that analytical investigations might be rendered more useful, and might approach more to those of geometry, in their beneficial effects upon the reasoning powers, were somewhat of M. Pestalozzi's principle adopted. That he carries it too far, seems equally clear to me; and I have been informed that his pupils, when they come to mix in the business of life, in counting-houses, &c. are very much thrown out, at least at first, by their having been unaccustomed to the use of books. I should, however, wish to be understood as speaking with diffidence on this subject, from my imperfect examination of it. I understand that a gentleman from Ireland has made it his peculiar study, with the view of introducing it there; and he may, I trust, before long, give the public an account of it in detail.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Grammar of Music: to which are prefixed, Observations explanatory of the Properties and Powers of Music as a Science, and of the General Scope and Object of the Work; by Thomas Busby, Mus. Doc. Author of a Translation of Lucretius, a Dictionary of Music, &c. &c. 9s.

WE have perused this Grammar (a companion to the same author's Dictionary) with much satisfaction. Commencing with the development of the first rudiments of the harmonic science, it proceeds, *gradatim*, to the most abstruse departments of thorough bass, and the secrets of refined and complicated counter-point.

Grecian Air, with Variations for the Piano-Forte; by Samuel Webbe. 2s. 6d.

This little air is smooth, simple, and pleasing: it consists but of sixteen bars, but their arrangement and connexion are such as to impart to them an interesting effect. Viewed generally, the variations applied to it are creditable to Mr. Webbe's taste and ingenuity; but we must, in candor, be allowed to make some few exceptions. The excursive matter is not always sufficiently analogous to the theme, nor is the bass uniformly the best that might have been chosen. The abandonment of the original key for that of the semi-tone above it, the modulation, if modulation it can be called, (from E flat to E natural,) is violent, extravagant, supererogate, and does not derive any apology from the manoeuvre by which we are re-conducted to the deserted scale. All the praise due to this effort of Mr. Webbe's we cheerfully award. The general result of the piece is agreeable; the passages lie well for the hand; and learners will find their practice both pleasant and improving.

Rondo Favorit, pour le Clavecin ou Piano-Forte, par J. G. N. Pleyel. 2s.

This is a playful, sprightly, and animated composition. Brilliancy and novelty of imagination mark every page, every bar we may almost say. While the passages are intimately linked together, a certain spirit pervades them that at once quickens attention and gratifies the ear and mind. The only drawback upon those claims to our applause is, perhaps, the absence of relief. A few tender ideas interspersed by a judgment like Pleyel's, would have perfected the production.

Braham's Celebrated Song in the Opera of Zuma. Arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Parry has super-added to this bold, energetic, and patriotic air, three variations, the style of which well consorts with that of the theme. This task was of a kind which, as generally executed, confers no extraordinary credit on the abilities of the undertaker; but Mr. P., judiciously availing himself of the excellence of the *ground* on which he was working, has kept to its *cast* and temper; and, while gratifying the general taste of the auditor, contrived to maintain and render prominent the characteristic impression of the French melody.

"Let me Die, or Live to Love." Sung by Miss Stephens, in the Humorous Lieutenant, or Alexander's Successors; at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Composed by H. R. Bishop.

"Let me die, or live to Love," is a ballad

ballad of two verses, and set in the unusual key of *A flat.* The subject has been successfully consulted, and the expression is not only appropriate, but forcible. While, however, we admit Mr. Bishop's general and prominent merit as a vocal composer, we cannot, we must confess, perceive that the present production is calculated to augment his reputation.

"*Edith of Lorn.*" *A Glee for Three Voices; composed and inscribed to Miss Joanna Baillie, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge.* 2s. 6d.

This glee, the words of which are from Scott's "Lord of the Isles," is set with feeling and science. The passages, for the most part, are not only appropriate, but expressive; while the combinations and evolutions of the harmony are masterly in a high degree. The piano part, with which the original composition is accompanied, is modelled with considerable skill. Besides compressing the main body of the superincumbent *parts*, it engages the ear with its own variegated shades, and adds to the interest of the vocal construction. We have heard, and we hope truly, that this ingenious production has experienced a very considerable circulation.

Ross's Airs (Numbers 3 and 4). Arranged with Variations, and a characteristic Prelude for the Piano-Forte. Each 1s. 6d.

From our notice of the first three Numbers of these pleasing and improving exercises for the piano-forte, our readers will understand that the author is Mr. Ross, of Aberdeen. High as he has always ranked in our estimation, his character will lose nothing of its elevation from the present work. The numbers now before us, contain the well-known melodies of "The Blue-eyed Maid," and "The Lily that droops in Dumbarton." Mr. R.'s adscititious matter is fancifully diversified, and, without deserting the sentiment and spirit of his themes, supplies new ideas, and augments their original power of impression. As divertimentos, they are attractive, and, as practices, will prove valuable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER;

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*** *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 20th of the month.*

Mr. Paddock's very interesting and affecting *Narrative of the Wreck of the Oswego on the Coast of South Barbary* merits the notice of every Englishman, who will feel, in its perusal, that his countrymen ought not, in this enlightened age, to be in danger of suffering such treatment in any part of the earth. As it is impossible to analyze its contents, we shall content ourselves with observing that it is well-written, and merits a place in every library of respectable literature.

A quarto volume of *Scientific Aphorisms* aims at being exact and profound; but, in truth, does little more than embody some of the leading errors of the existing philosophy. Thus, at art. 196, the author tells us, that "no doctrine in physical astronomy is more clear and incontestable than that which shews the necessity there is for a projectile force;" and at 198, that "this force must have been impressed on all the planets in an instant by one vast exertion." To us nothing can be more fanciful.—Motion he considers as distinct from momentum, and hence numberless incongruities arise in various inferences. Such a work would be valuable if it contained original views, and respected truth instead of orthodoxy. The plan is good, and the matter, such as we find it, is necessarily important and curious. Other similar volumes are to appear occasionally.

An *Appendix* has appeared to *Mr. Brougham's Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly*, containing the minutes of evidence taken before the Education Committee. It appears, from the facts in this mass of evidence, that, if Mr. Brougham ultimately succeed in destroying the horde of public robbers and swindlers, who at the present moment have got the funds of many charitable institutions into their hands, he will perform as great, and at the same time a more praise-worthy labour, than was performed by Hercules in cleansing the Augean stable. In another place we have given an extract from this evidence, and we regret that we have not room to give our circulation to the *right-noble* bargain made by a trustee of St. Bees' School;

School'; and to some others equally extraordinary, which are exposed in these pages. We trust, however, that the courts of law will speedily correct the most palpable of these enormities.

A very superb volume, and as interesting as superb, has been produced by Capt. LASKEY, descriptive of the series of medals struck by order of Napoleon to commemorate the events of his career. The medals thus described number 186, and many of the events are the greatest of the age in which we live. As specimens of numismatic execution, the series are never likely to be excelled; and it will record, as long as the medals endure, the glories of the chief whom they celebrate, and the matchless taste of M. Denon, who directed their execution, and of the other artists concerned. The book is worthy of the connexion in which it appears; the language is perspicuous, and the events are neatly and clearly related. In some instances, they state facts which are altogether new to us; and we think the lovers of historical truth, not less than the admirers of this branch of art, ought to possess so interesting a volume.

Mr. CHITTY has manufactured a libel on our laws, in a volume of 700 pages, royal octavo, simply on the branch of laws on bills of exchange, promissory notes, and cash notes. He calls it a *Practical Treatise*, but for whose use we are at a loss to conceive. After all, however, the fault may not be in this author, but in the prolix character of the laws which he has undertaken to expound.

GENERAL THORNTON has published, in an inviting form, his very able Speech on his motion to repeal the declarations against the belief of transubstantiation, and asserting the worship of the church of Rome to be idolatrous; illustrated by authorities and illustrations. The whole forms a very curious volume for the perusal of those who feel interested in political polemics.

A portable, and therefore useful, volume has been printed, of ORFILA's *Directions for the Treatment of Persons who have taken Poison, with the means of detecting Poisons, &c.* The translation is correctly made by Mr. R. H. BLACK, who has added a valuable appendix on suspended animation.

While so many venal bards are perverting their talents and insulting their religion by their zealous support of the inhuman and unchristian practice of War, it is with no small pleasure that we record the author of an *Elegy, supposed to be written on a Field of Battle*, as the champion of a nobler and a better cause. His pen has been employed in depicting the sufferings and advocating the rights of outraged humanity; and, we must add, with no inconsiderable portion of success. If his genius be not of that commanding order which we look for in the gifted poet, still his present performance will prove that it is adequate to the production of a work replete with refined taste and correct feeling. The following lines, in which the accumulated horrors of war are very strikingly delineated, will, we think, justify our opinion:—

The track of dire destruction long and wide,
The naked forest, and the trampled plain;
The year's last toil, the swain's fair hope destroy'd,
The plunder'd vines, and ravag'd fields of grain.

The village waste, the watch-dog's howling knell;
The croaking raven on the blacken'd wall;
The distant hamlet in the peaceful dell,
Mark'd by the spoiler, doom'd itself to fall.

(Here late with rural beauty nature smil'd,
And sylvan music charm'd the flowery mead;)
Ah! where shall flee the shivering houseless child?
What friendly covert shade its orphan'd head?

What "tender mercies" urged the ruffian band,
To save the offspring of the slaughter'd sire;
That fired the peaceful cot with impious hand,
Nor spared the victim of unchaste desire?

Did aught their leader's savage breast control,—
Could human feelings melt that heart of steel,—
Did memory wake the scorpion of the soul,—
And pierce the only fibre that could feel?

But what avails *one* wretched fate to mourn,
Of *one* sad stricken murd'rer to complain?
Thousands are left as wretched and forlorn—
Thousands were murd'rers, tens of thousands slain.

This poem is very appropriately inscribed "*to the chairman and committee of the Society established in London for the Promotion of permanent and universal Peace.*"

We discover that we were the dupes of an imposition, when we noticed in our last the Memoirs of Las Casas as an authentic work. Advantage has been

been taken of some original documents printed in the German papers, and pretended Memoirs of Las Casas prefixed, to give their reprint an air of authenticity. We now discover that the genuine work of Las Casas, containing copies of the documents alluded to, and a plan of Longwood, is published under the title of—*Letters from the Island of St. Helena, exposing the unnecessary Severity exercised towards Napoleon.* This is a volume which merits general perusal, as implicating in its facts and anecdotes the fame and character of the British people among future generations; and containing accurate and very curious details of a man whose character, actions, and fortunes, are the most remarkable of any on record. We collect from the newspapers, that the influence of the magnanimous Alexander is likely to effect a change, which could not be wrought by a regard to character, and a sense of propriety, in the very *low-minded* personages, however high in rank, who have hitherto directed these nefarious proceedings.

Some tool of power, who libelled the memory of the late illustrious Bishop Watson, in a series of Letters in that *worthy* vehicle, *the Courier*, has republished them in a pamphlet, under the title of, *A Critical Examination of the Bishop of Landaff's Posthumous Volume, entitled, "Anecdotes of his Life."* As we do not think an honester man, or more exemplary bishop, ever lived, than the object of this attack; so we are sorry to see an attempt made to give these letters more than an ephemeral existence. We suspect, however, that their days are numbered, and that they will soon find their way to "the vault of all the Capulets."

In addition to the books on America noticed in our last number, another has been published during the present month, under the title of, *Sketches of America, by* Henry Bradshaw Fearon, which claims attention as a *matter-of-fact book*, without any other pretensions. Mr. Fearon, it appears, was selected by a circle of friends, comprising thirty-nine English families, who were desirous of obtaining accurate and impartial information concerning the actual state of the American republic, and the prospects which it afforded to emigrants,—to undertake this "journey of five thousand miles through the eastern and western states." The present publication consists of his reports, addressed to those friends: they are written with much less prejudice, in favour of or against America, than any other accounts which have lately appeared on the same subject; and, being confined principally to information respecting the nature of the soil, the amount of population, state of society, lists of prices, of articles, statements of rents, of wages, of taxes, &c. &c. without any exaggeration or concealment, the work must be highly useful to numerous persons, besides the thirty-nine families with whom it originated. Thirty years ago such a book would have been deemed about as useful as a guide to travellers to the moon! —What a course of misrule, what a combination of folly and of crime in the administration of the affairs of this injured nation, must have occurred during that period to make such an alteration in the relative condition of England and America! "Emigration, (as Mr. Fearon well observes in his Preface,) has assumed a totally new character; it is no longer merely the poor, the idle, the profligate, or the wildly speculative, who are preparing to quit their native country; but men of sober habits and regular pursuits; men of reflection, who apprehend approaching evils; men of upright and conscientious minds, to whose happiness civil and religious liberty are essential; and men of domestic feelings, who wish to provide for the future support and prosperity of their offspring." Nevertheless, we are no advocates for emigration; and we think it the duty of Englishmen to stay at home, and assert their rights and interests.

Among books of education, we may name, as possessed of considerable merit,—Miss Mant's *Margaret Melville*; Mr. Jamieson's *Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite Literature*, a work of labour; the same gentleman's *Mathematical Tables for Schools*, a work of utility; and Mr. Burgesses *Useful Hints on Drawing and Painting*, an elegant essay on the study and application of those arts.

ASTRONOMY.

An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy, Vol. II. containing Physical Astronomy; by Robert Woodhouse, A.M. F.R.S. 18s.

ARTS.

Repertory of Arts. No. 197. 3s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of a Scarce, Valuable, and Extensive,

Extensive Collection of Miscellaneous Books, in English Literature, Greek, Latin, French, &c. mostly well-bound, and in good condition, now selling by E. Reddell, High-street, Tewkesbury. Part IV. 6d.

A Catalogue of a Miscellaneous Collection of new and second hand Books, to be sold at the prices affixed, by Barry and Son, 21, High-street, Bristol. 2s.

A Catalogue of an extensive Collection of Books in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Botany, &c.: including an assortment of French Books; by T. and G. Underwood, Fleet-street.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the late Lieut.-gen. Sir Jas. Leith, G.C.B. with a Précis of some of the most remarkable Events of the Peninsula War by a British Officer. 8s

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin, LL.D. F.R.S.: comprising numerous political, philosophical, and miscellaneous papers, now first published from the originals; by his grandson, W. Temple Franklin, esq. Vol. III. 4to.

BOTANY.

Fuci, or coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants referred by Botanists, &c. to the Genus Fucus; by Dawson Turner, esq. A.M. F.R.S. and L.S. No. XLV. 4to. 7s. 6d.

CLASSICS.

Classical Journal, No. XXXV. 6s.

DRAMA.

The Appeal: a Tragedy, in three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. 8vo. 3s.

EDUCATION.

The Winter Scene, to amuse and instruct the Rising Generation; by M. H. 18mo.

A Critical Grammar of the French and English Languages: with tabular elucidations, calculated to aid the English student in the acquirement of the niceties of the French language, and to give the French scholar a knowledge of the English tongue; by W. Hodgson. 12mo. 9s.

Little Lessons for Little Folks; by Mary Belson. 18mo.

ETYMOLOGY.

Observations Introductory to a Work on English Etymology; by J. Thompson, M.A.S. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Tableau Historique et Politique de Malte, et de ses Habitans, depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à la réunion de cette Isle à la Grande Bretagne; par F. A. de Christophoro Davalos. 8vo. 7s.

Letters on French History, from the earliest period to the battle of Waterloo, and re-establishment of the House of Bourbon: for the use of schools; by J. Bigland. 12mo. 6s.

An Universal History, in twenty-four books: translated from the German of John Von Müller. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Cobbett's Parliamentary History of England, Vol. XXXIII. royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy and the Clan Macgregor: including original notices of Lady Grange, &c.; by K. Macleay, M.D. 12mo. 8s

Relation des Opérations Militaires, qui ont eu lieu en France, et en Belgique, pendent les cent jours: ecrite de St. Helena; par Le General Gaugaud. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HORTICULTURE.

The Shrubbery Almanack, or the Juvenile Gardeners' Memory Calendar: on a sheet. 1s. coloured.

LAW.

Criminal Trials, illustrative of the Tale entitled "The Heart of Mid Lothian;" published from the original record, with a prefatory notice, including some particulars of the life of Capt. John Porteous; with a view of the Tolbooth, Edinburgh. 12mo. 8s.

Howell's State Trials, Vol. XXV. royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

Directions for the Treatment of Persons who have taken Poison, and those in a state of apparent Death; together with the means of detecting poisons and adulterations in wine; translated from the French by R. H. Black; with an Appendix on suspended animation, and the means of prevention; by M. P. Orfila. 12mo. 5s.

An Inquiry into the Influence of Situation on Pulmonary Consumption; and on the Duration of Life: illustrated by statistical reports; by J. G. Mansford. 8vo. 5s.

Observations on the Extraction of the Placenta; by Jas. Murdock, M.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Monthly Gazette of Health. No. XXXIV. 1s.

An Account of the Small-pox, as it appeared after vaccination: including, among many cases, three which occurred in the author's own family; by Alexander Monro, M.D. Illustrated by plates, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Reports of the Practice in the Clinical Wards of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, during the months of November and December 1817, and January 1818, and May, June, and July, 1818; by A. Duncan, jun. M.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. 4s.

MISCELLANIES.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: illustrated with engravings. Vol. VIII. Part II. 4to. 1l. 5s.

A Perpetual Key to the Almanacks: containing an account of the fast, festivals, saints'-days, and other holidays in the calendar, and an explanation of the astronomical

nomical and chronological terms; by Jas. Bannantine: the whole corrected and improved with an original table of the constellations, their names and origin, and the number and magnitude of the stars which compose them, &c. &c.; by John Irving Maxwell, of the Inner Temple. New edition, 2s. 6d.

Edinburgh Encyclopædia, Vol. XII. Part II. 1l. 1s.

Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts, No. XI. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Table of the Moveable Fasts, Feasts, and Terms; the cycle of the sun, dominical letter, golden number, and epact, for twenty-five years. 1s. 6d.

The Report of the London Committee of Investigation, presented at a meeting of Insurers, held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, Sept. 25, 1818. 2s.

NOVELS.

Margaret Melville and the Soldier's Daughter, or Juvenile Memoirs: interspersed with remarks on the propriety of encouraging British manufactures; by A. C. Maut. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Lionel, or the Last of the Pevenseys. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

The Veiled Protectress, or the Mysterious Mother; by Mrs. Meeke. 5 vols. 27s. 6d.

POETRY.

A Few Leaves from my Field-book; by Wm. Woolcot.

The Modern Antique, or the Muse in the Costume of Queen Anne; by J. Gompertz. 8vo. 12s.

Woman, a poem; by E. S. Barrett, esq. 5s. 6d.

Endymion, a poetic romance; by John Keats. 8vo. 9s.

Tales and Poems; by Mrs. Stanley. 7s.

POLITICS.

Important Extracts from Original and Recent Letters, written by Englishmen in the United States of America, to their Friends in England; by John Knight. 8vo. 1s.

A Letter from Sir Robert Wilson to his Constituents, in Refutation of a Charge of having dispatched a False Report of a Victory when in Spain, contained in the last Quarterly Review. 1s. 6d.

Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, M.P. upon the Abuse of Charities; by H. Brougham, M.P. F.R.S. seventh edition, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Appendix to ditto: containing Minutes of Evidence taken before the Education Committee. 8vo. 3s.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons, selected from the Manuscripts of the late Rev. C. Moore, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, at the Visitation in July and August, 1818; by William bishop of London. 1s. 6d.

The Church Catechism and Rite of Confirmation explained and illustrated in a Course of Lectures; by Thomas Tunstall, B.D. 13s.

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral of Wells, before the Diocese Association of the Members of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, at their Anniversary Meeting, on the 1st of Sept. 1818; by the Bishop of Gloucester. 1s. 6d.

Sermons preached in the Parish Church of High Wycombe; by the Rev. C. Bradley. 10s. 6d.

Monumental Pillars, or a Collection of Remarkable Instances of the Judgment, Providence, and Grace of God: accompanied with suitable reflexions; by the Rev. Tho. Young, of Zion-chapel, Margate. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Emigrant's best Instructor, or the most Recent and Important Information respecting the United States of America: selected from the works of the latest travellers in that country, particularly Bradbury, Hulme, Browne, Birkbeck, &c.; by John Knight. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Oswego, on the coast of South Barbary, and of the sufferings of the master and the crew while in bondage among the Arabs, interspersed with numerous remarks upon the country and its inhabitants, and the peculiar perils of that coast; by Judah Paddock, her late master. 4to. 1l. 5s.

The Tourist through Ireland: by which the traveller is directed to the objects most worthy of notice, whether of antiquity, art, science, or the picturesque; by an Irish Gentleman, aided by the communication of friends. 12mo. 6s.—coloured maps, 7s.

Foreign and Classical Books imported by Treuttel and Würtz, Soho-square.

Correspondance inédite de l'Abbé Ferd. Galiani avec Madame d'Epinay, le Baron d'Holbach, Grimm, &c. pendant les années 1765 à 1781, avec une notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de Galiani, par feu M. Ginguené, et des Notes. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Recueil des Historiens de Gaule et de la France, Tom. XVII. par Brial, in folio. 3l.

Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi, Tom. X. 4to. 1l. 8s.

Lamarck, Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertebres, Tom. V. 8vo. 14s.

Gall, Anatomie et Physiologie du Systême Nerveux en général et du Cerveau en particulier, Tom. III. Part I. in 4to. avec 12 planches in folio. 4l. 4s.

Lémontey, Essai sur l'Etablissement Monarchique de Louis XIV., et sur les altérations

altérations qu'il éprouva pendant la vie de ce prince. Précédé de Nouveaux Mémoires de Dangeau, contenant environ 1000 articles inédits, sur les événements, les personnes, les usages, et les mœurs de son temps; avec des notes autographes, curieuses, et anecdotiques ajoutées à ces Mémoires, par un Courtisan de la même époque. 8vo. 11s.

Dupin (Charles), Mémoires sur la Marine et les Ponts et Chaussées de France et d'Angleterre, contenant deux relations des Voyages faits par l'auteur dans les ports d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, et d'Irlande, dans les années 1816, 17, 18; la déscription de la Jetée de Plymouth, du Canal Calédonien, &c. 8vo. 11s.

Llorente, Histoire Critique de l'Inquisition d'Espagne, seconde édition, 4 vols. 8vo. avec portrait. 2l.

Encyclopédie Méthodique, LXXXVIe livraison, 2 vols. in 4to. savoir Musique, Tom. II. (H—Z) avec 114 planches gravées et un tableau; et Tableau Encyclopédique des trois règnes de la Nature. 24e partie, Planches des Crustacées, Arachnides, et Insectes. 4l.

Spurzheim, Observations sur la Phrænologie, ou la Connaissance de l'homme moral et intellectuel, fondée sur les fonctions du Système nerveux; avec frontispice et 6 planches, 8vo. 9s.

Capuron, (J.) Methodica Chirurgiæ Instituta, sublevandæ tyronum refricandæque peritorum memoriæ idonea, in quibus morbi cujuslibet externæ causæ, signum, atque medela, delineantur, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Risso et Poiteau, Histoire Naturelle des Orangers, ornée de figures peintes d'après nature, livraison I. in 4to. avec 6 fig. color. 1l. 1s.

Voyage fait dans les années 1816, 17, de New-York à la Nouvelle Orléans, et de l'Orenoque au Missisippi par les petites et grandes Antilles; contenant des détails absolument nouveaux, sur ces contrées, des portraits des personnages influants dans les Etats-Unis, et des anecdotes sur les réfugiés qui y sont établis. Par l'auteur des Souvenirs des Antilles, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Comte Alexandre de Saluces, Histoire Militaire du Piémont, ouvrage couronné par l'Académie Royale des Sciences, 5 vols. 8vo. Turin. 3l.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

SEVERAL important inventions in Printing claim our notice; and, in our next Number, we hope to be enabled to lay an account of them before our readers. We allude particularly to the machines and new rollers of Messrs. APPLEGARTH and COWPER, and to the American press of Mr. G. CLYMER. Of both these able and curious pieces of mechanism we propose to introduce engravings and full descriptions.

In copper-plate printing we have already alluded to the advantageous introduction of steam, by Mr. RAMSHAW, as an efficacious and healthful means of heating the plates, instead of using charcoal, at once so injurious to the plates and to the workmen.

Some of the ships sent on the ill-judged Northern Expedition have returned without success. The boasted hypothesis of a Polar Basin, free from ice, proves to be a phantom of its author's brain, for these ships found the Icy Continent impenetrable at the latitude of 76°. In truth, there never existed a single novel fact on which to ground the laboured reasonings that have been used, as a tub for the whale, to give ephemeral note to a critical Journal, which is written by the understrappers of office. We have never ceased to consider the whole as an official job, unworthy of the intelligence of the age,—an opinion which we decidedly expressed in former numbers of this Miscellany, and which has been confirmed by the result.

Professor PLAYFAIR's Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland, in two volumes, 8vo. will speedily be published. It will contain a general description of Scotland, of every county, and each parish; and the whole will be illustrated by appropriate statistical tables.

Dr. BREWSTER, inventor of the Kaleidoscope, is engaged on a new edition of Professor Robinson's System of Mechanical Philosophy; with notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the physical sciences.

The same ingenious gentleman announces a Treatise on his Kaleidoscope, containing an account of the principles and construction of the instrument, and of its application in various forms to the useful arts.

Mr. BARROW is preparing a Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions, for the discovery of a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, from the earliest period to the present time; accompanied with

with a general description of the Arctic Lands and Polar Seas, as far as hitherto known. It is to be hoped that this work will be untinctured with the visionary theories of the author on the structure of this part of the globe.

Letters from the North of Italy, on the Government, Statistics, Manners, Language, and Literature, of the Peninsula; by W. STEWART ROSE, esq. are in the press.

The Life and Adventures of Antar, a celebrated Bedowen chief, warrior, and poet, who flourished a few years prior to the Mahommedan æra, have been translated from the original Arabic, by TERRICK HAMILTON, esq. oriental secretary to the British embassy to Constantinople, and will soon appear.

A volume of Sermons; by the Rev. C. R. MATURIN, curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, will appear in a few days.

Dr. J. CAREY has in the press, a new edition of "Dryden's Virgil," with remarks on the text, as corrected from Dryden's own two folio editions. He has also forthcoming, a new edition of his "Latin Prosody made Easy;"—and "Drakenborch's Livy," the Regent's pocket edition.

A Manual of Chemistry; containing the principal facts of the science, arranged in the order in which they are discussed and illustrated in the lectures at the Royal Institution, with a prefatory history of the science; by W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S., secretary to the Royal Society of London; is announced, in one volume, 8vo. with upwards of 100 wood-cuts. Such a work has long been wanted, and will be received with pleasure in all seminaries of education and among students in general.

Mr. G. H. TOULMIN will publish in December a poem, entitled, Beauties of Affection.

We are assured by Mr. VALPY, in confirmation of our explanation of one cause of the high price of books, that the advertising and collecting the subscribers to his Delphin and Variorum Classics, have cost him 1200*l*. even before a type is set.

Mr. THOMAS FAULKNER, the very ingenious author of the Histories of Chelsea and Fulham, announces, by subscription, an Account of the History and Antiquities of Kensington and its Environs; interspersed with biographical anecdotes of royal and distinguished persons; deduced from ancient records, state papers, manuscripts, parochial documents, and other original and authentic sources. The work will be illustrated with a map of the manor and parish, interior views of the Palace and Holland-house, the town and church, portraits of eminent persons, monuments, and other embellishments.

Mr. DUFIEF has exhibited repeatedly and successfully, before enlightened auditories at Edinburgh, his new method of teaching French to a very numerous class. He first pronounced aloud each letter and diphthong, and instantly all the class pronounced after him. He then, in the same manner, pronounced to them, first short, and then very long, sentences of English translated into French, and French into English; pronouncing the French twice, and the English once.—They then spell aloud the words after his spelling, and write by memory each sentence on slates. He teaches them to translate nearly in the same manner. As the whole class are almost constantly speaking, they soon acquire the pronunciation, the command of the sentences in his first volume, and the grammar in the second. All present were convinced, that the plan is effectual for teaching simultaneously a great number of pupils.

A Description is printing of the Islands of Java, Bali, and Celebes; with an account, civil, political, commercial, and historical, of the principal nations and tribes of the Indian Archipelago; by JOHN CRAWFURD, esq. late resident at the court of the Sultan of Java.

Professor JAMESON is printing Elements of Geology, with illustrative plates, in one volume octavo.

The same learned and ingenious writer announces a Manual of Mineralogy, in one volume, 12mo.

An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal; by FRANCIS HAMILTON, (formerly Buchanan,) M.D. will soon appear at Edinburgh.

A poem, under the title of the Anglo-Cambrian, written by Miss MARY LINWOOD, a niece of the celebrated artist in needle-work, will appear in the course of the present month.

Among other frivolities of the day, three superb portable rooms were shipped at the Custom-house for Aix-la-Chapelle, for the use of Sir Thomas Lawrence, in taking the portraits of the Sovereigns. My Lord Castlereagh, as a dutiful servant, allowed the use of his garden for their erection. The large room was fifty feet by eighteen, and the others twenty by eighteen, and eighteen

3 by

by twelve. The excess in the Civil List, which this act bespeaks, merits the early notice of the House of Commons.

A complete work on the Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland, being a complete Natural History of all the Shells which have been found to inhabit Great Britain and its Islands, arranged according to the Linnæan method, illustrated by figures of every shell hitherto discovered, drawn from nature, is in preparation, by THOMAS BROWN, esq. F.R.S E. fellow of the Linnæan Society, &c.

The same naturalist is engaged on Elements of Zoology, serving as an Introduction to the Natural History of the Animal Kingdom.

Mr. ACCUM also has in the press, Elements of Chemistry, for Self-instruction, after the system of Sir H. Davy, illustrated by experiments; in an octavo volume, with plates.

Dr. GRANVILLE is preparing a series of Memoirs on the Present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France; containing a descriptive and historical account of the Royal Garden of Plants; the Royal Institute; the Polytechnic School; the Faculty of Sciences; the College of France; and the Cabinet of Mineralogy; the Public Libraries; the Medical School; and the Hospitals; with plans of the latter, never before published, &c. &c. Interspersed with anecdotes and biographical sketches of all the eminent characters who have appeared in France during and since the Revolution, in the various departments of science.

At length Mr. CAMPBELL's Selected Beauties of British Poetry, with Lives of the Poets, Critical Dissertations, and an Essay on English Poetry, is announced for speedy publication.

Dr. WILLIAM KING, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, announces Political and Literary Anecdotes of his Own Times.

A Description of a Journey up the Nile, from Assonan to Dar El Mahass, on the Frontiers of Dongola, performed in the months of February and March, 1813, is printing by J. L. BURCKHARDT.

Mr. ABRAHAM SALAME, who accompanied Lord Exmouth in quality of interpreter in the negociations with the Dey, is preparing a Narrative of the Expedition to Algiers.

Mr. THOMAS M'CRIE, D.D. minister of the gospel, Edinburgh, is engaged on a Life of ANDREW MELVILLE; containing illustrations of the ecclesiastical and literary history of Scotland, during the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century.

Mr. JAMES HACKETT, first lieutenant in the late artillery brigade, is preparing a Narrative of the Expedition which sailed from England in the Winter of 1817, under the command of Colonels Campbell, Gilmore, Wilson, and Hippesley, to join the South American patriots; comprising an account of the delusive engagements upon which it was fitted out; the proceedings, distresses, and ultimate fate of the troops; with observations and authentic information, elucidating the real character of the contest, as respects the mode of warfare, and present state of the independent armies.

A new and corrected edition is in the press, of BUTLER's Hudibras, with the whole of Dr. Grey's Annotations, embellished with portraits, and with engravings on wood. Part I. will be published on the 1st of January 1819, and it will be completed in six parts, forming three volumes 8vo.

The Beauties of Affection, and other poems, are in the press.

A Prospectus is in circulation of a new weekly paper, to be entitled "The Caledonian," which is to appear in November, at the cheap rate of 4*d*. each number, for the purpose of diffusing more extensively a knowledge of the progress of science, literature, manners, and political opinions in Scotland.

Shortly will be published in 12mo. Laurentii Jo. Rubi Epistolarum Edinburgenarum, Libri 3; written during three years' attendance on the Medical Institution of that city, and calculated to illustrate the system of medical education pursued there, the habits of the students, and the general process of graduation in that University.

Mr. JOHN RELFE has a work in the press, consisting of Remarks on the present state of Musical Instruction, with the Prospectus of an improved Plan, in which the great want of a new order of musical designation, and the important advantages resulting therefrom, are explicitly stated.

The Rev. WM. FAULKNER is printing a professional work on the Simplicity and Ingenuity of the Evidence in favour of the Miracles recorded in the Gospels.

Messrs. TREUTTEL and WURTZ, publishers of Schweighæuser's Herodotus, in 12 vols.

12 vols. 8vo. have felt it necessary to caution the public against a mutilated and imperfect re-print of it; and, in their own defence, have reduced the price of the five-guinea edition to four guineas, and the nine guinea copy to eight guineas.

The Lexicon Herodoteum, upon which Professor SCHWEIGHÆUSER has long been labouring with indefatigable zeal, will be published by them as soon as possible.

The Iron Chest, a poem, is preparing for publication, by the author of the Recluse of the Pyrenees.

The Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, are announced as printing in London.

In the tenth number of the Annals of the Fine Arts, which will be published on the 1st of January, will be given the usual directory of living British artists, corrected throughout, by themselves.

A Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States of America, from the period of the First Establishments to the present day, is announced on a new plan; by D. B. WARDEN, esq. It will be comprised in three volumes, octavo, and be illustrated with a new map of the United States and a plan of the city of Washington. The author has collected a vast number of books, official reports, local descriptions and journals, and he has diligently consulted these and every publication of whatever kind likely to assist his inquiries; and, to the information derived from these ordinary sources, he has been enabled to make considerable additions from the communications of intelligent correspondents in different parts of the union.

The Account of the Western Isles of Scotland, particularly with regard to Geology; with Observations on their Scenery, Antiquities, and Agriculture; by J. MACCULLOCH, M.D. F.L.S. is preparing for separate publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. with a volume of illustrative engravings in 4to.

A second edition, with considerable additions, is announced, of LORD LAUDERDALE's Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, and into the Means and Causes of its Increase.

Mr. HUGH MURRAY is preparing to extend those researches to Asia which he so ingeniously bestowed on Africa, in a work to be called an Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia.

Reports of Cases tried in the Jury Court, from the Institution of the Court in 1815, to the sittings at Edinburgh, ending in March 1818, are preparing, by JOSEPH MURRAY, esq. advocate.

The works of the late Dr. WELLS, with an account of his Life, by himself, will speedily be published.

Two new Novels are announced at Edinburgh, one under the title of Saint Patrick; a National Tale of the Fifth Century; by an Antiquary: and the other under that of Coquetry.

The Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS is preparing for the press, a new school publication, to be entitled, Class Readings in Ancient History.

The Rev. Dr. CHALMERS, of Glasgow, will shortly publish a volume of Sermons, preached by him in the Tron Church, Glasgow.

Mr. WESTALL has in a considerable state of forwardness, a Series of Illustrations to Mr. Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, and Gertrude of Wyoming; which will be engraved by Mr. CHARLES HEATH: forming a union of the talents of two of the most ingenious artists of our age and nation, in combination with the works of one of the best modern poets.

Arrangements have been made for lectures at the Surry Institution, during the ensuing season:—

On the Comic Writers and Genius of Great Britain; by WILLIAM HAZLITT, Esq.

On Oratory; by JAS. OGILVIE, Esq.

On Chemistry; by FRED. ACCUM, Esq.

And on Music; by W. CROTCH, Mus. D.

Mr. CURTIS has commenced, for the third season, his Lectures on the Structure and Diseases of the Ear. In the introductory part the lecturer remarked, that all children who do not acquire their speech at a proper period, in consequence of deafness, are supposed to be born deaf and dumb: this occasions a neglect of their situation,—while the deafness is not organic, but merely temporary; for it is well known that, at birth, and a considerable time after, a viscid mucus fills up the ear, in the same manner as the meconium does the intestines; and, until this original layer or deposition is removed, the child appears perfectly deaf, and not unfrequently has all the appearance of idiotism. The attention to this subject opens a wide field for investigation and improvement.

A new work, exclusively devoted to music alone, entitled, the English Musical Gazette, to be continued every month, will be commenced with the year.

In

In November will be published, TIME'S TELESCOPE for 1819; serving as a complete guide to the Almanack; containing an explanation of saints' days and holidays, with sketches of comparative chronology, astronomical occurrences in every month, and a naturalist's diary.

Speedily will be published, (introductory to a superb edition of the Seasons, &c. with original illustrations and embellishments,) a new Biographical Memoir of James Thomson: which will contain many interesting incidents of his early life, and that of his rural patron, Sir Wm. Bennet, bart. of Marlefeild; a fac-simile of Thomson's handwriting; and specimens of an unpublished and autograph collection of Thomson's early poems, (twenty-nine in number,) which manuscript has been preserved nearly a century by the lineal descendants of the Duke of Montrose, to whose sons, Mallet, the friend of Thomson, was preceptor. Together with a compilation, including the criticisms and essays on Thomson's works, by Murdoch, Johnson, Cibber, Warton, Aikin, Anna Seward, &c. The volume will be dedicated, by permission, to the Earl of Buchan, whose name, in many ways, has been long associated with that of Thomson.

A volume of Facts and Observations towards forming a New Theory of the Earth, is announced at Edinburgh.

Dr. FLEMING is preparing a General View of the Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals; with plates and illustrations, adapted in a particular manner to facilitate the study of British Zoology; in two volumes 8vo.

Early in December will be published, by the Rev. RICHARD WARNER, rector of Great Chatfield, Wilts; a work called *Old Church-of-England Principles opposed to the New Light*: in a series of plain, doctrinal, and practical sermons, fifty-eight in number, on the first lesson in the morning service of the different Sundays and great festivals throughout the year, shewing the connexion between the Old and New Testaments: illustrating the histories, characters, types, and prophecies of the former, by the events, personages, realities, and fulfilments of the latter: explaining the popular difficulties in both Testaments; refuting the objections of the infidel, or sceptic, to particular parts of the Old Testament; vindicating the genuine doctrines of the Bible against perversion or misrepresentation; and proving the conformity of the tenets, rites, and services of the Church of England, to the teaching of Scripture and the practice of the primitive church.

Mr. ELIAS JOHNSTON, teacher of Mathematics, in Edinburgh, announces a revised edition of Professor HAMILTON'S Introduction to Merchandise; containing treatises on arithmetic, algebra, commerce, bills of exchange, book-keeping, mercantile laws, and the public funds.

Mr. HENRY BRADSHAW FEARON is printing Sketches of America, in the Narrative of a Journey of more than Five Thousand Miles through the Eastern and Western States; contained in eight Reports, addressed to the Thirty-nine English Families who deputed the author, in June 1817, to ascertain whether any, and what Part of the United States, would be suitable for their Residence.

* Mr. C. M. WILLICK announces a fire-escape, consisting of a net composed of hair-rope. The size might be about fourteen feet long, by eight or nine feet wide: there should be loops on every side, of thicker rope than the net, and covered with leather, in order to serve as handles. The meshes might be from three to four inches wide. There are always (he says,) a sufficient number of persons present at a fire to hold such a net extended, in order to receive any person obliged to descend from a window. The rope for the net should be made of hair, as that material is less likely to decay from damp; and the net should be kept in a leather bag, which might be considered as a part of the fire-engine, and always accompany it.

The Rev. W. B. WILLIAMS has in the press, Eight Sermons at the professional Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle; with an appendix, containing Strictures on Mr. Gisborne's Testimony of Natural Theology.

Mr. ZACHARIAH JACKSON will soon publish, in an octavo volume, a Restoration of 700 passages to their pristine beauty, which, in the Plays of Shakspeare, have hitherto remained corrupt.

BRIG. GEN. MACDONNELL is preparing for publication, in two quarto volumes, a Polybian View of the late War in Spain and Portugal.

A Modern London Catalogue of Books (since 1800), with their sizes, prices, and publishers, is expected to appear in a few days.

FRANCE.

The illustrious COUNT CHAPTAL is preparing for the press, the History of the Inventions and Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences in France, since the Commencement of the Revolution. The English edition of it is, we understand, to be confided to Sir John Byerley. It will be a most valuable and important work, and will form two volumes in 8vo. with plates; and the English and French editions will appear about the same time, in Paris and London.

Two expeditions are preparing in the harbour of Rochefort. The first, composed of two ships, is destined for China, and has for its object to transport some Chinese from their own country to Cayenne, for the purpose of there manufacturing Tea. The second will carry out workmen and materials necessary for forming new establishments upon the Senegal.

GERMANY.

The following is a correct list of the periodical works now published in Germany, specifying their titles, objects, and recurrence:—

Names.	*Contents.*	*Published.*
Evening Gazette	Modern Literature	Weekly.
Gottingen Advertiser	Criticism	Ditto.
The Public Annals	Physic	Monthly.
Do. do.	Theology	Ditto.
Do. do.	Natural Philosophy	Ditto.
European Annals	Politics	Ditto.
Archives	For History and Geography	Ditto.
Hamburg ditto	For Physic	Ditto.
Do. do.	For Medicinal Experience	Every two months.
The (Log-book) Journal	For History and Politics	Monthly.
Instructor	Modern Literature	Ditto.
Universal Ephemerist	Geography	(Indetermined.)
The Ladies' Paper	Fashions, &c.	Weekly.
Independant	Modern Literature	Ditto.
Eastern Mines	Oriental Libraries	(Indetermined.)
The Companion	Modern Literature	Weekly.
The Heidelberg Chronicle	Criticism	Monthly.
Hufeland Journal & Library	Medicine and Criticism	Ditto.
Library	Politics	Ditto.
Ditto	Of Luxury and Fashions	Ditto.
Ditto	Travels	Ditto.
Ditto	For Chemistry and Physic	Ditto.
Ditto for Ladies	Fashions	Weekly.
Isis	Criticism and Extracts	Monthly.
Gazette for Youths	Instruction for Youth	Weekly.
Critical Review (Jena) of Literature	Criticism	Monthly.
Critical Review (Halle)	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto (Leip.)	Ditto	Ditto.
The Minerva	Politics	Ditto.
Miscellany of Foreign Literature	Extracts	Ditto.
Fashion Gazette (Leip.)	Fashions	Weekly.
Ditto (Wien)	Ditto	Ditto.
Morning Paper	Modern Literature and Travels	Ditto.
The Hermstadt Museum	Physic and Chemistry	Monthly.
The News (High German)	Public Antiquities	Ditto.
Nemesis	Politics	(Indetermined.)
State Information	Ditto	Monthly.
Kotzebue's Weekly Journal	Various	Weekly.
Periodical Paper	Astronomy	Every two months.
Ditto	Magnetism	(Indetermined.)
Savigne's ditto	Jurisprudence	(Ditto.)
Gazette for the Polite World	Modern Literature	Weekly.
Do. Music for do.	Music	Ditto.
Saltzburg do. for do.	Medicine and Surgery	Monthly.
The Times	Politics	Ditto.
The Companion	Biography	(Indetermined.)

INDIA.

Mr. J. ELLESTON, at Malda, has completed the approved Bengalee version of the Gospels; and the Gospel of St. John has been printed at the expence of the Marchioness of Hastings, for the use of her school endowed at Barrackpore.

At Bombay a portion of the *Tezkiret ul*

ul Hokema, a celebrated biographical work in the Persian language, has been translated into the dialect of Guzzerat, and completed for the press by Dhosabhaee Sorabjee Moonshee.

UNITED STATES.

Some American physicians have announced the *pyrola umbellifera*, a Virginian plant, to be a specific in cancer and scrofula.

For an account of the water-burner, see our Chemical Report.

EGYPT.

Signor BELZONI, whose premature decease we have the melancholy duty of noticing in another place, has had the good fortune to penetrate into the interior of the second pyramid of Ghiza, which had never, within record, been explored. His own account is so interesting that we shall present it entire to our readers.

Having acquired permission, I began, (says he) my labours on the 10th of February, at a point on the north side in a vertical section at right angles to that side of the base. I saw many reasons against my beginning there, but certain indications told me that there was an entrance at that spot. I employed sixty labouring men, and began to cut through the mass of stones and cement which had fallen from the upper part of the pyramid, but it was so hard joined together, that the men spoiled several of their hatchets in the operation: the stones which had fallen down along with the cement having formed themselves into one solid and almost impenetrable mass. I succeeded, however, in making an opening of fifteen feet wide, and continued working downwards in uncovering the face of the pyramid; this work took up several days, without the least prospect of meeting with any thing interesting. Meanwhile, I began to fear that some of the Europeans residing at Cairo might pay a visit to the pyramids, which they do very often, and thus discover my retreat, and interrupt my proceedings.

On the 17th of the same month we had made a considerable advance downwards, when an Arab workman called out, making a great noise, and saying that he had found the entrance. He had discovered a hole in the pyramid into which he could just thrust his arm and a djerid of six feet long. Towards the evening we discovered a larger aperture, about three feet square, which had been closed in irregularly, by a hewn stone; this stone I caused to be removed, and then came to an opening larger than the preceding, but filled up with loose stones and sand. This satisfied me that it was not the real but a forced passage, which I found to lead inwards and towards the south; the next day we succeeded in entering fifteen feet from the outside, when we reached a place where the sand and stones began to fall from above. I caused the rubbish to be taken out, but it still continued to fall in great quantities; at last, after some days labour, I discovered an upper forced entrance, communicating with the outside from above, and which had evidently been cut by some one who was in search of the true passage. Having cleared this passage I perceived another opening below, which apparently ran towards the centre of the pyramid. In a few hours I was able to enter this passage, and found it to be a continuation of the lower forced passage, which runs horizontally towards the centre of the pyramid, nearly all choked up with stones and sand. These obstructions I caused to be taken out; and, at half-way from the entrance, I found a descent, which also had been forced, and which ended at the distance of forty feet. I afterwards continued the work in the horizontal passage above, in hopes that it might lead to the centre; but I was disappointed, and at last was convinced that it ended there, and that to attempt to advance in that way would only incur the risk of sacrificing some of my workmen; as it was really astonishing to see how the stones hung suspended over their heads, resting, perhaps, by a single point. Indeed one of these stones did fall, and had nearly killed one of the men. I, therefore, retired from the forced passage, with great regret and disappointment.

Notwithstanding the discouragements I met with, I recommenced my researches on the following day, depending upon my indications. I directed the ground to be cleared away to the eastward of the false entrance; the stones incrusted and bound together with cement, were equally hard as the former, and we had as many large stones to remove as before. By this time my retreat had been discovered, which occasioned me many interruptions from visitors, among others was the Abbé de Forbin.

On February 28, we discovered a block of granite in an inclined direction towards the centre of the pyramid, and I perceived that the inclination was the same as that of the passage of the first pyramid, or that of Cheops; consequently, I began to hope that I was near the true entrance. On the 1st of March we observed three large blocks of stone one upon the other, all inclined towards the centre: these large stones we had to remove, as well as others much larger as we advanced, which considerably retarded our approach to the desired spot. I perceived, however, that I was near the true entrance, and, in fact, the next day, about noon, on the 2d of March, was the epoch at which the grand pyramid of Cephrenes was at last opened, after being closed up for so many centuries, that it remained an uncertainty whether any interior chambers did or did not exist.

The

The passage I discovered was a square opening of four feet high and three and a half wide, formed by four blocks of granite, and continued slanting downward at the same inclination as that of the pyramid of Cheops, which is an angle of twenty-six degrees. It runs to the length of 104 feet five inches, lined the whole way with granite. I had much to do to remove and draw up the stones which filled the passage down to the portcullis or door of granite, which is fitted into a niche almost made of granite. I found this door supported by small stones within eight inches of the floor, and, in consequence of the narrowness of the place, it took up the whole of that day and part of the next to raise it sufficiently to afford an entrance; this door is one foot three inches thick, and, together with the work of the niche, occupies six feet eleven inches, where the granite work ends; then commences a short passage, gradually ascending towards the centre, twenty-two feet seven inches, at the end of which is a perpendicular of fifteen feet; and the left is a small forced passage cut in the rock; and also above, on the right, is another forced passage, which runs upwards and turns to the north thirty feet, just over the portcullis. There is no doubt that this passage was made by the same persons who forced the other, in order to ascertain if there were any others which might ascend above, in conformity to that of the pyramid of Cheops. I descended the perpendicular by means of a rope, and found a large quantity of stones and earth accumulated beneath, which very nearly filled up the entrance into the passage below, which inclines towards the north. I next proceeded towards the channel that leads to the centre, and soon reached the horizontal passage. This passage is five feet eleven inches high, three feet six inches wide, and the whole length, from the above-mentioned perpendicular to the great chamber, is 158 feet eight inches. These passages are partly cut out of the living rock, and at half way there is some mason's work, probably to fill up some vacancy in the rock: the walls of this passage are in several parts covered with incrustations of salts.

On entering the great chamber, I found it to be forty-six feet three inches long, sixteen feet three inches wide, and twenty-three feet six inches high; for the most part cut out of the rock, except that part of the roof towards the western end. In the midst we observed a sarcophagus of granite, partly buried in the ground, to the level of the floor, eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and two feet three inches deep inside, surrounded by large blocks of granite, being placed apparently to guard it from being taken away, which could not be effected without great labour; the lid of it had been opened; I found in it only a few bones of a human skeleton, which merit preservation as curious reliques, they being, in all probability, those of Cephrenes, the reported builder of the pyramid. On the wall of the western side of the chamber is an Arabic inscription, a translation of which has been sent to the British Museum. It testifies that 'this pyramid was opened by the masters Mahomet El Aghar and Otman, and that it was inspected in presence of the Sultan Ali Mahomet the 1st, Ugloch. There are also several other inscriptions on the walls, supposed to be Coptic (qu. Enchorial?) Part of the floor of this chamber had been removed in different places, evidently in search of treasure, by some of those who had found their way into it. Under one of the stones I found a piece of metal something like the thick part of an axe, but it is so rusty and decayed, that it is almost impossible to form a just idea of its form. High up and near the centre, there are two small square holes, one on the north and the other on the south, each one foot square; they enter into the wall like those in the great chamber of the first pyramid. I returned to the before-mentioned perpendicular, and found a passage to the north in the same inclination of twenty-six degrees as that above: this descends forty-eight feet six-inches, where the horizontal passage commences, which keeps the same direction north fifty-five feet, and half-way along it there is on the east a recess of eleven feet deep. On the west side there is a passage twenty feet long, which descends into a chamber thirty-two feet long and nine feet nine inches wide, eight and six feet high; this chamber contains a quantity of small square blocks of stone, and some unknown inscriptions written on its walls. Returning to the original passage, and advancing north, near the end of it is a niche to receive a portcullis like that above. Fragments of granite, of which it was made, are lying near the spot. Advancing still to the north I entered a passage which runs in the same inclination as that before mentioned, and at forty-seven feet six inches from the niche it is filled up with some large blocks of stone, put there to close the entrance which issues out precisely at the base of the pyramid.—According to the measurements, it is to be observed that all the works below the base are cut into the living rock, as well as part of the passages and chambers before mentioned. Before I conclude, I have to mention that I caused a range of steps to be built, from the upper part of the perpendicular to the passage below, for the accommodation of visitors.

It may be mentioned, that, at the time I excavated on the north side of the pyramid, I caused the ground to be removed to the eastward between the

pyramid,

pyramid and the remaining portico, which lies nearly on a line with the pyramid and the sphinx. I opened the ground in several places, and, in particular, at the base of the pyramid; and in a few days I came to the foundation and walls of an extensive temple, which stood before the pyramid at the distance of only forty feet. The whole of this space is covered with a fine platform which no doubt runs all round the pyramid. The pavement of this temple, where I uncovered it, consists of fine blocks of calcareous stone, some of which are beautifully cut and in fine preservation; the blocks of stone that form the foundation are of an immense size. I measured one of twenty-one feet long, ten feet high, and eight in breadth (120 tons weight each); there are some others above ground in the porticoes, which measured twenty-four feet in length, but not so broad nor so thick.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 58*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SIXTH SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXI. *For granting to his Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*—June 3.

Cap. LXXII. *For improving and completing the Harbour of Dunmore, in the County of Waterford, and rendering it a fit Situation for his Majesty's Packets.*—June 4.

Cap. LXXIII. *For regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in Service, and the Receipt of Sums due to Soldiers.*

Cap. LXXIV. *For the further Regulation of Payments of Pensions to Soldiers upon the Establishments of Chelsea and Kilmainham.*—June 4.

Cap. LXXV. *For the more effectual Prevention of Offences connected with the unlawful Destruction and Sale of Game.*—June 4.

Cap. LXXVI. *To subject Foreigners to Arrest and Detention for Smuggling within certain Distances of any of the Dominions of his Majesty; for regulating Rewards to the Seizing Officers, according to the Tonnage of Vessels or Boats seized and condemned; and for the further Prevention of the Importation of Tea without making due Entry thereof with the Officers of Customs and Excise.*—June 4.

Cap. LXXVII. *To repeal the Duty upon Rock Salt delivered for feeding or mixing with the Food of Cattle, and imposing another Duty, and making other Provisions in lieu thereof.*—June 5.

Rock salt in lumps not less than 20lb. may be delivered for feeding cattle, &c. on payment of a duty of 2s. 6d. per bushel, and to be removed by permit.

Rock salt may be removed to another farm.

Cap. LXXVIII. *To make further Provision for the better securing the Collection of the Duties on Malt, and to amend the Laws relating to Brewers in Ireland.*—June 5.

Cap. LXXIX. *To amend an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for granting Duties on Auctions in Ireland.*—June 5.

Cap. LXXX. *To amend an Act passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of his present Majesty, for permitting the Transfer of Capital from certain Public Stocks or Funds in Great Britain to certain Public Stocks or Funds in Ireland.*—June 5.

Cap. LXXXI. *For extending to that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, certain Provisions of the Parliament of Great Britain in relation to Executors under the Age of Twenty-one Years, and to Matrimonial Contracts.*

Where an infant is sole executor, administration shall be granted to the guardian till he attains the age of twenty-one.

Such administrator shall have the usual powers.

No proceeding shall be had to compel a celebration of marriage by reason of any contract.

Cap. LXXXII. *To prevent Frauds in the Sale of Grain in Ireland.*—June 5.

Cap. LXXXIII. *To amend and reduce into One Act the several Laws relating to the Manner in which the East India Company are required to hire Ships.*—June 5.

Cap. LXXXIV. *To remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages had and solemnized within the British Territories in India.*—June 5.

Marriages solemnized in India before 31st Dec. by ministers of the church of Scotland to be of the same force as if solemnized by clergymen of the Church of England; and after that period, marriages between persons of the Church of Scotland by ministers of that communion, and appointed by the East India Company, to be valid.

Minister shall certify the marriage; and shall deliver a duplicate of the certificate to the party, and transmit another to the secretary of the presidency.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

Report *of* **Diseases** *and* **Casualties** *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* **City Dispensary,** *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

"HE who has walked without anguish amidst the ruin of empires, finds it difficult to sustain the sight of intellect in decay." The drama of life every one knows to be sufficiently abundant in distressing scenes; but the deepest and most dreadful of all tragedies which time and sense present, is the destruction of the intellectual portion of the human frame by the crushing grasp of palsy. At one of these frightful representations of the force of disease the writer has just been present. Paralysis has deprived him of a valued friend. The casket, indeed, remains, but the jewel is no longer to be found. The same seeming composition stands before him of fibre, of nerve, of blood-vessel; the features are still the features of his friend,—but the animating principle is fled!—the something, without which even beauty is deformity, is gone!

One of the feelings which together conspire to stamp occurrences of this nature with such a dread impress, arises, probably, from the inferences which they at times almost force upon the imagination in favour of the doctrines of materialism. We are apt to infer, if such be the control of disease over intellect, that intellect itself is destructible,—that what we call mind is nothing beyond a certain arrangement of material particles,—that the soul is a mere secretion. But this reasoning is as erroneous, as the conclusions to which it conducts us are appalling. To adduce arguments in favour of the immateriality of thought would be here out of place; but the writer will be excused for adverting to one particular in connexion with the melancholy events under contemplation, which he does not recollect ever to have seen made use of in the way that it certainly might be brought to bear against the assumptions of the materialist; or for the purpose of proving that organization is not the essence, but merely the vehicle, of intellect; and that, in cases of either madness or idiotcy, the rational faculty has only been forced into a temporary hiding-place, ready at its Creator's call to be once more restored to liberty, and light, and life. The circumstance alluded to is this—that the period of dissolution, in frames that even for a series of years shall have seemed as it were soulless, is often the period of returning consciousness and understanding. The mind, at this awful moment, not seldom comes out from its prison in a palpable form, and, in the act of its departure from the body, shines full, refulgent, and serene, upon the surrounding spectators, in the same manner that the setting sun, which, during the day had not been visible, breaks often upon the sight of beholders, just before it sinks below the horizon,—seeming to take a mild and gracious farewell of the world it would have shone on, but for the intervention of clouds and fogs.

When, then, we contemplate the form of a friend, who has now lost the faculty even of friendship, let us consider ourselves as looking at an exterior substance, that conceals an interior essence,—as beholding a bodily fabric, in which the soul is for a time locked up,—but from which it has not actually departed.—The continuation, however, of this solemn theme of mental derangement and decay must be reserved for a future opportunity.

The reporter is much concerned in having to announce the increasing prevalence of another order of diseases, which also too frequently produce a temporary alienation of the intellect. Fevers are growing upon us both in number and malignity; and they have evinced, recently, a remarkable tendency to disturb the functions of the brain,—often thus calling loudly for large depletion,—but not proving, as some contend, that fever itself is neither more nor less than inflammation within the "cranial parietes." No fatal cases of the prevailing epidemic have hitherto occurred in the reporter's practice; but this very day he has two individuals to visit, upon whom, he fears, the hand of death has taken too tight a hold to be disengaged. It may be proper to say that Elaterium, in doses of from one to two and three grains, has proved of singular efficacy in suddenly arresting the course of fever. To his friend Dr. Clutterbuck is the writer indebted for the suggestion of this drug as a powerful febrifuge,—which it is not intended to intimate possesses any-thing of a specific character; but certain it is, that no other purgatives, either drastic or mild, have seemed in the reporter's practice to operate with equal energy and effect. But, with respect to fever, as well as insanity, a running account must be opened with the reader. Much remains to be said on both in the course of these brief essays.

D. Uwins, M.D.

Thavies Inn; October 20, 1818.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

AN apparatus, called the '*American Water Burner*,' has been invented by Mr. Morey, of New Hampshire, who, after making many experiments and employing various combustible substances, as tar, rosin, oil, &c. to mix with the steam, he has brought his apparatus to perfection. The construction is very simple: *tar is intimately mixed with steam or vapour of water, and made to issue, with a force proportional to the pressure of the steam, from a small orifice, like that in the jet of a blow-pipe, and is there fired.* The flame, although the combustible substances issue from so small an orifice, is as large as that of a common smith's forge, and is unaccompanied with smoke; when this flame is directed against the bricks in the back of a fire-place, they soon become heated to redness; if iron or steel filings be thrown into the flame, they burn with a sparkling brilliancy, similar to iron wire in oxygen gas.

A few experiments have been made to ascertain the effect of steam on burning bodies, and to learn whether it probably suffered decomposition when issuing mixed with tar from the jet of the 'Water Burner.'

If a jet of steam, issuing from a small aperture, be thrown upon burning coal, its brightness is increased, if it be held at the distance of four or five inches from the pipe through which the steam passes; but, if it be held nearer, the coal is extinguished, a circular black spot first appearing where the steam is thrown upon it. The steam does not appear to be decomposed in this experiment; the increased brightness of the coal is probably occasioned by a current of atmospheric air produced by the steam.

If the wick of a common oil lamp be raised so as to give off large columns of smoke, and a jet of steam be thrown into the flame, its brightness is a little increased, and no smoke is thrown off.

If spirits of turpentine be made to burn on a wick, the light produced is dull and reddish, and a large quantity of thick smoke is given off; but, if a jet of steam be thrown into the flame, its brightness is much increased; and, if the experiment be carefully conducted, the smoke entirely disappears.

If vapour of spirits of turpentine be made to issue from a small orifice and inflamed, it burns, giving off large quantities of smoke; but, if a jet of steam be made to unite with the vapour, the smoke entirely disappears. The same effect takes place, if the vapour of spirits of turpentine and of water be made to issue together from the same orifice; hence the disappearing of the smoke cannot be supposed to depend on a current of atmospheric air.

If the flame of a spirit lamp be brought in contact with a jet of steam, it disappears, and is extinguished at the points of contact, precisely as when exposed to strong blasts of air.

Masses of iron of various sizes, and heated to various degrees from redness to bright whiteness, were exposed to a jet of steam: no flame appeared, as was expected, but the iron was more rapidly oxidated where the steam came in contact with it than in other parts. It is probable, if the water suffered decomposition in this experiment, and if the hydrogen was inflamed, its flame might not be observed, when contrasted with the heated iron, a body so much more luminous.

The operation of the water-burner, then, appears to be simply this:—tar, minutely divided and intimately mixed with steam, is inflamed; the heat of the flame, aided by the affinity for oxygen of that portion of carbon, which would otherwise pass off in smoke, decomposes the water, and the carbon and oxygen unite; the hydrogen of the water, and probably of the tar, expand on all sides (and hence the flame is very large) to meet the atmospheric oxygen, water is recomposed, and passes off in steam; a degree of heat is produced, no doubt, greater than that which is produced by the combustion of the tar alone, and this heat is equal to that evolved by the combustion of a quantity of carbon, which would otherwise form smoke.

The invention is ingenious, and may be found very useful in steam-boat navigation, where it has already been applied. Probably a saving of heat would be produced by condensing the products of this combustion, which might be effected to a certain degree, by an apparatus of simple construction.

A new hypothesis respecting the cause of colour in bodies has been lately proposed by M. BEN. PREVOST; according to which it is supposed that the effect depends not upon reflection, but upon *radiation*. It was formerly supposed that the different rays which compose white light, were all of them, except those which produce the colour of the body, absorbed by it, whilst these were reflected; M. Prevost, however, conceives that coloured bodies reflect a portion of the light in its white or compound state, and that they decompose a part of that which penetrates their substance into two new parts, one of which remains in the body, and the other radiates from all parts of their surface.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

A VERY interesting establishment has been formed in London, and our knowledge of the parties concerned enables us to state, that it is likely to be conducted with a degree of regularity and good faith which will ensure its success. It bears for name *the Mercantile Agency Company*, and has been established by the Commercial Travellers' Society, for the purpose of securing to every subscriber of one guinea per annum, the most perfect information on all cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, and dissolution of partnership, in which his interest is at all connected; of establishing commission or agency concern on the firmest basis; of arranging the effects of bankrupts and insolvents, in such a way as to afford an opportunity to every creditor, at all times, to know the true state of the bankrupt's effects; of simplifying the arrangement and settlement of books and accounts, and the speedy collection of debts, in town and country; and of a correspondence between the metropolis and the various parts of the kingdom,—so as to secure to the commercial world, at a moderate expense, a certain and expeditious communication on all subjects. The plan embraces five several departments:—

I. *The Bankrupt's Register; containing*,—

1. Name and description of each and every bankrupt, from the year 1786, and continued regularly; with the date of each commission.
2. Meetings of creditors, in town or country, under each commission.
3. Name and residence of the assignees to each commission.
4. Name and residence of the town and country solicitors to each commission.
5. Number of dividends under each joint or separate estate; and when final.
6. The certificate, when obtained.

II. *The Insolvent Debtor's Register; containing*,—

1. Name and description of every person who has taken the benefit of the insolvent acts, from the year 1810, and how often. From official documents; and to be continued.
2. Name and residence of the acting assignee to each insolvent.
3. Amount of debt each insolvent was arrested for.
4. Total amount owing by each insolvent.
5. When insolvent was finally remanded.
6. When insolvent was discharged.

III. *The Register of Dissolutions of Partnerships; containing*,—

1. Name and description of each and every dissolution of partnership, from Jan. 1, 1800; and to be continued.
2. Who remains and who withdraws, on each dissolution of partnership.
3. The date on which each dissolution took place.
4. The name and address of each and every person by whom the debts and credits of the several partnerships are to be settled.

IV. *The Commercial Arrangement.*

1. For commission or agency affairs.
2. For regulating and exhibiting bankrupt's property; by which every creditor may at all times know the true state of the bankrupt's affairs.
3. For arranging and settling books and accounts.
4. For collecting of debts.

V. *The Commercial Correspondence.*

1. From all parts of the country.
2. To all parts of the country.
3. On affairs in trade and commerce.
4. On business in public offices.
5. On business in general.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*Sept. 25.* £	s	d	to	£	s	d	*Oct. 23.* £	s	d	to	£	s	d	
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	5	0	to	5	0	0	£4	5	0	to	5	0	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	10	0	—	7	0	0	5	3	0	—	6	8	0	ditto.
————, fine .	7	2	0	—	8	11	0	7	0	0	—	7	18	0	ditto.
———, Mocha .	8	0	0	—	8	13	0	7	10	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common .	0	1	7	—	0	1	9	0	1	7	—	0	1	9	per lb.
———, Demerara . .	0	1	11	—	0	2	3	0	1	8	—	0	2	1	ditto.
Currants	5	2	0	—	5	10	0	5	0	0	—	5	12	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .	3	15	0	—	4	15	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . .	78	0	0	—	80	0	0	80	0	0	—	83	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	50	0	0	—	51	0	0	50	0	0	—	51	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	8	0	0	—	10	0	0	7	7	0	—	9	9	0	per cwt.
————, Bags .	7	7	0	—	9	0	0	6	6	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars .	12	10	0	—	13	0	0	12	10	0	—	13	0	0	per ton.
——, ———, Pigs .	7	0	0	—	7	10	0	7	10	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	16	16	0	—	18	0	0	16	0	0	—	17	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli . .	98	0	0	—	100	0	0	98	0	0	—	100	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	0	0	—	3	1	0	3	1	0	—	3	3	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	5	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new .	2	13	0	—	2	14	0	2	12	0	—	2	14	0	ditto.
——, East India .	1	5	0	—	1	8	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.

Silk,

Silk, China, raw .	1 1 11	— 1 14 0	1 1 0	— 1 12 0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein .	1 4 5	— 1 4 8	1 2 0	— 1 2 8	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon .	0 14 0	— 0 14 1	0 13 10	— 0 14 0	ditto.
——, Cloves . .	0 3 9	— 0 4 0	0 3 9	— 0 4 0	ditto.
——, Nutmegs .	0 6 6	— 0 6 10	0 6 5	— 0 6 8	ditto.
——, Pepper, black	0 0 9½	— 0 0 9¾	0 0 8⅛	— 0 0 8¼	ditto.
——, ——, white	0 0 11½	— 0 1 0½	0 0 11½	— 0 1 0½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 8 3	— 0 8 6	0 7 3	— 0 8 2	per gal.
——, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6	— 0 3 8	0 3 6	— 0 3 8	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 10	— 0 5 6	0 3 8	— 0 5 6	per gal.
Sugar, brown . . .	3 17 0	— 3 19 0	3 14 0	— 3 16 0	pe cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine .	4 4 0	— 4 12 0	4 5 0	— 4 8 0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1 17 0	— 2 2 0	1 17 0	— 2 2 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine .	5 15 0	— 6 4 0	5 10 0	— 6 2 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4 18 6	— 0 0 0	4 19 6	— 0 0 0	ditto.
——, Russia, yellow	4 12 0	— 4 13 0	4 10 0	— 0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . .	0 2 8	— 0 2 10	0 2 7	— 0 2 8	per lb.
——, Hyson, best .	0 5 8	— 0 6 0	0 5 8	— 0 6 0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old .	90 0 0	—120 0 0	90 0 0	—120 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old .	120 0 0	—125 0 0	120 0 0	—125 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry .	110 0 0	—120 0 0	110 0 0	—120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d.—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 12s. 8d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange, Oct. 23.—Amsterdam, 36 6 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 34 6 2½ U.—Paris, 24 60.—Leghorn, 51¼.—Lisbon, 58.—Dublin, 9¼ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 225l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 970l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 350l.—Trent and Mersey, 1530l.—East India DOCK, 190l. per share.—West India, 196l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 11l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 50l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 86l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 4½d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 23d, were 76½; 3 per cent. Consols, 77⅝; and 5 per cent. 107½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct.* 1818, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 61.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ASHFORD J. Manchester, innkeeper. Milne and co. L.
Belt W. A. Great Driffield, Yorkshire, currier. (Spence, london
Bartells T. Aldersgate street, wine merchant. [Hubbersty
Baker F. Upper Thames street, baker. (Chapman and co.
Bateson J. Armley hall, Yorkshire, merchant. [Wilson, L.
Burton W. Hinckley, hosier. [Beckett, L.
Bentliff D. Gravesend, shoe maker. [Madox and co. L.
Butler J. A. Blackheath, merchant. (Rivington, L.
Braband E. Manchester, dealer. [Howell, L.
Barnes J. Cinderford, Gloucestershire, coal merchant. (King, london
Buckley J. Hurst, Lancashire, J. Marland, Ashton under Lyne, and T. Medhurst, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. [Clarke and co. L.
Coffin J. W. Plymouth Dock, merchant. (Crowder and co. london
Carriage T. Horsford, Norfolk, grocer. [Saggers, L.
Cumbers F. Boars' head court, King street, coach master. [Duncombe
Cross T. Bath, butcher. [Nethersole, L.
Crowther W. Banner street, St. Luke's, watch maker. (Hudson
Dyson W. J. Fowler, and W. Russell, Sheffield, grocers. (Duncan, L.
Duffard P. Welbeck street, Cavendish square, milliner. [Lawledge
Davie D. G. and S. A. Snowden, Plymouth-dock, drapers. [Adams, london
Dafter M. Whitminster, Gloucestershire, linen draper. [Beckett, london
Durrant J. East Dereham, Norfolk, innkeeper. [Adlington, london
Day R. Crooked lane, oil broker. [Wiltshire and co.
Dibdin J. Camberwell, victualler. (Hensam, L.
Evans G. and G. High street, Southwark, hop merchants. [James
Furnival D. Liverpool, grocer. (Leece and co.
Fowler W. and J. Tamworth, paper makers. (Willinton
Glass M. Potterne, Wilts, victualler. (Price and co. L.
Gompertz H. Tokenhouse yard, dealer in wool. [Bishop and co.
Graves J. Southwark, hop merchant. [Lee and co.
Hopkins J. Worcester, hop merchant. (Becke, L.
Hallett W. Spa fields, cattle dealer. (King and co.
Holland S. P. and P. Ball, Worcester, hop merchants. (Cardale and co. L.
Haddam W. Clement's lane, tea dealer. (Wiltshire and co.
Johnson J. E. Hyde street, Bloomsbury, master mariner. [Alliston and co. L.
Jackson J. Easingwold, Yorkshire, merchant. [Longdill and co. london
Jones T. Bull ring, Birmingham, cordwainer. (Bourdillon and co. london
Latham N. Manchester, baker. (Appleby and co. L.
Lock G. Welchpool, Hereford, grazier. (Platt, L.
Levy S. Mansel street, tailor. (Annesley and Son
Le Brun F. King street, Covent Garden, chemist. (Dawson
Moreton C. Croydon, victualler. (Rowland and co. L.
Prosser W. Birmingham, builder. (Hicks and co. L.
Proctor C. Hints, Staffordshire farmer. (Hall L.
Parsons T. Duke street, St. James's, breeches maker. [Turner
Rebbeck J. Bradford, Wilts, clothier. (Lamberts and co. london
Raven C. and D. Chettleburgh, Norwich, wine merchants. (Abbott, london
Rees R. Chatham, draper. (Rosser and co. L.
Ridding F. Birmingham, tanner. [Mutton and co. L.
Richards W. and H. B. Richardson, Snow hill, factors. (Mayhew and co. L.
Raven J. and C. and R. Lloyd, Norwich, merchants. (Abbott, london
Shane J. E. Fleet street, boot maker. (Woodward
Schwabacher J. Fountain place, City road toy merchant. (Maugham
Scholes S. and W. A. Docker, Manchester, calico dealers. (Hurd and co. L.
Sykes G. and J. Pope, Huddersfield, merchants. (Hartley, L.
Sheppard J. Gainsborough, and R. Sheppard, Boston. (Long and co. L.
Ventress J. and R. Emmerson, Newcastle upon Tyne, cheesemongers. (Fisher and co. L.
Warmington J. and J. E. Gracechurch street, drapers. (Sharp
Watkins W. Norton, Worcestershire, corn factor. (Pugh, L.
Walters J. Tredegar, Monmouthshire, grocer. [Jenkins and co.
Whitby W. Clement's lane, drug broker. (Wiltshire and co.
Whittenbury W. Manchester, cotton dealer. (Ellis, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Acorn C, Litchfield
Adnam R. East Ilsley, Berkshire
Adnam R. jun. Leckhampstead, Berkshire
Adnam W. Midgham, Berkshire
Arndt J. G. and J. C. Moessner, Coleman street
Ardern R Stockport
Anthony R. Plymouth
Adams W. and J. Edwards, Cumberland street, Fitzroy square
Bird J. Brompton, Cumberland
Brook J, Longroyd bridge, Yorkshire
Barker S. and J. G, Billiter square
Bacon R, M and S, Wilkin Taverham, Norfolk
Berthon P. G, Koster, and T. Harrison, Cross street, Finsbury sq.
Bingley W. and I. Tavistock street, Covent Garden
Bromhall R, Shrewsbury
Bush J, Thatcham, Berkshire
Bolling and Schvord, High Holborn
Bradshaw J. and R, Lancaster
Burnett A, Lisle street
Bigg G. Holborn bridge
Butler W, Prescot
Brookes W, Paternoster row
Bone H, North Shields
Blankenhagen T, C, Bishopsgate street
Bishop R. Tetbury, and J, Ireland, Culkirton, Gloucestershire
Beaver J. Redcross street
Cox W, H, Bread street
Carter J, Liverpool
Corthern C, March, Ely
Curtis E, Chiswick
Carmichael J, Little Russell street, Covent Garden
Coulter J, Chatham
Chapeur L, L, Kensington
Dalton J, and J, Newcastle upon Tyne
Davis J, Shrewsbury
Dickenson R, and J, St. John's street, Clerkenwell
Davenport S, Egham
Duckworth H, jun. Liverpool
Drakeley J, and E, Clemention, Market Bosworth
Earle J, Winchester
Eld T, Haughton, Staffordshire
Elliott W, Newcastle upon Tyne
Eccles J. Penkridge, Staffordshire
Edwards J, Clare street, Clare market
Emery S, Brewood, Shropshire
Edwards M, Frenford, Somersetshire
Fearn J, Sculcoates, Yorkshire
Forman J, jun. Mountsorrel
Foster T, and E, S, Yalding, Kent
Frost L, jun. Liverpool
Fotherly T, Gosport
Fletcher B, Deptford
Griesenthwaite W, King's Lynn
Goodall W. and J, Turner, Garlick hill
Hodgkin C. Old City Chambers
Heward J, Bridlington Quay
Haycock J, Wells, Norfolk
Hebert J, and H, Tokenhouse yard
Hobson J, Manchester
Howell J, and B, Blackfriars road
Hewitt and Harman, Nantwich
Hounson J. Fleet street
Harris W. St. Austell
Hand J. Wormwood street
Humphreys W, sen. and jun. Old Fish street hill
Higginson J, Finsbury square
Hartley J, Manchester
Jackson J, Meddleton, Norfolk
Knowles F. and J, Sawyer, Sheffield
Kelley E. Paddington
King T, Leicester
King R. Duke's street, Lincoln's Inn fields
Kieckhooper G, Islington
Low A, Berkeley street
Lovenbury M, Weston, Somersetshire
Lunn C, Tamworth
Lyne G, and A. Donaldson, Cecil street, Strand
Love J, Huddersfield
Lee J, Liverpool
Lobat A, P, Finsbury street
Munckton U, Currey Rival, Somersetshire
Mullett F, St. Mary Axe
Mountford J, Worcester
Monkhouse W, J, Liverpool
Morand S, Dean street, Finsbury sq.
Mugridge T, and E, King's Lynn
Meatyard T, Fontmeal Magna, Dorsetshire
M'Neilie W, Liverpool
Martin S, jun. and W, Martin, Loughborough
Midwood J, Huddersfield
Mackenzie A, J. and H, Roper, Cross street, Finsbury square
Nelson J, East India Chambers
Nicholl E. Hampstead
Ogden A. S, Richards, and D, Seldon, Liverpool
Oliver J, Lutterworth
Parker W, Leeds
Pellowe R, Falmouth
Pitts L, Thorpe Abbotts, Norfolk
Pfeil and Van Voordt, Bishopsgate street within
Price F, and H, Le Souf, Winchester street
Palmer R Brighton
Poulgain R, and H, Fowey
Ross E. Oxford street
Roden W, Birmingham
Rafter T, North Allerton
Ridley J, Wood street, Cheapside
Richards R, Shrewsbury
Risby J, D, Thavies inn
Ramsbottom J, and J, Potter, Norwich
Scott J, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire
Stevens R, Long lane, Bermondsey
Smith G, Ludgate hill
Solomon L, M, Birmingham
Scholefield and Kershaw, Greenwich
Searle H, Strand
Slatter F, Ilminster, and W, Slatter, West Dowlish, Somersetshire
Strange T, Hazebury Bryan, Dorsetsh.
Seaton J. and J. F. and R, and T, Foster, Pontefract
Stanbrough W, jun. Working
Small J, Plymouth dock
Stuart J, Bishopsgate street
Travers J, Newton, J, T, Ross, and H, Jones, Lower Whitley, Chesh.
Thompson E, Ferry hill, Durham
Triva and Richards, Whitchurch, Shropshire
Taber W, James street, Golden square
Tebbutt R, Loughborough
Tozer J, Alderman's walk, Bishopsgate street, and W, C, Brown, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire
Thompson W. Manchester buildings
Townsend J, Ludgate street
Tooral J, B, Minories
Wilson J, H, Manchester
Wilks J, Finsbury square
Worley C, Woodyeates, Dorsetshire
Wood S. Bumage, Lancashire
Wascoe J, North Allerton
Wilcox J, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire
Welchman J, Bradford, Wilts
Wright T, Aughton, Lancashire
Wallis J, Leicester
Wise J, B, Taplow Mills, Buckinghamshire
Wainwright G, and J, Meteyard, Liverpool
Younger J, Crescent, Minories.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, between the 20th of September and 21st of October, 1816.

	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.01	Oct. 21	N.E.	29.12	5	W.	0.40	12	0.89	29.55
Thermometer	70°	23	S.E.	39¾°	8	N.E.	20°	Oct. 20	30½°	56.67
Thermomet. hygrometer	40¼	Sept. 20	S.	0	14	S.	30½	6	40¼	14.12

Prevailing wind,—South.
Number of days on which rain has fallen, 19.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo stratus.	Nimbus.
17	26	12	27	16	7

The weather, during the greater part of this period, has been variable, with much rain, and a low and an unsteady barometer. On the 23d, 25th, 26th, and 3d, the rain was very heavy, and continued falling for several hours without intermission. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th, there fell a violent shower of hail and rain, accompanied by strong gusts of wind; and it lightened in the south-west, between the hours of eight and nine in the evening: this was succeeded by a considerable reduction of temperature, which continued for about a week; the wind then came round to the south, with an increase both of temperature and pressure; and the weather has become fine and settled.

St. John's Square.

Meteorological

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

Results for September 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.64—maximum, 30.14—minimum, 29.30—range, .84 of an inch.
Mean monthly temperature, 53°.3—maximum, 72°—minimum, 41°—range, 31°.
Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .38 of an inch, which was on the 14th.
Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 22°, which was on the 13th.
Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3. inches, number of changes, 12.
Monthly fall of rain, 2.580 inches—rainy days, 25—foggy, 0—snowy, 0—haily, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	2	4	3	16	1	2	2	0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	12	0	17	0	2	0

The copious showers of rain about the middle of the month gave a vernal appearance to the parched grass. The harvest crops in the northern districts are nearly all housed, in most excellent condition, as to quality; but the quantity of oats, wheat, barley, and beans, average less than former years.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE long continuance of a warm, genial, and, in its happy effects, *vernal* season, has universally changed the appearance of the country, and nearly put an end to all solicitude on the score of winter provision. The quantity of after-grass is not only far beyond ordinary years, but of far better and more nourishing quality, partaking, in considerable degree, of the nature of *spring* grass; whence it is to be hoped, that it will have no tendency to cause the rot in sheep, as has been apprehended; on the contrary, it may be expected to forward cattle of all kinds so materially, that good Christmas dinners may be expected by all those who have money to purchase them. Even the poorest grass-lands have produced an uncommon after-crop, and the quantity and make of rowers upon the best, is highly satisfactory. The finishing cut of *lucerne*, in Kent, so little cultivated elsewhere, and insufficiently there, has been wonderful. Of seeds, the reports are not so favorable. The early sown turnips are improved to the utmost possible degree; those sown in the autumn are equally fortunate, but no great expectations can ever be realized from latter sown roots. Swedes are scarce, and in general the turnip runs too much to top, and the present is not the season for twenty-pounders. The price of hay is necessarily reduced. Turnips and potatoes may be probably estimated at three-quarters of a crop, the latter being made up to the demands by importation. The quality of potatoes indifferent; the latter ones, hard. Fodder will be scarce in the winter, and roots ought to be economized, in contemplation of continued frost, which may leave the improvident cattle keeper in great straits. Meat must inevitably be dear in the spring, nor can there be so many cattle stalled as usual. By letters from the bishopric of Durham, perhaps the most backward part of England, with respect to the corn-harvest, wheat was abroad, uncut, on the 20th inst. Gleaning has been somewhat too good this year, from the dryness of the grain. Harvest nearly finished throughout Scotland, and plenty of corn, but the oats do not yield to expectation. On the crops generally, calculators have been somewhat too sanguine, as seems to be indicated by the state of the markets, which might have been alarmingly high had the ports closed earlier. Wheat-sowing is finished in the best and forward districts, the clays working like garden-moulds in an admirable style for the *drill*, which is annually increasing on English experience. They write from all quarters, that the greatest breadth of wheat-seed, and of the finest quality, has, and will be put in this year, that has been known during the preceding twenty. From the state of the lands, the weather, and the happy scarcity of insectile vermin, with which the late drought and the hungry vermin-killers made such havock, every grain has vegetated; and, as it may turn out, those cultivators, who *hypothetically* over-stock their lands with seed-corn, will have no reason to congratulate themselves on their practice. The wheat came up in seven and ten days, and is of a deep healthy green and very luxuriant. From the high price of corn-food, hogs are very dear and scarce; stores in sufficient plenty. Lean cattle and sheep bear a good price, and ewes for breeding are in particular request in the north. Those who are wise enough to breed good horses, have, and still continue to find, their account in it. Wool bears a good price, although stationary.

tionary. With respect to price, every thing is in favour of the farmer, who will do well not to be misled by those who wish to influence the legislature into measures of artificial enhancement. The country will also find its best interest in leaving the wages of labour to find their fair and natural level: there must yet, necessarily, be much distress during the ensuing winter, the sad result of former and long continued erroneous measures.

Smithfield: Pork 7s. to 8s.—Bacon 6s. to 7s. 6d.—Fat 5s. 10d.—Linseed oil-cake 18l. 18s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 92s.—Barley 38s. to 74s.—Oats 25s. to 46s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 12½d.—Hay 6l. to 8l. 12s. per load.—Clover do. 6l. to 9l. 9s.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 4s. 6d.—Potatoes 3s. to 10s. per cwt.—Chats 2s. 6d.—Onions 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel.

Coals, in the pool, 41s. to 47s. 6d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Oct. 26.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

ON the 4th of Sept. 1817, a liberal Treaty of Commerce was concluded between Sweden and North America, which is to be ratified in eight months.

RUSSIA.

It is understood that, in exchange for the good offices which Russia has rendered to the Bourbons in France, a Treaty of Alliance, of a very extensive kind, is to be arranged between these powers; and that France is to maintain her weight in the scale of nations by associating to herself the preponderating arm of Russia.

NETHERLANDS.

The *gossip* at Aix-la-Chapelle has filled the Newspapers during the month, and occupied the minds of politicians: the only real business that has transpired is the execution of the Treaty, which we give beneath:—

In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity!

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, having repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle; and their Majesties the King of France and Navarre, and the King of Great Britain and Ireland, having sent thither their plenipotentiaries; the ministry of the five courts having assembled in conference, and the French plenipotentiary having made known, that, in consequence of the state of France and the faithful execution of the treaty of November 20, 1815, his most Christian Majesty was desirous that the military occupation stipulated by the fifth article of the said treaty, should cease as soon as possible, the ministry of the courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, (the names of the powers are placed in alphabetical order,) after having, in concert with the said plenipotentiary of France, maturely examined every thing that could have an influence on such an important decision, declared, that their sovereigns would admit the principle of the evacuation of the French territory at the end of the third year of the occupation, and, wishing to consolidate their resolution in a formal convention, and to secure at the same time the definitive execution of the said treaty of November 20, 1815, their majesties named (here follow the names of the ministers), who have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. 1. The troops composing the army of occupation shall be withdrawn from the French territory by the 30th of November next, or sooner if possible.

Art. 2. The strong places and fortresses which the said troops now occupy, shall be surrendered to commissioners named for that purpose by his most Christian Majesty, in the state in which they were at the time of the occupation, conformably to the ninth article of the convention concluded in execution of the fifth article of the treaty of November 20, 1815.

Art. 3. The sum destined to provide for the pay, the equipment, and the clothing of the troops of the army of occupation, shall be paid, in all cases, till the 30th of November next, on the same footing on which it has existed since the 1st of December, 1817.

Art. 4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the allied powers having been regulated and settled, the sum remaining to be paid by France to complete the execution of the 4th article of the treaty of Nov. 1815, is definitively fixed at 265 millions of francs.

Art. 5. Of this sum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value shall be paid by an inscription of *rentes* on the great book of the public debt of France, bearing interest from the 22d of September, 1818. The said inscriptions shall be received at the rate of the funds on the 5th Oct. 1818.

Art. 6. The remaining one hundred and sixty-

sixty-five millions shall be paid by nine monthly instalments, commencing with the 6th of January next, by draughts on the houses of Hope and Co. and Baring, Brothers, and Co. In the same manner the inscriptions of the rentes, mentioned in the above article, shall be delivered to commissioners of the courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, by the royal treasury of France, at the epoch of the complete and definitive evacuation of the French territory.

Art. 7. At the same epoch, the commissioners of the said courts shall deliver to the royal treasury of France, the six obligations *(engagements)*, not yet discharged *(acquittés,)* which shall remain in their hands of the fifteen obligations *(engagements)*, delivered conformably to the second article of the convention concluded for the execution of the fourth article of the 20th of Nov. 1815. The said commissioners shall at the same time deliver the inscriptions of 7 millions of rentes, created in virtue of the 8th article of the said convention.

Art. 8. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the course of 15 days, or sooner if possible, in the faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have herewith signed their names, and affixed to it their seal and arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 9th of October, in the year of grace 1818.

[Here follow the signatures of the ministers.]

We have found the above treaty conformable to our will, in consequence of which we have confirmed and ratified the same, as we do now confirm and ratify it for our heirs and successors.

[Here follow the signatures of the sovereigns, with the specification of the different years of their several reigns.]

Orders have been sent from Aix-la-Chapelle, to make the requisite arrangements for the evacuation of France, and for the review by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Wellington; which was to precede the commencement of the march of the Russian and English troops, and some other contingents. The Austrian, Bavarian, and Wurtemberg troops were not intended to be reviewed, and would therefore commence their march without delay. The Congress, it is said, is to close on the 5th or 6th of November.

From Vienna it is stated that the Emperor and the two Empresses of Russia, and the King of Prussia, will be in that capital in the course of December.

The decision of Congress on the question between Bavaria and Baden, has been highly favourable to the latter state. The Grand Duke is to retain the whole of his dominions, except that part comprised within the Tauber Circle, which is to be immediately surrendered.

The following conference, between the Emperor of Russia and General Maison, is reported to have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Emperor—Well, General, the evacuation of France is decided, and your country restored to her independence. I love to persuade myself that, after having shewn such fortitude in her reverses, she will not conduct herself worse under more fortunate circumstances.

General Maison—Your Majesty's hopes will not, I am sure, be disappointed.

The Emperor—I wish to see France, for two years to come, in order to ascertain how she demeans herself in the new order of things about to be established. Some persons pretend that the majority of the French desire to return to the regime which existed before the revolution. What do you think?

The General—Some persons who have been soured by misfortune, and some others who may be seduced by ambitious ideas, may have tried to extol that system; but the majority are very far from being of that opinion—quite the contrary.

The Emperor—I believe it. As to myself, I am a friend to liberal ideas. I feel that nations must be delivered from arbitrary power. I have already done it in my kingdom of Poland—I shall extend the benefit to my other States. In France, what is done is irrevocable; and, if it were necessary, new guarantees must be found against the return of the past. It is particularly necessary to prevent all attempts against national property. However, I have full confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the King of France. I am equally persuaded that, if the Prince, his brother, shall one day ascend the throne, he would follow the same march and maintain the constitutional institutions. This is also the opinion of the Duke of Wellington.—I repeat it, that I wish France to be great and strong—this is necessary to the well-understood interests of all powers. I give you my word of honor, General, that I have no other sentiments, and you may believe me, for I am an honest man.

The Emperor Alexander has caused a note to be given in, in which he requires of his august allies, that Napoleon might be conducted from the island of St. Helena to a more healthy place. His majesty, it is said, insists upon the necessity of acting with more moral consideration towards a man whom sovereigns have treated with upon a

footing

footing of equality, and who is allied to one of them. According to these same reports, the Emperor of Russia adds, that his humanity and religious principles actuate him to consider it a duty to require, that Napoleon should no longer remain in an island where he must infallibly perish. The result of this demand, which appears to be supported by the Emperor of Austria, is not known.

The opening of the annual assembly of the States General of the kingdom took place Oct. 19. The King of the Netherlands seated himself on the throne, having the Prince of Orange on his right, and Prince Frederick on his left, and delivered the following Speech in the Dutch language:—

High and Mighty Lords,

My house has received in the course of this year new marks of the Divine protection, by the birth of a second son of my beloved eldest son, the Prince of Orange. Upon this occasion the inhabitants of the Netherlands have given unequivocal proofs that they consider this event as another pledge of happiness for their descendants. Let them be persuaded that I and my children will always look upon, as the dearest of our duties, to inspire our successors with that love which we feel for our subjects, and the solicitude which we have for their interests.

I have the satisfaction to be able to communicate to your high mightinesses, at the moment when you are commencing your labours, that Divine Providence has preserved repose in Europe. If, after the happy restoration of peace, the stationing of an army of occupation in France was judged necessary to consolidate the tranquillity re-established there, the resolution of the allied sovereigns, which puts an end to the occupation, and orders this army to be withdrawn, proves that the object proposed has been attained; and affords, in the unanimous confidence of the sovereigns on this point, the best guarantee of a durable peace.

The internal situation of the kingdom gives us fresh reasons for gratitude to the Almighty.

The universities, the athenæums, and the colleges are organised and in activity. Constant attention is paid to the means of rendering these establishments still more brilliant and useful. The local authorities, even individuals, most laudably second the efforts of the government here to prepare and establish primary instruction, then to extend and perfect it. The last year has afforded the surest and most valuable pledges of the revival of the fine arts in the Netherlands. Several branches of industry still feel the influence of events which has produced such important changes in transactions and interests of all kinds; but agriculture, on the other hand, is in the most favourable situation. Its rich productions contribute, no less than navigation, and the increasing commercial relations with the Indies, to give to commerce that life and activity, of which the evidently increasing prosperity of several large towns, and other interesting parts of the kingdom, is the visible consequence and proof.

The situation of the poor is ameliorated, the natural beneficence of the nation has been directed with the most laudable zeal to its true object. The useful institutions of loan and saving banks extend more and more. The depôts of mendicity are become more numerous. Your high mightinesses will find the project of the laws, which will be laid before you for the budget of the next year. The necessary dispositions for the maintenance of foundling children, and the want of uniform rules, have often caused uncertainties to arise relatively to the place where the indigent has a right, not to be succoured, but to partake in the succour that exists; I have desired that a law, tending to fix this place by precise and just rules, shall also be laid before your high mightinesses.

Some corrections of boundaries have been regulated in concert with the provincial states, and will be laid before your high mightinesses.

BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria has wisely issued an Ordonnance, directing a revision of the laws in his kingdom relating to agriculture, with a view to their amelioration. This is as it ought to be.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Charlotte continues seriously ill of a dropsy of the chest, at Kew; and the recent bulletins of the physicians lead the public to expect her speedy departure from the stage on which she has played so active and onerous a part for above fifty years.

Mr. Gallatin, ambassador of the United States, has concluded a treaty with the British commissioners, by which all the chief points in negociation with the United States are satisfactorily adjusted. The boundary which has been in dispute, is now accurately fixed. An arrangement has taken place as to the American right of fishing on the shores of Newfoundland. Provisions are also agreed on for the intercourse of the vessels of the United States with the British West Indies. The only unsettled point is that of the abused right of visitation and seizure of seamen found on-board of the ships of either country during

during war. On this point Mr. Gallatin was to refer the proposition which had been made by the British commissioners to his government.

The reduction intended to be made in the various military establishments amounts to 31,000 men.

The total number of forged Bank notes discovered by the Bank to have been forged, by *presentation for payment*, or otherwise, from 1st January 1812, to 10th April 1818, was 131,361. In the year 1798, the prosecutions for forgery, or for knowingly uttering forged Bank-of-England notes, were twelve. Since that time they have been gradually increasing, until, in 1817, there were 142 prosecutions.

SPAIN.

During the month, the beloved legitimate has dismissed and banished his chief ministers,—men whose crimes merited the punishment they have met with. Spain appears, indeed, to be in a revolutionary state; and, notwithstanding the atrocities which this legitimate despot has been enabled to commit, by means of English money, there is reason to hope, that the flame of continental liberty may still burst forth in that country which set the first example to Europe of resistance to French encroachment.

By various interesting articles which, within the month, have appeared in the Morning Chronicle, it appears, that the abdication of Charles the IV. took place on the 19th of March, 1808, when that sovereign was under constraint, and in circumstances which led him to entertain fears for his life. On the 21st of March, he issued the following protest:—

"I protest and declare that my decree of the 19th of March, by which I abdicated the crown in favour of my son, was an act extorted from me against my will, to prevent greater evils, and to avoid the effusion of the blood of my beloved vassals. In consequence, it ought to be regarded as null and of no value.—I, the king. Aranjuez, March 21, 1808."

Ferdinand also, by an instrument dated at Bayonne, 6th May, 1808, renounced the crown in favour of his father; and this act was formally published to the Spanish nation on the 10th May.

In a letter from General Monthion to the grand Duke of Berg, dated 23d March, 1808, an account is given of a conversation he had with Charles, in which he stated,—

"That this revolution had been very premeditated; that much money had been distributed to bring it about; and that the principal personages were his son and M. Caballero, minister of justice; that his Majesty had been violently forced to abdicate the crown to save the life of the queen and his own; as he knew well, if he had not taken this step, they would both have been assassinated that night."

In a letter from Charles to Napoleon, dated 23d March, 1808, he declares,—

"That he had been forced to renounce his crown; that he only renounced it in favour of his son through the force of circumstances, when the crash of arms and the clamour of an insurrectionary guard taught him sufficiently the necessity of choosing between life and death."

In a letter from Charles IV. to Ferdinand, dated the 2nd May 1808, he tells him,—

"I believed myself obliged to remember my rights as a father and king: I caused you to be arrested, and I found among your papers the proof of your crime; but, at the termination of my career, reduced to the grief of seeing my son perish on a scaffold, I allowed myself to give way to my sensibility on seeing the tears of your mother, and I pardoned you, notwithstanding my subjects were agitated by the treacherous machinations of the faction of which you have declared yourself the head. From that moment I lost the tranquillity of my life, and I was compelled to unite the pains caused me by the sufferings of my subjects to the afflictions which I owed to the dissentions of my own family. Against my ministers calumnies were uttered to the Emperor of the French, who, believing that the Spaniards were separating from his alliance, and seeing the minds of men agitated (even in the bosom of my own family), covered, under various pretexts, my dominions with his troops. What, under these circumstances, was your conduct? You introduced disorder into my palace, and instigated the corps of body-guards against my person. Your father was your prisoner. You have dishonoured my grey hairs, and you have stript them of a crown worn with glory by my ancestors, and that I had preserved without a stain.—You have usurped my throne, and you placed yourself at the disposition of the mob of Madrid and the foreign troops which entered at that moment. But, in stripping me of the crown, you have destroyed your own, depriving it of whatever it possessed calculated to render it august and sacred in the eyes of the world."

The origin of all the calamities which happened to Spain is universally attributed to Ferdinand, who first solicited the interference of Bonaparte. Ferdinand, on the 11th of October, 1807, addressed a letter to Bonaparte, in which he tells him,—

"I implore, with the greatest confi-

dence, the paternal protection of your Majesty, in order that you may not only deign *to concede to me the honour of giving me for spouse a princess of your family*, but also that you may overcome all the difficulties, and dissipate all the obstacles, which may be opposed to this sole object of my desires. This effort of goodness on the part of your imperial Majesty is so much the more necessary for me, that I am unable to do any thing of myself, as it would be interpreted an insult to paternal authority; being, as I am, reduced to the sole option of resisting (which I will do with invincible constancy) my marriage with any other person whatever, without the consent and positive approbation of your Majesty, on whom I place my sole hope of the choice of a spouse for me."

When these intrigues of Ferdinand were discovered, he addressed the following letters to his father and mother:—

My father—I have been guilty against your Majesty: I have failed in what I owed to my father and king; but I am grieved at my conduct, and I promise your Majesty the most humble obedience. I ought to have done nothing without the permission of your Majesty, but I was surprised. I have revealed the guilty to your Majesty, and I entreat you to pardon me, and to permit your royal feet to be kissed by your grateful son, FERDINAND.

San Lorenzo, Nov. 5, 1807.

My mother—I am very repentant of the great fault which I have committed against my sovereigns and parents—I supplicate your Majesty, with the utmost humility, to pardon me; and also for the obstinacy with which I denied the truth last evening. I supplicate your Majesty, with the utmost truth of heart, that you would deign to interpose your powerful mediation with my father, in order that he may permit his royal feet to be kissed by your grateful son, FERDINAND.

San Lorenzo, Nov. 5, 1807.

To restore this legitimate, 250 millions were added to the debt of Great Britain, and 200,000 British lives were sacrificed in the peninsular war!

ST. HELENA.

Many other documents have appeared within the month, deeply involving the fame of the Guelph family and the character of the British people. As the whole are, however, preserved in the various publications of *Ridgway*, we forbear to fill our pages with their details. Perhaps the magnanimity of Alexander may render our appeals less necessary; and, moreover, the French people will soon have their own cause in their own hands.

The very important and interesting work of General Gourgaud was published too late in the month for the full notice which it claims in our Critical Proëmium.

UNITED STATES.

The American papers state, that Pensacola is to be surrendered to any Spanish agent, duly commissioned by his government to demand its restitution; but St. Mark's, as being more exposed to the Indians, will be given up only to a competent military force.

The acquisition of a port in the Mediterranean appears to be a favourite object in the policy of the United States government. They are said to have offered three millions of dollars to the King of Naples for the cession of Syracuse; but have been refused. They have also made offers for Porto Ferrajo, in the Island of Elba, and for Mahon in that of Minorca.

The American navy contains at present six ships of seventy-four guns eleven frigates, and twenty-two sloops. There are also four seventy-fours on the stocks, besides frigates and smaller vessels.

A letter from Fort Claiborne, in Florida, dated July 23, states, that the inhabitants were in great commotion, in consequence of a massacre of Indian prisoners. Captain BOYLES' company brought in five male Indians, who were taken on or near Perdido river. On their arrival here, they were committed to jail, having been directed to the care of the sheriff, who thought proper to send them to Fort Montgomery, saying, that the civil authority had no concern with them. They had proceeded, however, only two or three miles, when they were all murdered.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In Chili the republican armies are completing their organization; their first exploit will be the reduction of Talcahuano, held by a small number of royalists; the rainy season prevents at present any large body of troops to be dispatched by land for that service, but possibly the naval forces of Chili may fulfil that object, even before the return of dry weather.

In the Peruvian provinces, things remain nearly in *statu quo*. General Belgrano still occupies Tucuman with three thousand regulars; and it is thought that he will not change his system of harrassing the royalist General Cerna by the Guerillas, until the naval arma-

ment in Chili can strike the blow on Lima, when the revolution in this part of America will assume a more important character.

Admiral BRION and Gen. BERMUDEZ have taken the important port of Guiria, and all the enemy's gun-boats and flecheras, to the number of ten. The Patriots are also occupying all other towns on the coast, preparatory to an attack on the city of Cumana, as far as which point they have now possession. Mr. Irvine, the United States commissioner, had met with a brilliant reception at Angostura, and splendid entertainments had been given to him by the supreme chief, and all the heads of government.

The following documents lead us to suppose that the Republic of Venezuela is at length consolidated, in spite of the crimes and lavish waste of blood perpetrated by the agents of legitimacy. Peru and Mexico alone remain to Spain, of all this vast empire.

Simon Bolivar, Supreme Chief of the Republic of Venezuela, and Captain-General of the Armies of the same, and of New Granada, &c. &c. &c.

Inhabitants of New Granada!—The army of Morillo no longer exists; new expeditions came out to reinforce him, these also no longer exist. More than 20,000 Spaniards have deluged the territory of Venezuela with their blood. Numerous battles, glorious to our liberating armies, have proved to Spain that America possesses avengers, as just as her defenders are magnanimous. The whole world, sympathizing with our wrongs, contemplates with pleasure the miracles of freedom and valour, when opposed to tyranny and force. The Spanish empire has employed its immense resources against handfuls of unarmed, nay, even naked men, but animated by liberty. Heaven, however, has crowned our sacrifices: Heaven has applauded our justice; Heaven, the protector of liberty, has crowned our wishes, and sent us arms with which to defend humanity, innocence, and virtue. Generous and trained foreigners have come to rank themselves under the banners of Venezuela; and can the tyrants continue the struggle, when their resistance has so much decreased in force, and ours has so greatly increased?

Spain herself, borne down by the exterminating dominion of Ferdinand, is verging to her ruin. Swarms of our privateers destroy her trade; her fields are untilled; her treasury exhausted; the national spirit weighed down by imposts, by levies, the Inquisition, and despotism. A most fatal catastrophe, in short, hangs over the Peninsula.

Inhabitants of New Granada!—The day of America is arrived, and no human power can retard the course of nature, guided by the hand of Providence. Unite your efforts with those of your brethren. Venezuela, with me, goes to liberate you, in the same manner as you, some years ago, came on to liberate Venezuela. The vanguard of your army has already covered itself with glory, in some of the provinces of your territory; and this same vanguard, powerfully aided, will soon put an end to the destroyers of New Granada. The sun will not complete the course of his period, without beholding Altars of Freedom in the whole of your territory.

Head-quarters, Angostura, Aug. 15, 1818.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

A MEETING of officers of parishes in Middlesex lately took place, to consider the necessity of calling for a more accurate assessment of the county rate, and the publication of its receipt and expenditure. After much discussion, during which Mr. Taylor, vestry clerk of St. Andrew's, Holborn, asserted the assessment amounted to 16,000l. and the magistrates had called for a new rate, although the treasurer had a balance in hand of 100,000l.—a resolution was passed, calling for a regular publication of the receipts and disbursements, and a specification also of such parishes as might be in arrear when the accounts were made up.

The consumption of sheep and lambs in London, during the last twelve months, amounted in number to one million, sixty-two thousand, seven hundred. The number of horned cattle slaughtered, was one hundred and sixty-four thousand; and, by the Inspector's return, it appears that the number of horse-hides produced, at Leadenhall-market, amounted to twelve thousand nine hundred.

The Recorder concluded the late Old Bailey sessions, by passing sentence of death on 35—10 to transportation for life—1 for fourteen years—52 for seven years—17 to be confined one year in the House of Correction, and to hard labour—6 for one year's imprisonment, and to be well whipped—10 to six months' imprisonment, and hard labour—3 to six months' confinement, and to be well whipped—11 to three months' imprisonment, and hard labour—5 to three months' imprisonment, and to be well whipped—26 to two months' imprisonment—2 to one month's imprisonment, one to be well whipped—9 to be well whipped and then discharged—in all 176.

Dr. Lawrence Halloran, an ingenious poet

poet and able divine, who had been convicted of the venial offence of forging a frank, in the name of Sir William Garrow, M.P. was sentenced to seven years' transportation!

A true bill was lately found by the Grand Jury for the county of Middlesex, against the Rev. W. F. Platt, P. Renvoize, S. T. Strutwant, J. B. Muvin, S. Witherden, W. Bragg, J. G. Greenwood, and S. Acres the younger, all of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, for a conspiracy to defraud the poor-rate funds of that parish, in passing the accounts of Mr. Merceron.

MARRIED.

Thomas Young, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Escott, of Ongar-hill, Surrey.

The Rev. George Quilter, M.A. vicar of Canwick, Lincolnshire, to Miss Arabella Maria Julius, of Richmond, Surrey.

F. T. Young, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Wethered, of Great Marlow.

John Lens, esq. Serjeant-at-Law, to Mrs. Nares, widow of John N. esq.

Mr. Lanfear, of Wadden Court, Surrey, to Miss Baring, of Speen.

Edward William Lake, esq. of Bury-street, to Miss Elizabeth Arabella Howard, of Old Burlington-street.

Mr. Carter, of Cheapside, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Bragg, of Peckham Rye.

Gerard Callaghan, esq. M.P. for Dundalk, to Miss Louisa Margaretta Clarge, of Teddington-place.

John Bryant, esq. to Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, both of Stockwell.

Mr. Edward G. Hill, of Queenhithe, to Miss Rozetta Ford, late of Calcutta.

At St. Pancras, Capt. James Murray, of the E. I. Co.'s Service, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Smyth.

Mr. W. H. Sinclair, of London, to Miss Anne Holton, of Nayland, Suffolk.

H. W. Mander, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Cookney, of Castle-street, Holborn.

Sir W. Herne, of Maidenhead-bridge, to Mrs. Stevenson, of Binfield-place.

Mr. G. Cooper, jun. of Old Ford, to Miss Caroline Leave, of Fetherston-buildings.

Thomas Kitchen, esq. of Blandford-street, to Miss Elizabeth Bult, late of Weymouth-street.

J. S. Smith, esq. of St. Helen's-place, to Miss Hodges, of Clapham-common.

Mr. J. T. Cardingley, of Lombard-street, to Miss Ann Vorght, of Westham.

John Bacot, esq. of the grenadier guards, to Miss H. Sawyer, of Petworth.

Paul Malluso, of Gerrard-street, to Mrs. Berkeley, of King-street, Edgware-road.

Mr. James Riley, of Abbey-house, Bermondsey, to Miss Sarah Ann Rich, of Dockhead-place.

Mr. Henry Phillips, of Bermondsey, to Miss Ann Christiana Riley.

Mr. William Sams, of Pall Mall, to Miss Harriet Raymond, of Chester-place, Pimlico.

Robert Langslow, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Sarah Jane Henrietta Thackeray, of Hadley, Middlesex.

Mr. Charles Lewis Harrison, of Brompton Grove cottage, to Miss Grigg, of Follyfort, Yorkshire.

James Hoskins, esq. of Gosport, to Miss Eliza Brownton, of Fleet-street.

Mr. James Knight, of Kent-road, Surrey, to Miss Waspe, of Woodbridge, both of the Society of Friends.

Henry Edward Stables, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Charlotte Frances Stokes, only child of the late Capt. S.

Adolphus Meetkerké, esq. of Julians, Herts, to Miss Matilda Wilkinson, of Portman-square.

Major Brookes Pailby, of the E. I. Co.'s Service, to Miss Amelia Henderson, of Kennington.

DEATHS.

At Kennington, 88, *Mrs. Nash*, widow of William N. esq. of Dulwich.

At Westwood, Surrey, 79, *L. R. Cousse-maker, esq.*

At the Percy-hotel, *Sir John Edward Turner Dryden, bart.* a descendant of the great poet.

At Cheltenham, 54, *Cornelius H. Kortwright, esq.* of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

In Great Surrey-street, *Mrs. Farindon*, widow of James F. esq. of Batnorshall, Surrey.

In Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, 72, *Mr. Robert Cooke*, artist and professor of perspective to the queen.

At Hackney, 67, *Esther*, wife of J. B. Austin, esq. of the General Post-office.—72, *Mr. Blackley*, bookseller.

At Phillimore-place, Kensington, 75, *Tho. Jarvis, esq.*

In Philpot-lane, 54, *Ann*, wife of T. Dornford, esq.

On Sloane-terrace, Chelsea, Mary, wife of R. Byham, esq. of the Ordnance department, Pall Mall.

At Lambeth, 81, *John Lovett, esq.* of Polhampton-lodge, Hants.

On Turnham-green, 73, *Mr. Jas. Savage*, formerly of Maiden-lane, Wood-street.

In Pall Mall, the wife of the Chevalier Ruspini.

In Dover-street, *Mr. T. Batt.*

At Putney, *Miss Threlfall*, deservedly regretted.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, *Anne*, wife of C. Bankhead, esq. M.D. of Brighton.

In Carpenter's-buildings, London-wall 65, *Mr. S. Tomkins.*

At Margate, 62, *Mrs. Elliott*, wife of Mr. John E. of Friday-street.

In St. John's-street, Adelphi, 60, *John Brown, esq.*

In Gerrard-street, 43, *Mr. E. Price.*

At

In Grove-lane, Camberwell, *Mrs. Johnson*, wife of Charles J. esq.

At Queen's Elm, *Lieut. A. Howorth, R.N.*

In Aldgate-within, 24, *Mr. Henry Higgins.*

At Enfield, 76, *Mrs. A. Cradock.*

In West-square, *Mr. Nathaniel Wale Basnet.*

At Kensington, *the Hon. Mrs. Goulbourn.*

In Hatton-garden, 60, *Jos. Smith, esq.* formerly commander of the E. I. Co.'s ship, *Admiral Hughes.*

In Cumberland-place, Mary-la-bonne, *Miss Wilhelmina Dyne*, of Kelveden, Essex.

At Islington, 73, *Mrs. Ann Sebbon*, relict of Daniel S. esq. of the same place.

At Ashtead-park, 73, *the Hon. Frances*, wife of Richard Howard, esq. and daughter of Viscount Andover, and sister to Henry, twelfth Earl of Suffolk.

On Wandsworth common, 43, *Lucy*, wife of the Rev. G. Marwood, canon of Chichester.

At Blackheath, 74, *Mrs. Wynn*, sister of the late Lord Newborough.

In Conway-street, Fitzroy-square, 61, *J. A. Olivera, esq.* gentleman harbinger to the king.

At Coggleshall, 64, *Wm. Forbes, esq.* of Camberwell.

At Ramsgate, 67, *Mr. R. Jackson*, of the Poultry.

In Upper Baker-street, 24, *Mrs. Mary Turner.*

In the Hampstead-road, *Col. J. Drouly*, late of the 1st regt. of Foot Guards, and governor of Cowes'-castle.

At Dulwich, 70, *Aaron Morgan, esq.* of Savage-gardens.

In Soho-square, *Sarah Sophia Banks*, sister to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, bart. Like her venerable brother, Miss Banks was strongly animated with a zeal for science, and the early study of natural history, of which she had made a valuable collection. But her moral worth, even more than her talents and knowledge, rendered her the object of esteem and regard to all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her.

At Uffington-house, near Stamford, Lincolnshire, in the 74th year of his age, the *Right Honorable Albemarle Bertie*, Earl of Lindsey, governor of Charlemont, Ireland; a general, colonel of the 89th regiment of foot, and some time colonel of the 81st or Loyal Lincolnshire Volunteers, which he raised at Lincoln in the year 1793. He was ninth Earl of Lindsey. He was born on the 17th of September, 1744; and in May, 1794, married Eliza Maria, the widow of Thomas Scrope, esq. late of Colby, near Lincoln, who died in July, 1806. By her he had no issue. In November, 1809, he married Charlotte Elizabeth Susanna, daughter of the very Rev. Dr. Layard, dean of Bristol, and niece to the late Duchess of Ancaster, by whom he has left issue, Albemarle, in the fourth year of his age, the Honourable Montague Bertie, and one daughter. Before his accession to the peerage, he served the borough of Stamford in two Parliaments.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. T. Hobson, M.A. rector of Pentridge, is appointed by Lord Le Despencer one of his domestic chaplains.

Rev. T. Davis, LL.B. a prebend of Stratford, in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. Clutton, D.D. to the vicarage of Lydney, with the chapelries of Aylburton, Hewelsfield, and St. Briavel's annexed, Gloucestershire.

Rev. G. Fowell, M.A. domestic chaplain to the Earl of Albemarle.

Rev. H. Woodcock, D.D. prebend of Chardstoke.

Rev. C. N. Mitchell, M.A. to the vicarage of Llangattock Vibon Avell, diocese of Llandaff.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

**** In this Article it is proposed to record Biographical Facts, and not mere verbal Eulogies, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.*

JOHN PALMER, ESQ.

THIS gentleman's extraordinary elevation in society, by the sole force of his own unassisted genius, is one amongst the many proofs of the field which our constitution affords for the successful employment of the talents of all its members. Whether possessed or not of the advantages of aristocratic birth, or of hereditary fortune, it has been justly observed, that every individual citizen of this country, however originally obscure in birth, riches, or connexions, may arrive by perseverance and good conduct at its highest honours and distinctions.

Mr. Palmer's family was amongst the trading interests of Bath; and, had Mr. P. applied the same force of mind to his original

original destination of a brewer, which he did in the more enlarged walks to which his genius subsequently called him, he might and must have become a richer man, although he did not rank as one of the benefactors of his country. But his talents did not allow of compression in a limited sphere; and, from an early age, he gave proofs of activity, understanding, and acuteness, which promised future distinction. There are contemporaries of his now living, who remember with admiration his juvenile spirit; and it was, at an immature period, displayed in procuring a patent for the Bath theatre, which had become the property of his father, and which was conducted without this legal and exclusive protection.

Mr. Palmer was deputed to solicit and encourage an application to the legislature for this purpose, and his success procured him not only the reputation of much skill and management, but effected for him an introduction to several distinguished political and theatrical characters, who afterwards became his zealous friends, attracted by the powers of his mind, and the engaging vivacity of his manners. The patent ultimately succeeded to Mr. Palmer, and, during his management, the Bath theatre acquired a reputation scarcely inferior to the metropolitan houses,—to which it was a nidus and nursery of dramatic merit. Lee, Henderson, Edwin, Dimond, Murray, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs Brunton, and many others, were brought before the public, and formed their high dramatic reputation, under the auspices of Mr. Palmer.

To elicit theatric talent, and to search for it in situations where it existed unknown and unestimated, was Mr. Palmer's unceasing aim; and, in the pursuit of this, his time and his great mental and bodily powers were unremittingly directed. His extensive journeys for this purpose were generally performed on horseback by relays of horses. In his subsequent investigations personally of all the connexions of the delivery and transmission of letters by the post, he adopted the same mode. The Bath theatre, under his administration, had risen to the highest public estimation; but, with an increasing family, its occupation did not seem sufficient to fill the mind, and satisfy the views, of Mr. P. Conscious of powers adequate to the grasping of higher objects, he determined to attempt and to achieve them.

The valuable correspondence of Bath, Bristol, and London, was formerly entrusted to a mail-cart and driver: a letter was thirty-six hours on the road between these cities and the metropolis, and a much longer time was occupied in returning an answer: the valuable contents of the mail were undefended, and robberies were frequent.—About the year 1780 a most daring seizure of the Bath and Bristol mails was effected: this occurrence raised the attention of Mr. Palmer to the double advantage of increased expedition and perfect security in the transmission of the mails by coaches. Mr. Palmer admitted to his friends, that the frequent contemplation of the great edifice, the ornament of the vicinity of Bath, Prior Park, which was erected by its distinguished owner, Mr. Allen, out of the immense profits of an improvement in the conveyance of the cross-mails, comparatively trivial to that afterwards effected by Mr. P. stimulated his exertions. Following his example, Mr. Palmer commenced this stupendous undertaking, by the risque of nearly his whole property, which he expended in procuring information, and in personal and distant enquiries into every circumstance connected with the conveyance and regulation of the mails. In this he was thwarted by all the authorities and officers of the General Post-Office, but, by incredible ingenuity and undaunted perseverance, he succeeded in maturing a plan, the undeniable advantages of which, aided by Mr. P.'s old connexions, forced itself into attention, and secured the patronage of the ministers. After a fair experiment on the Bath and Bristol roads, its practicability was manifest, and it was gradually extended to the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Palmer was appointed comptroller-general of the Post-Office, with a salary of 1500l. per annum, and a per-centage of two and-a-half on future increase of revenue. At the time this bargain was made, it was esteemed economically just, as Mr. P.'s remuneration was made commensurate with the success of his plan. This was proved by a gradual increase of the revenue from 150,000l. per annum, at the time his plan was established, to 1,200,000l. its late amount.

Mr. Palmer's anxieties were not terminated by this appointment, as, after his admission to office, he had to encounter renewed opposition and vexatious impediment. To enter into a discussion of the circumstances which led to the suspension of Mr. P. from office in the year 1792, would now be invidious and unnecessary; sufficient is it to say, that a majority of the discerning public were convinced that Mr. Palmer was actuated solely by excessive zeal for the success of the establishment which he had created, and in the conduct of which he was justly impatient of controul. Mr. Palmer uniformly asserted his irresistible claim to the full emoluments of his contract, having fulfilled his undertaking even beyond its original promise, and protested against the inadequate pension which was given him in lieu thereof. He exhibited now the same spirited perseverance in bringing

the

the subject of his contract before the House of Commons, as he had evinced in its first creation and establishment. It was brought repeatedly before the legislature, but was resisted successfully by successive administrations. His son, Col. Palmer after his election as representative in Parliament for Bath, advocated his father's cause with infinite ability, minute information, and the most interesting filial feeling. A great portion of the most independent members of the House of Commons, and a vast majority of the community were the partizans of Mr. P., but the House thought otherwise; and Mr. P. finding further efforts unpromising, compromised his claims for a sum far short of his just right and title. It was in one of these discussions that Mr. Sheridan, one of Mr. Palmer's first supporters, with the fervour of friendship, said, "None but an enthusiast could have imagined, or formed such a plan; none but an enthusiast could have carried it into execution; and he believed no man in this country, or any other, could have been this enthusiast, but —John Palmer."

It has been observed by those inclined to depreciate the merits of Mr. Palmer, that the idea of carrying the mail by coaches instead of carts, was a very trivial and simple invention, and had occurred to many others—such observations emanate from envy, and they were equally applied to the discovery of vaccination by Dr. Jenner. It is not, however, the original conception of an improvement which constitutes the whole merit of a plan, but it is the maturing, extending, and acting on the original idea which constitute the claims of a discoverer.

In what place amongst the great benefactors of this nation shall we place Mr. Palmer? Though we cannot award him a niche near the statues of men of distinguished literary or scientific characters, yet in merit and utility we may place him along with Watt, Boulton, Arkwright, and others, whose ingenuity, spirit, and skill, have increased national riches and happiness.

Mr. Palmer's last achievement was the proposal and erection of the present Theatre, to obviate the complaints that were continually urged against the smallness and inconvenient situation of the old one. Mr. Palmer happily fixed upon the most central situation in the city, where the approaches were easy and convenient; and, aided by his ingenious namesake, Mr. John Palmer, the city architect, and other Bath artisans, he completed the present superstructure; which happily combines elegance and convenience, and is of such appropriate dimensions, as may at once gratify the public eye and ear.

The much-respected remains of this inestimable character were brought from Brighton to Bath, and were deposited in the house of his friend, Mrs. Ricketts, (sister of Lord St. Vincent,) in Argyle-street; and were removed in funeral procession, attended by the mayor, and all the members of the body corporate then in the city of Bath; and followed by his two sons, Col. Palmer and Capt. E. Palmer, R.N. and Mr. Bartlett, his nephew, as chief mourners.

The funeral was conducted as privately as the character and station of the individual, and the place of his interment, would allow; but could all those have been invited, who, from personal friendship, were desirous of attending his obsequies to the grave, a procession would have been formed more numerous, perhaps than has been before witnessed in the venerable abbey of Bath.

THE LATE JOSEPH ATKINSON, ESQ.

(Whose death was noticed at page 96, of this volume.)

The following lines, from the pen of Thomas Moore, esq. are to be engraved on the monument about to be erected to the memory of his late friend, that good, amiable, and ingenious man, Joseph Atkinson, esq. of Dublin.

If ever lot was prosperously cast,
  If ever life was like the lengthen'd flow
Of some sweet music, sweetness to the last,
  'Twas his, who, mourn'd by many, sleeps below.

The sunny temper, bright where all is strife,
  The simple heart that mocks at worldly wiles,
Light wit, that plays along the calm of life,
  And stirs its languid surface into smiles;

Pure Charity, that comes not in a shower,
  Sudden and loud, oppressing what it feeds;
But, like the dew, with gradual silent power,
  Felt in the bloom it leaves along the meads;

The happy grateful spirit, that improves
  And brightens every gift by Fortune given;
That, wander where it will, with those it loves,
  Makes every place a home, and home a heaven:

All these were his—Oh! thou who read'st this stone,
  When for thyself, thy children, to the sky
Thou humbly prayest, ask this boon alone,
  That ye like him may live, like him may die.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A FIRE broke out at Hexham-Abbey, the seat of T. R. Beaumont, esq. M.P. for Northumberland: it originated in the flues, which had been lighted for the first time, for the purpose of trying their effect.

Mr. Robert Collin's late sale at Barmpton, near Darlington, was attended by many distinguished agriculturists and breeders, from almost every county in England, all anxious to procure a branch from his excellent stock of Durham short-horns. The number sold were 61.

Married.] Mr. Alexander Doeg, to Miss Brown.—Mr. John Forster, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dennison.—Mr. James Spoor, to Miss Eleanor Cowan.—Mr. Fenwick Lorraine, to Miss Catherine Irwin: all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Donkin, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Lindsay, of Alnwick.—Mr. A. Bartley, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Hinde, of Whitehaven.—Mr. John Overing, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Dinning, of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. Robert Telford, of Durham, to Miss Fenwick, of Castle Eden.—Mr. John Thwaites, to Miss Anne Eskett.—Mr. James Auld, to Miss Mary Sayer.—Mr. G. Hutchinson, to Miss Mary Moody: all of North Shields.—Mr. J. Stephenson, to Miss M. A. Punshon, both of South Shields.—Mr. James Wood Ranney, to Miss Isabella Robson, both of Tynemouth.—Mr. Barkas Scott, of South Shields, to Miss Mary Forster, of Carlisle.—Mr. Cawood, to Miss Ann Wilson, both of Sunderland.—Mr. Robert Colling, of Darlington, to Miss Wharrington, of Hartlepool.—Mr. Thomas Robson, to Miss Catharine Millar, both of Morpeth.—Mr. Thomas Grieve, to Miss Susannah Dunble, both of Tweedmouth.—Mr. T. Robinson, of Stockton, to Miss Tweddle, of Bow.—Mr. Atkinson, of Wooler, to Miss Ellen Simpson, of Tanfield.—Mr. George Pattison, of Ramesley, to Mrs. Dorothy Rutter, of Gosforth.—Mr. Robert Pattison, of Blyth, to Miss Jane Robinson, of Wallsend.—Mr. Joseph Crawhall, of Denton West-house, to Miss Margaret Emerson, of Weardale.

Died.] At Newcastle, 95, Mr. Isaac Mills.—In Percy-street, 95, Mr. Charles Mills.—55, Mrs. J. Horsley.—53, Mr. Robert Emmerson, late of Darlington.

At Gateshead, Mrs. W. Wood.—69, Mrs. Jane Clerke.—24, Mrs. Anne Bailes.

At Durham, in Crossgate, 78, Mr. John Leighton.—87, Mr. William Hall.—78, Mr. Henry Baker.

At North Shields, 74, Mrs. J. Harrady.—76, Mr. Bailey.—56, Mr. William Burn.—79, Mr. Nicholas Stephenson.—37, Mr. George Storey.—53, Mrs. Ann Clarke.—35, Mrs. Jane Davison.—63, Mrs. Mary Kingston.—81, Mr. James Dunbar.

At South Shields, Mrs. Ann Fairbairn, deservedly lamented.—Mr. John Robson, much respected.

At Darlington, 48, Mrs. Dorothy Tweddle.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Jefferson.—52, George Crondace, esq. regretted.—30, Mrs. R. Shepherd.

At Bishopwearmouth, 34, Mr. William Parker, deservedly respected.

At Tynemouth, Miss Purvis, of Plawsworth-cottage.

At Hexham, 46, Mr. John Lee, suddenly.

At Chester-le-street, 80, Mrs. Mary Tindale.

At Stockton, 69, Mr. Thomas Kingston.—74, Mrs. Martha Brown.—76, Mrs. Lydia Wilson.

At Monkseaton, 56, Capt. W. Davenport, of Newcastle.—At Tuggall-hall, 80, John Robinson, esq.—At Blyth, 29, Mrs. J. Thoburn.—At Benwell, 34, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. Clarke, of Sherburn-house.—At Simonburn, Mrs. J. White.—At Okerland, 66, Nicholas Ruddock, esq. respected.—At Willington, 32, Mr. John Johnson.—At Ryhope, Mrs. West, widow of Preston W. esq.—78, Mrs. Goodchild.—At Dunston Bank, Miss Jane Hopper.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. William Strickland Rigg, to Miss Sarah Duntar.—Mr. W. M'Adam, to Miss Margaret Hodgson.—Mr. William Nanson, to Miss Elizabeth Akene.—Mr. Richard Johnston Prince, to Miss Eliz. M'Adam.—Mr. James Sterling, to Miss Elizabeth Walton.—Mr. Francis Allen, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman.—Mr. Simeon Sims, to Miss Mary Macbride.—Mr. Joseph Robinson, to Miss Catherine M'Lean: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Pearson, of Keswick, to Miss Mary Atkinson, of Botchergate, Carlisle.—Mr. Jos. Rayson, of Penrith, to Miss Pearson, of Cliburn.—Mr. William Thompson, to Miss Ann Shein, both of Penrith.—Mr. Jos. Morr, to Miss Ann Bell, both of Wigton.—Mr. John Bragg, to Miss Hannah Johnston, both of St. Bees'.—Capt. Sanderson, of Ellenbank, to Miss Lowes, of Wigton.—The Rev. J. Lothian, M.A. to Miss Wallas, both of Sebergham.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Rickergate, 98, Mr. Stephen Dunglenson.—In Caldewgate, 32, Mrs. Alice Rodford.—64, Mrs. Ann Smith.

At Whitehaven, 56, Mr. John Quale.—67, Mrs. Elizabeth Sloan.

At Workington, 83, Mrs. J. Simpson.—At Appleby, Mrs. W. Raisbeck.

At

At Penrith, 50, Miss Mapel Todd.—35, Mrs. Elizabeth Kegg.

At Kendal, 62, Mr. Alice Best.

At Brampton, Mr. William Scott.—47, Mr. Robert Halliburton.

At Egremont, 66, Mrs. Martha Allen, regretted.

At Bowness, 53, the Rev. John Wilson. —At Broughton, 78, Mrs. Ann Gardiner. —At Syke-house, Miss Jackson.—At Newtown, 102, *Mrs. Elizabeth Whimes.*

YORKSHIRE.

A Whig Club has been formed at York: at its late meeting forty new members were added; and many applications subsequently made for that purpose to the secretary.

A political society has been formed at Hull, under resolutions of very bold and energetic character.

Married.] Mr. C. Watson, to Miss Sharp, both of York.—Mr. Henry Wilson, of York, to Miss Mary Musgrave, of Leeds.—Mr. William Wimble, to Miss Foy.—Mr. Falconer, to Miss Arnett.—Mr. T. Wokes, to Miss Simmson: all of Hull.—Mr. Thomas Mawson, to Miss Mary Pawson.—Mr. Joseph Roberts, to Miss Mary Stonehouse.—Mr. George Medd, to Miss Harriet Goodison: all of Leeds.—Mr. Joseph Lowe Crowther, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Dodson:—Mr. Edward Somerset, to Miss Ann Almond:—Mr. Samuel Chapman, to Miss M. Smith: all of Sheffield.—Mr. John Senior, to Miss Helen Rothwell, both of Wakefield. —Mr. Amos Burdit, to Miss Hannah Thewlis.—Mr. H. Simpson, to Miss E. Tyas: all of Huddersfield.—Mr. George Hicks Shores, to Miss Christiana Mason, both of Bradford.—Mr. Richard Brown, of Bradford, to Mrs. Waddington, of Otley.—Mr. J. Anderton, of Bradford, to Miss Ann Wilkinson, of Horton.—Mr. Thomas Weddell, of Pocklington, to Miss Harriet Ponsonby, of Burnby.—Mr. John Shirt, to Miss Thornton, both of Pocklington.—Mr. Joseph Butter, of Thirsk, to Miss Hannah Brown, of Hustwaite.—Mr. John Clark, of Pocklington, to Miss Burton, of Dalton.—Mr. William Brooksbank, to Miss Jane Holden, both of Yeadon.—Mr. Joseph Wood, of Bramley, to Miss Lydia Hardisty, of Leeds.—John Armytage, esq. of Kirklees-hall, to Miss Mary Assheton, of Downham-hall.—The Rev. R. Pool, of Kipping, to Miss Oldfield, of Honley.—Mr. Mitchell, to Mrs. Robinson, both of Idle.—Mr. James Parker, of Liversedge-hall, to Miss Cockill, of Littletown.—Mr. Joseph Hepworth, of Park-lodge, to Miss Darians Balme.

Died.] At York, 48, Mrs. Lawson, wife of John L., M.D., deservedly regretted.

At Hull, 77, Mr. John Voase.—78, Mr. Joseph Frankish.—48, Mr. George Spencer, jun. suddenly.—90, Mr. Joseph Wilson.—In Mason-street, 51, Mrs. Letitia Winter.—In Brook-street, 16, Mr. Francis Wilson.—62, Mr. William Coulson, sen. much respected.—21, Mr. Thomas Gell.

At Leeds, 73, Mr. Thomas Coupland.—In Park-row, Samuel Hague, esq.—Mr. William Hudson.—In Duke-street, Mr. John Halliwell.

At Sheffield, 44, Mrs. D. Ibberson.—In Trippet-lane, Mr. Simon Sheldon.—In Eyre-street, Mrs. Mayer, deservedly regretted.

At Pontefract, Mr. Thomas Coupland, suddenly.—Mr. Richardson, suddenly.

At Bradford, Mr. Joseph Middleton, regretted.

At Wakefield, 23, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Johnson.—76, Mr. Matthew Harper.

At Halifax, 57, Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, deservedly regretted.

At Scarborough, 76, Mr. Robert Cossins.—74, Mr. Robert Hall, respected.

At Birstall, 26, Miss Arabella Perritt, deservedly lamented.

At Beverley, 52, C. J. Berkeley, M.D.

At Bridlington, 60, Mrs. G. Milner.

At Skipton, 84, George Baynes, esq.

At Hornsea, 67, Mr. George Shaw.—At Pickering, 73, William Marshall, esq. author of many respectable works on agriculture, and generally regretted.—At Wold Newton, 77, Mr. Richard Brown, late of Bridlington.—At Fulford, 86, Capt. James Galbreath.—At Thorne, 36, Miss Mawhood.—At Fishlake, 58, Mr. John Cheetham.—At Upton, 74, Mrs. Ann Tookey.—At Hipswell Lodge, 76, Thomas Hutchinson, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A desirable improvement has been effected by a gentleman of Manchester, by a method of constructing the flues of the boilers of steam-engines, so that the gross part of the smoke is entirely consumed by combustion.

In consequence of the great inconvenience which the merchants of Liverpool experience by the arrival of the mail in London after the foreign mails have been dispatched, a meeting has been held, and a petition forwarded to the postmasters-general to appoint an earlier hour for the departure of the mail, so as to arrive in London previous to the foreign bags being made up.

Married.] Mr. Hankinson Parkinson, to Miss W. Atkinson, both of Lancaster. —Mr. William Wood, to Miss Ann Marshall.—Mr. Francis Jackson, to Miss Jones.—Mr. William Longfield, to Miss Mary Arkroyd.—Mr. William Chesshire, to Mary Tatham: all of Manchester.—Mr. W. N. Procter, of Manchester, to Miss E. Whitehead, of Salford.—Mr. Samuel Stringer, of Manchester, to Mrs. Dawson, of Dunham.—Mr. Edward Stephens, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Wroe, of Hollinwood.

Hollinwood.—Mr. John Pearson, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Atkinson, of Plymouth-street, Chorlton-row.—Mr. Thomas Bestall, to Miss Harriet Moore.—Mr. John Cooke, to Miss Sarah Gordon.—Mr. Alexander Harris, to Mrs. Robert Barker. —Mr. Thomas Poynton, to Miss F. Crabtree: all of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, in Penny-street, 59, Mr. William Sattathwaite.—40, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Mason, esq.

At Manchester, in the Market-place, Mr. Josiah Hoyle, much respected.—Mr. Thomas Brough. — Miss Eliza Chown. — In Bloom-street, 62, Mr. William Birchall.

At Salford, in King-street, 80, Mrs. Brown, deservedly lamented.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Slater.—In Mill-street, 58, Edward Rowland, esq. generally regretted.—In Great Crosshall-street, Mr. Joseph Abbott, suddenly.—On Copperas-hill, 49, Mr. Thomas Hunter, regretted.—In Park-lane, 22, Mr. John Knowles.—31, Mr. Samuel Seal.—Mr. Lewis Jones.—In Renalagh-street, Mr. Charles Wilkins.

At Warrington, Thomas Lyon, esq. an active magistrate for the counties of Lancaster and Chester.

At Bolton, Jane, wife of John Pilkington, esq.—Mr. John Gordon.

At Blackburn, 56, Mr. Robert Dugdale.

At Prescot, Mr. Henry Webster, suddenly.

At Blackey-brow, Miss Pennington, suddenly.

CHESHIRE.

At the late Chester great Michaelmas fair, the horse-market was numerously attended: several beautiful animals were sold at high prices. The show of fat beasts was small, and the prices were high. There was an unusual quantity of pigs in the market.

The halls were filled with Manchester, Yorkshire, Scotch, Birmingham, and Sheffield goods, and several large purchases were effected.

Married.] The Rev. John Fish, of Chester, toMiss Frances Maria Mossom, of Eland, county of Kilkenny.—Mr. Clarke, to Miss Mary Turner, both of Runcorn.—Mr. Tomlinson, of Northwich, to Miss Davies, of Lower Tably.

Died.] At Chester, 79, Mrs. Dorind.

At Parkgate, 62, Mrs. Hannah Cheney Hart, daughter of the late Cheney Hart, M.D.

At Runcorn, 39, Mr. William Wright.

At Knutsford, Miss Ann Leather.

At Congleton, Miss Ellen Hall, deservedly respected.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] William Dutton, esq. to Miss Catherine Stanton, late of Yeldersley.—Mr. Topley, of Trent Lock, to Miss Gadsby, of Lockington.—Mr. Thomas Cottle, of Bransom, to Miss Hannah Moorley, of Sawley.

Died.] At Derby, 56, Mr. Morley, much respected.—22, Miss Milner.—73, Mrs. Francis, deservedly regretted.—30, Mr. John Slum.—Mrs. G. Broomhead, justly lamented.—44, Mr. Samuel Webster.

At Whittington, the Rev. Mr. Bunning.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A dreadful calamity lately occurred at Nottingham, at the canal company's wharf, by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder in a boat, which was lying in a basin under the arch of the company's warehouse, and the cargo landing; the explosion threw the whole town into consternation, and spread the most extensive devastation throughout the neighbourhood; every house in the town was shaken as if by an earthquake. The company's warehouse, with all its contents, was blown into the air, and not a vestige of the building remains. Several roofs were carried off from the adjoining buildings, lead and tiles torn, window-frames blown out, and hundreds of windows demolished. No less than eleven persons were killed, besides two, taken to the hospital, who are not expected to survive. The accident originated by a young man imprudently applying a hot cinder to some loose powder, which lay scattered about. The fire communicated instantly by a sort of train to the cask from whence it had dropped out; it ignited, and five other barrels exploded. The damage is estimated at 30,000l.

Married.] Mr. Charles Ward, to Mrs. Mary Hood.—Mr. Jephson, to Miss Mary Frances Gill.—Mr. W. H. Moore, to Miss Mary Ann Smith: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Hedderly, of Nottingham, to Miss Ann Sleight, of Wollaton.—Mr. G. Henstock, to Miss Ann Hickling.—Mr. Vose, to Miss Beardmore: all of Cotgrave.

Died.] At Nottingham, 33, Mr. William Day.—In Wellington-street, 51, Mrs. F. Halton.

At Newark, 51, Mrs. Ann Winterbottom.—81, Mr. William Chappell.

At Brookhill-hall, Mrs. Coke, widow of D'Ewes Coke, esq.—At Radcliffe, 83, Mrs. Brewster.—At Claypole, 41, Miss Rowbotham, suddenly.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Abraham Soulby, of Skendleby, to Miss Maria Soulby, of West Ashby.—Mr. John Arliss, to Miss Hockney, both of Laceby.—Mr. Moore, of Irnham, to Miss Cooke, of Hawthorpe.

Died.] At Lincoln, 23, Miss Jane Davies, daughter of the late Rev. — Davies, rector of Faldingworth.

At Stamford, Mrs. Sharpe, wife of the Rev. J. B. S. late of Greetford.

At Boston, Mrs. Martha Tupholme.

At Gainsborough, Mr. C. Carless.

At Grimsby, 65, Mrs. Ruth Farr.

At

At Spalding, Mrs. Thornton.—36, Mr. Peregrine Briggs.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. E. Davie, of Leicester, to Miss Tibbutt, of Rovington.—Mr. Gamble, of Loughborough, to Miss S. Holmes, of Edwalton.—Mr. John Briggs, of Long Clawson, to Miss Morley, of Chaddisden.—Mr. Hayes, to Miss Ward, both of Medburn.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. G. Webb.—In Southgate-street, Mr. G. Cooper.—Mrs. Roberts, widow of Samuel R. esq.—In High-street, Mr. Woolan.—Mr. John Stevenson, alderman.—In Belgrave-gate, Mrs. Lewis.

At Loughborough, 19, Miss H. Bennett.—80, Mr. Deverell.—Mrs. F. Booth.

At Barrow-on-Soar, 86, Mr. E. Palmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A deputation of members of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 24th ult. a splendid piece of plate: it is a vase, thirteen inches in height and thirty-nine in circumference. On a tablet is the following inscription:—"To Earl Talbot, the Staffordshire General Agricultural Society, fostered by his care, and animated to useful exertion by his example, devote this tribute of their gratitude; anno 1818.

The inhabitants of Lane End and Longton, in the Potteries, had lately a meeting in Lane End, Sir John E. Heathcote in the chair, for the benevolent purpose of adopting such plans as appeared best calculated to arrest the contagious fever which raged there. Several resolutions were passed and a committee formed, and the most active measures are pursuing, in order to render prompt assistance to such poor families as may be visited with the malady.

A late Lichfield Mercury states, that at Wolverhampton the out-pay to the poor is now nearly 100l. per week, one-half of which goes to make up wages; that is, to men with families, who are in full and constant work, but whose wages are from 8s. to 9s. per week; with, perhaps, as many in family as they earn shillings.

Married.] Lieut. Geddes, of the 21st foot, to Miss Craddock, of Wolverhampton.—At Wolverhampton, Capt. J. Hamilton, of the 42d foot, to Miss H. P. Clemson, of Willenhall.—Mr. J. Wase, of Shelton, to Miss S. Lea, of Cheswardine.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, on Snow-hill, Mr. J. Pearson.—Mrs. Molineux, wife of George M. esq. banker.

At Burslem, Mrs. Leigh.

At Lane-end, 24, Mr. Wm. Harvey.

At Brocton, Mr. G. Moore, deservedly regretted.—At the Woodhouses, Whitmore, Mrs. W. Rhodes.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The new steam-mill, in Birmingham, with all its buildings, except the engine-house and detached offices, have been destroyed by fire.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Simons, to Miss S. Harrison:—Mr. C. Stockton, of Hill-street, to Miss Eliz. Morland, of King Alfred's-place:—Mr. Wall, to Mrs. Jones:—Mr. Jos. Moseley, to Miss Eliz. Parry; all of Birmingham.—Mr. Jos. Reading, of Birmingham, to Miss J. Harbridge, of Deritend.—Mr G. F. Muntz, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Pryce, of Dolforwyn-hall.—Mr. J. P. Lesson, of Birmingham, to Miss Eliz. Clarke, late of King's Norton.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Caroline-street, 72, Mrs. Letitia Kimberley.—In Cherry-street, 54, Mr. John White.—In Great Hampton-street, Miss S. Fisher, deservedly esteemed.—In Gough-street, Mr. James Hill.—In Barr-street, 28, Mr. Tho. Saunders.

At Deritend, in Cheapside, 57, Mrs. H. Wilson.

At Atherstone, Mr. James Northall.—At Foxcoat, 84, Mr. George Hill.—At Ansted, Mrs. Sleigh, wife of Capt. S. of the 99th foot, regretted.

SHROPSHIRE.

The six united parishes of Shrewsbury have separately adopted resolutions for dissolving the House of Industry, by an application to Parliament for the repeal of the Act for their incorporation. The ostensible cause for this measure is a refusal to proportion the quotas of the united parishes to the number of poor belonging to each.

Married.] Mr. F. Whitwell, to Miss Peake, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Thomas, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Nickless, of Bishop's Castle.—Mr. Shakeshaft, to Miss Kate Hampton, both of Wellington.—Mr. T. Baugham, jun. of Bridgnorth, to Miss Jane Griffin, of Coventry.—Mr. Perkins, of Wilderley, to Miss J. Burley, of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 84, Mrs. Eliz. Morgan.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Richard Denteth.

At Bridgnorth, 66, Mr. Jos. Hill.

At Much Wenlock, Mrs. J. Cliveley.

At Astley, suddenly, 46, John Lee, esq. of Shrewsbury, deservedly lamented.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The receipts of the three performances at the late Worcester grand musical festival were 942l.

An explosion of gas lately took place in one of the coal-pits at the Buffery Colliery, near Dudley: eight men were the victims, including the foreman. Five had families. This unfortunate catastrophe might have been prevented, had they used the safety-lamp.

Married.] T. Woodyatt, esq. of Worcester, to Miss H. Biddulph, of Ledbury.—Mr. John Reynolds, to Mrs. Weal, both of Kidderminster.—The Rev. M. Bowles, of Upton-upon-Severn, to Ann, daughter

of the late Rev. J. Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.—Mr. Bennett, of of Astley, to Mrs. Thomas, of Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, at an advanced age, Mr. Bate Penn.

At Stourbridge, 20, Miss Eliza Ash.

At the Heath, near Stourbridge, Mr. J. Wilton, deservedly regretted.—At Birdport, 102, *Mrs. Clifton.*

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A permanent library, for the purpose of forming a valuable collection of works of high taste and standard character, is just established at Ross, chiefly by the exertions of William Hooper, esq. the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, &c. Above 100 volumes have been contributed by the members, in order that fine works may be purchased at the outset.

Married.] At Orleton, Capt. R. Thomas, R.N. to Miss Eliz. Price, of Comberton.

Died.] At Leominster, Mrs. Brown.

At Foy, Mr. H. Hutchins, of Earls'-court, Middlesex.—At Alt Bough, 70, Mrs. Bennett.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The Bristol Gas-light Company lately launched from their station one of the largest gasometers in the kingdom. It contains nearly 40,000 cubic feet of gas.

An institution is about to be established at Cheltenham, for the purpose of administering relief to real objects of compassion, and to put a stop, as far as possible, to street begging.

At the last meeting of the trustees of Caerleon charity, an order, entered into the minute-book as far back as 1756, was unanimously rescinded, and a strong recommendation to the trustees substituted in its place, to fill up future vacancies in the charity, preferably to all others, with children who are natives of that town, and, next, with the children of the longest residents.

Married.] Mr. J. Stevens, to Miss Roberts:—Mr. C. G. Thomson, to Mrs. Newby: all of Gloucester.—Mr. R. E. Case, to Miss Mary Howe:—Mr. George Biddle, to Miss Sarah Meredith:—Mr. Wm. Pincott, to Miss Evans, of St. Phillips: all of Bristol.—Mr. A. Harper, of Bristol, to Miss H. M. Griffin, of Chew Stoke.—Mr. Taylor, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Howell, of Mere Vicarage.—John Howell, M.D. of Clifton, to Miss Maria Garden, of Dawlish.

Died.] At Gloucester, 77, Mrs. Hannah Cambridge, of Acton Turville.—In Northgate-st. Mrs. Potter.—84, Mrs. Freame.

At Bristol, on Kingsdown-parade, Mr. John Parry, sen. respected.—21, Mr. A. F. Gevers.—On Kingsdown, 85, Mr. J. Jones.—On the Quay, Mrs. F. Allen.

At Clifton, 69, Jos. James, esq.

At Tewkesbury, 59, H. Fowke, esq. town-clerk and deputy-recorder of that borough.—Mr. Richard Newman.

At Ledbury, 21, Miss Ann Skipp, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At St. Arvan's-grange, Mrs. Robert Purchas.—At Leonard Stanley, 84, Mr. John Baker, generally respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The late Henry Fludyer, esq. of Wallingford, has given by his will 1000l. sterling, for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford; also the dividends of 1000l. 3 per cent. consols to be divided annually, at Christmas, among thirty poor and aged persons of Wallingford, to be selected by the aldermen; and the dividends of 700l. stock to be divided, at the same time, by the rector and four principal inhabitants of Longworth, Berks, among twenty poor old persons of that parish.

Married.] Mr. H. Hunt, to Miss Cath. Faulkner:—Mr. John Bennett, to Miss Eliz. Miller:—Mr. W. Bull, to Miss Eliz. Parker:—Mr. Richard Clark, to Miss H. West: all of Oxford.—Mr. C. Talmage, of Oxford, to Miss Basley, of Horspath.—Mr. J. Dickeson, of Oxford, to Miss Anne Godding, of Cirencester.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miss Ann Long, both of Yarnton.

Died.] At Oxford, 75, Mr. Boulter, of St. Ebbe's.—Mr. Goodyear.—In New Inn-lane, 33, Mr. R. B. Herbert.

At Banbury, Miss Rebecca Jarvis.

At Adderbury, Lieut. Wm. Davis, R.N.

At Wheatley, 76, John Bush, esq.

At Holton, 46, Mrs. Eliz. Malony.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Brooks, to Miss Cubbey, both of Great Marlow.—Mr. Gent, of Winsley, to Miss A. Wilson, of Alderbury.—Mr. Wm. Palmer, of Wantage, to Miss Eliza Fulcher, of Bishopsgate-street, London.

Died.] At Great Marlow, Miss J. Rolls.

At Windsor, Mrs. Sarney, widow of Jos. S. esq.

At Sutton Courtnay, 63, F. Elderfield, esq.—At Sonning, 27, Mrs. Micklem, wife of Robert M. esq. deservedly esteemed.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Graves, to Miss M. Lightfoot:—Mr. S. Wills, to Miss Sarah Tossell: all of Bedford.—Mr. T. Banks, to Miss A. Sapwell, of Dunstable.

Died.] At Hoddesdon, Mrs. S. Hillock, widow of Gilbert Douglas H. esq.

At Bedford, Mr. P. Cook.

At Leighton Buzzard, 67, D. Willis, esq.

At Upper Caldecott, 89, Mrs. Amy Beaumont.—At Stanwick, 23, Miss Susan Mary Proby.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. W. Pierce, to Miss Mary Freeman, both of Northampton.—Wm. Walcot, esq. to Miss Cooke, both of Peterborough.—The Rev. Thomas Green, vicar of Badby with Newnham, to Miss Eliz. A. Peters, of Brasted-place.

Died.] At Northampton, 48, Mr. Robt. Shape, deservedly respected.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Jas. Searle.

At Wellingborough, 31, Mr. T. Broughton; and 35, Miss Broughton, his sister.

At Sulgrave, 63, Mr. T. Bentley.—At Winwick, 67, Mr. G. Jackson.—At Wollaston, Mrs. W. Rose.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

An attempt was lately made at Cambridge, by individuals in the Rutland interest, to admit forty-nine non-resident persons to the freedom of the Corporation; but. after several meetings of the Corporation and of the inhabitants, the obnoxious proposition was relinquished.

The Huntingdon Gazette, having copied the examination of Mr. Wells, respecting the grammar-school in that town, says, "It is our intention to pursue this subject further, as we are promised, from a respectable quarter, a series of between twenty and thirty letters, each separately to contain an exposure of the abuses of one charity belonging to the town of Huntingdon."

The Attorney-General has declared Hans Francis Hastings to be now Earl of Huntingdon. He claimed the earldom by virtue of the patent, being the lineal descendant of Sir Edward Hastings, fourth son of Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon—all the intermediate male branches of the family being extinct.

Married.] T. F. Green, esq. of Christ's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Manstarke, of Pulham.—J. V. Stewart, esq. of Jesus-college, Cambridge, to Miss C. Gibson, of Tipner.—The Rev. P. Durham, minor canon, to Miss A. Golborne, both of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, on Jesus-terrace, 76, Mrs. Eliz. Herbert, deservedly lamented.—22, Mr. W. Richmond Venteris.

At March, Mrs. Toon.—73, Mrs. Balding.

At the Burystead, near Sutton, 70, Jos. Maytin, esq. the junior of three brothers; all of whom, until this event, were living in the above village, and enjoying a property little short of 100,000l. each, gradually and silently acquired in the pursuits of agriculture.

NORFOLK.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament next session, for leave to bring in a bill for widening and deepening the Norwich river, so as to render it navigable by vessels of burthen from Norwich to the sea.

Married.] Mr. John Pegg, to Miss Eliz. Riseborough:—Mr. James Gooch, to Miss Sarah Carlton:—Mr. W. Snowling, to Miss Frances Gostling:—Mr. Green, to Miss Rebecca Richardson: all of Norwich.—Mr. W. Brown, to Miss Martha Clarke, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Eliz. Whincop:—Mr. Stoakley, to Miss Rix: all of Lynn.—Mr. James Bond, of Thetford, to Miss Roper, of Mildenhall.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Murrell.—71, Mr. J. Wright, one of the Society of Friends.—64, Mr. W. Sabberton.—Mr. J. Mendham, of Wells.—Mr. Noler.

At Yarmouth, 39, Mr. B. Symonds.—51, Mrs. E. Reeves.—38, Mr. J. Lovewell.

At Swaffham, 75, Mrs. Vernon, widow of Wm. H. V. esq. barrister.

At Wymondham, Miss M. Watson.—At Wood Norton, 58, Wm. Norris, esq.

SUFFOLK.

A handsome bridge is about to be thrown over the river between Woodbridge and Sutton.

Married.] Mr. Allen, of London, to Miss Judith Harrison, of Bury.—Mr. John Cummings, to Miss Lockwood, of Bury.—Mr. I. Durrant, of Woodbridge, to Miss Knight, of Debenham.—Mr. S. Hall, jun. of Ballingdon, to Miss Jane Buxton, of Sudbury.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Houghton.—25, Miss Sarah Weyman.

At Bungay, Miss Gamble, of Sloane-street, Chelsea.

At Stowmarket, 24, Miss S. Barnard, of Bildeston.—At Palgrave, 105, *Mrs. Woolsey.*—At Bardwell, Mrs. Lydia Wright, much respected.—At Norton, 80, Peter Chambers, esq. one of the capital burgesses of Bury, deservedly respected.

ESSEX.

A respectable meeting of the occupiers of lands was lately held at Romford, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a navigable canal from the river Thames, by Dagenham and Romford to Collier-Row Bridge; and to devise the means of carrying the same into effect. Resolutions were entered into to accomplish the undertaking. It is to be thirty-six feet wide at the water-surface, twenty-one feet wide at the bottom, and five feet deep; and to be navigated by barges of from forty to sixty tons burthen.—This project, of the greatest advantage to the county of Essex, has received strong patronage, and a numerous body of highly distinguished persons have become subscribers.

Married.] Robt. Evans, of Chelmsford, to Mary Heald, of Springfield, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. W. Mattacks, of Colchester, to Miss Ann Postord, of Layer-de-la-Hay.—Mr. R. Franklin, of Laytonstone, to Miss Collings, of Roydon.—John Bays, esq. of Fingreth-hall, to Miss Cozens, of Margate.

Died.] At Colchester, Miss S. Abbott.

At Romford, 72, Mr. James Andrews, nearly fifty years a respectable medical practitioner in that town.

At Braintree, 55, Mr. J. Medcalf.—At Hornchurch, 53, Mr. Wm. Miles.—At Roxwell, Mr. Daniel Gibbon, deservedly regretted.

regretted.—At Ashdon, the Rev. John North, A.M. rector.

KENT.

By the return on the books of the Harbour Company at Margate, it appears that 30,000 persons have paid the pier duties this season.

The number of passengers arriving from France average two hundred per day; the departures about one-third.

Married.] Mr. Tho. Neame, of Canterbury, to Miss S. Shrubsole, of Faversham. —Mr. Jas. Love, of Canterbury, to Miss Miller, of Sturry.—Mr. John Parsley, of Canterbury, to Miss Jane Egglestone, of Faversham.—Mr. John Nutt, of Canterbury, to Miss Fowler, of Elham.—Mr. Gregory, to Miss Lydia Fennis, both of Dover.—Mr. John Warren, of Faversham, to Miss Butler, of Lenham.—Mr. Richard Winch, jun. of Faversham, to Miss Eliz. Ballard, of Rochester.—Mr. Waghorn, of Chatham, to Miss Harriet Buck, of Rochester.

Died.] At Canterbury, Capt. Alexander Mackintosh, of the 48th regt.

At Margate, 95, Mrs. Marg. Horne.—In Prospect-place, Mrs. Grant.—Mrs. Brown, deservedly respected for her benevolence.

At Chatham, in the New Road, Mr. W. Mannerings, sen.—Mrs. Morris.

At Rochester, 27, Mr. John Patten, deservedly esteemed.—79, Mr. B. Chilley.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Johnston, of London, suddenly.—53, Mrs. R. Rowe.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Bonny.—72, Mr. Tyrrell.—Mrs. Hills.

At West Malling, Mrs. Duprec.—At Staplehurst, 89, Mrs. Christmas.—At Harbledown, 54, Mr. T. Young.

SUSSEX.

Brighton is unusually crowded. Every good house is occupied, and many families are waiting for the chance of departures.

A boat, with six men from the Camilla revenue cutter, stationed off Hastings, endeavouring to return to the vessel, was lately lost in a dreadful sea, and four perished: another would have perished but for the generous and humane conduct of a smuggler, who witnessed the catastrophe.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Grey, to Miss Peskett, of Chichester.

Died.] At Brighton, on the Marine Parade, Mrs. Hurst, widow of Capt. H. of Bath, deservedly lamented.

At Lewes, 63, Sarah, widow of Mr. R. King, of the firm of the Lewes Old Bank.

At Iford, 62, Richard Hurley, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. John Bell, millwright and engineer, of Romsey, has lately invented a scaling-ladder, to be used in cases of fire. It works on wheels, so as to accompany any fire-engine; will lie to any angle; extend to any height; and has rails, so that any person can descend by it with safety.

Married.] Mr. Jewell, of Winchester, to Miss Fish, of Romsey.—Jos. Carter, esq. of Bury, to Miss C. Cousens, of Prinstead-lodge.—Mr. Jas. Wignall, to Miss Bella Wildey, of Andover.—Mr. Rich. King, to Miss Jones, both of Lymington.—Mr. C. H. Paffard, of Kingston, to Miss M. A. Lowe, of Ryde.—Mr. W. Trodd, to Miss M. Ploughman, both of Romsey.

Died.] At Winchester, C. Blissett, esq. —Mr. Leggatt.—Mrs. Winder.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Parke, wife of Capt. Edward P. of the Marines.

At Portsea, Mrs. M'Leod, wife of Lieut. Alex. M'L. R.N.—77, Mr. Pafoot.

At Havant, 66, Mr. John Ford.—55, Mr Tho. Tuckey.

At Gosport, 89, Mrs. Harris, of Cold Harbour.—At Elliott-place, 48, Elizabeth, wife of James Kane, esq.

At Andover, 68, Mr. Stratton, suddenly.

At Lymington, 58, Mr. Wm. Tarver.

At Hinton, 56, Mr. Jas. Gates.

WILTSHIRE.

At Weyhill fair last year, there were about 160,000 sheep penned, ewes fetching 28s. to 31s.; lambs, 25s. to 30s. This year there were about 100,000 penned, ewes 30s. to 44s; lambs, 22s. to 36s. Last year there were about 3,700 pockets of hops on the hill; this year about 9,646. Farnhams last year fetched from 24l. to 30l.; country samples 20l. to 26l.; and Kent, Sussex, and Essex, 18l. to 25l. Farnhams this year sold at from 9l. to 13l.; country hops, generally, from 9l. to 10l.; and some from 7l. to 8l. 8s. Last year, the best cheese was sold at from 50s. to 56s. per cwt., and this year it fetched from 100s. to 112s.

Married.] Mr. W. Edey, jun. of Bradford, to Mrs. Harriet Yate, of Worcester. —Mr. G. Smith, to Miss Trimmer, both of Devizes.—Mr. J. Ellen, of Devizes, to Miss Kezia Mersham, of Long-parish. —Mr. John Noys, jun. to Miss E. Beak, both of Chippenham.

Died.] At Devizes, the Rev. R. Sloper.

At Warminster, Mrs. Brodribb.

At Ashley, Miss Elizabeth Rogers.—At Edington, Miss Wollen, of Bridgewater.—At Oaksey, 79, Mr. Fozard, of Pimlico.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Nine victuallers of Bath were lately fined for deficient measures, and five shopkeepers for deficient weights. A baker, in Walcot, was fined for 160 ounces deficient in weight on one batch of bread.

It is in contemplation to alter the course of the Parratt, near Bridgewater, and to make a navigable canal from Combwich Reach, through Cannington, Chilton Trinity, Dursleigh, and Wembdon, to Bridgewater; from whence a cut is to be made to North Petherton and Lyng.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Fortt, to Miss M. Fisk:—

Fisk;—Mr. J. Evill, jun. to Miss J. Gye: all of Bath.—G. O. Vigano, esq. of Milan, to Miss Jane Smith, of the Priory, Prior-park, Bath.—Mr. Williams, of Kensington-place, Bath, to Miss Eliz. Munday, of Whitefriars, London.—Norman Uniacke, esq. of Mount Uniacke, Ireland, to Miss Eleanor Lax, of Wells.—Mr. Jones, of Frome, to Miss Blackwell, of Devizes.

Died.] At Bath, in Westgate-street, Miss Jane Ewens.—In Lansdown-road, 24, Miss Kennelly, deservedly esteemed.—At an advanced age, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Dr. Alcyne Walter.

At Frome, Mr. Joyce, of Keyford.

At Bridgewater, 99, Mrs. Dingley.

At Broughton, Mr. Isaac Dark, much respected.—At Buckland, Eleanor, wife of Tho. Baine, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Cummings, to Miss H. Bullen, of Weymouth.—Mr. Nott, of Bere Regis, to Mrs. Catherine Lillington, of Stockley.

Died.] At Weymouth, P. Coales, esq. of Bath.

At Sherborne, 64, Mr. Wm. White.

At Wimborne-minster, 81, Mr. W. May.

At Milbourne-port, Mr. Wm. King.

DEVONSHIRE.

The town of Tavistock has lately shewn a laudable example as to the parochial system, by having published regularly its monthly expenditure.

Married.] Mr. Robert Hoskins, of Alphington-street, St. Thomas, to Miss Ann Westcott, of Todburn, St. Mary.—Mr. Puckey, of the Dock-yard, to Miss Cudlip, of Plymouth.—Lieut. Steerins, R.N. to Miss Walters, of Ilfracombe.—Mr. W. C. Hatherly, of Bideford, to Miss Mary Hatherly, of Shibbeartown.—The Rev. G. T. Chamberlain, vicar of Kenton, to Miss H. Woodforde, of Castle Cary.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. W. Petheridge.—Mrs. Mary Bast, deservedly lamented.—84, Mrs. A. Avis.—73, Mr. G. Walker.

At Plymouth-dock, in St. Aubyn-street, Mrs. Spearman, wife of Thos. R. S. esq.—89, Mr. James Brown.

At Teignmouth, H. L. Templar, esq. a justice of the peace for the county.

At Barnstaple, 51, Mr. John Hamblyn.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Luscombe.—Miss Charlotte Drew, of Payhembury.

At Ide, 99, Mr. Robt. Salter.—At Perridge, 61, Joshua Williams, esq. a partner in the General Bank of Exeter.—At Kentisheer, 33, John Turner, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Capt. P. B. Harris, of the Cornwall militia, to Miss Grace Thomas, of Berepba.—The Rev. C. Paynter, to Miss Fanny Peter, of St. Columb.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. John Symons, of the Bar.—Wm. Thompson, esq. formerly commander of the Snake packet.

At Fowey, Mr. Wm. Crant, of Plymouth.

At Launceston, Mrs. Dymond.

At Truro, Mrs. Mary Daw.

At East Looe, 73, Mr. Rich. Maynard.

At West Looe, 73, Mrs. J. Maynard.

At Helstone, 83, Mr. W. Pollard.—20, Mr. S. Hendy.

WALES.

A line is now marking out, for the laying of an iron railway, to communicate between the Glamorganshire hills and the Bristol channel, for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of coals, with which those hills abound, and to receive which a depôt is to be formed near Ewennybridge.

At the late Carnarvon assizes, a man of the name of Jones was tried for uttering forged bank-notes; but, as the bank inspector declined to explain his reasons for considering them as forgeries, the jury declined to find him guilty. On the day following he was tried again for having the said notes in his possession, and for the same reasons again acquitted. The presiding judge, on this last verdict being delivered, is said to have applied to the conscientious and discriminating jury the following observations: — "*Prisoner,—you have been tried for a very great offence; but the jury, both yesterday and to day, thought proper to bring in a verdict of* NOT GUILTY. *Such a verdict, after such a mass of evidence, must be extremely prejudicial to the public interest; and, for my own part, I cannot conceive how they can answer it to their consciences. That you are guilty is as clear as two and two make four. However, if your conduct in future be honest, it may be considered a fortunate circumstance; but, should you ever appear again at that bar, I hope you will never meet again with a jury so unjust!*"—We copy from a newspaper report; and, for the honour of the bench, we hope the report is incorrect; but, on the other hand, if correct, the affair merits the most solemn enquiry,—for a Judge ought not to be allowed so to calumniate a Jury with impunity.

Married.] Wm. Dutton, esq. of Brynmadin, Holywell, to Miss C. Stanton, of Thelwall.—The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Pontarvrane, Breconshire, to Miss M. Morgan, of Watford, Glamorganshire.—The Rev. John Jones, vicar of Llangunnor, to Mrs. Woods, of Carmarthen.—Hugh Price, esq. of Castle Madoc, Breconshire, to Miss Brodie, of Cold Overton.

Died.] At Swansea, 75, Mrs. Israel Morgan.—80, Capt. Wm. Loveless.—Mrs. Phillips, of Castle-Bayley-street.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. David Phillips, deservedly respected.

At Carmarthen, 96, Mrs. Anne Davies, justly regretted.

At Downing, Flintshire, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Thomas, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Chantry, the sculptor, has been at Edinburgh for some time, superintending the erection of his statues of the late Lord President Blair and the Lord Melville.

Married.] Williard Lambard, esq. to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Nasmyth, bart. of Posse.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 19, the Hon. Mrs. Noel, second daughter of the Hon. Sir George Gray, bart.

At Raebills, Lady Ann Hope Johnstone.

IRELAND.

Married.] W. B. Fowler, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Louisa Bingham, of Bingham-castle. — Charles Newcomen, esq. of Clanahard, county of Longford, to the Hon. Katharine Newcomen.—Sir John Boyd, bart. to Miss Harriet Boyd, of Bally-castle, county of Antrim.

Died.] At Dublin, in Rutland-street, the Earl of Wicklow: he is succeeded by his son Lord Clonmore.—Esther Jane, wife of the Rev. John Levison Hamilton.

At Cork, in the prime of life, John Bernard Trotter, esq. formerly private secretary to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox: a very worthy and ingenious man, whose memoirs of Mr. Fox are most honourable to his head and heart, while they constitute an authentic record of history and biography.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, 65, the *Chevalier Millin*, long known and respected as the editor of the Magazin Encyclopedique, and celebrated as the author of many learned works on archæology and French antiquities. In this line he was one of the illustrious men of the Revolution; and, since the forced restoration of the Bourbons, he lived in comparative retirement.

At Cairo, Signor Belzoni, an Italian antiquary, who, by his recent discoveries among the ruins of Egyptian grandeur, has enriched the British Museum with several valuable relics. The name of this gentleman is favourably known to every man of taste and science in Europe. He had been for some years incessantly and indefatigably employed in Egypt, in connexion with Mr. Salt, the enlightened British consul, in tracing the monuments of antiquity, in which his efforts have been attended with the most brilliant success. He had laid open the front of the great sphynx, and made many interesting and surprising discoveries. With a sagacity and perseverance seldom equalled, he opened the great temple at Ipsambul, which was covered with sand to the depth of fifty-feet. At Thebes he made many surprising discoveries, and thence brought away the magnificent head of the statue of Memnon, which is now deposited in the British Museum. His surprising discoveries of the Egyptian catacombs, in one of which he discovered an exquisitely beautiful sarcophagus of alabaster, nine feet five inches long, by three feet nine inches wide, sounding like a bell, and transparent as glass, and ornamented with hieroglyphics and figures in intaglio. The most extraordinary, however, of M. Belzoni's labours, and that which most displays his sagacity and firmness, and the enthusiasm of his character, is the opening of the second pyramid of Ghiza, known by the name of Cephrenes' pyramid. Herodotus was informed that this pyramid had no subterraneous chambers, and his information, being found in latter ages to be generally correct, may be supposed to have operated in preventing that curiosity which prompted the opening of the great pyramid of Cheops. M. Belzoni, however, perceived certain indications of sufficient weight to induce him to make the attempt, the account of which we have given in his own words, under the head *Varieties*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In consequence of the gross fraud attempted to be practised on the nation, in the inefficient Act for Enquiring into Abuses of Charitable Institutions, and in the nomination of the Committee of Enquiry, we propose in future to devote some of our pages to an exposure of such abuses, provided the communications are properly authenticated, and are made in temperate language. In this invitation to our correspondents we purpose at once to perform a public duty, and to defeat a bare-faced artifice of corruption; but we will by no means administer food to the appetite of calumny, and therefore will print no ex parte statements, which are not authenticated by the name of at least one writer. We expect of course the same evidence of veracity which is obtained by a Committee of Parliament; and our pages will as usual be open to the answer of parties who may feel themselves implicated. Such an application of its powers will be the best use of a free press; and, if honest juries duly protect such use of it, the artifices of corruption must be nugatory.—An intelligent and very independant correspondent addresses us on this subject in the following terms, "The information you wish for will not, I fear, be obtained; for people will not come forward to give the necessary information, except they are compelled. I have noticed some abuses in this letter, but I cannot be more explicit, without implicating and exposing the most vindictive and powerful man in the whole county, with whom, at present, I am upon terms of civility. It would, therefore, be madness in me to involve myself to no purpose, for we may rest assured, that nothing will be done by the present ministers."

Mr. W. Fane will perceive that his letter has been anticipated. Communications on the state of the Poor are always acceptable

We thank Amicus for his reference to the Advertisements of certain unworthy scions of our stock; and inform him, that such arts are only necessary when legitimate means of success have failed. We consider our readers and our old friends as our best advertizers, and as the most certain means of adding to our periodical increasing circulation.

ERRATA in the last Number.—Page 254, col. 2. line 3, from bottom, for "*extortions which,*" read "*extortions of which;*" p. 262, col. 1, line 14, for "*new*" read "*next;*" and line 23, for "*impotant*" read "*impotent.*"

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 319.] DECEMBER 1, 1818. [5 of Vol. 46.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *written after an* EXCURSION *to* PARIS *in the* AUTUMN *of* 1818.

No. III.

(*Continued from our last.*)

ON returning to the inn, or hotel, I found breakfast set in the French fashion. Fruits, rolls two feet long, butter of a cheesy flavour, very strong coffee, boiled milk, and rich beet-root sugar. The rolls, which are the general forms of French bread, have the advantage of being well baked, and in that respect are much superior to English loaves. The coffee is well browned and ground, not burnt and granulated, as with us; and then is used in sufficient quantities to make a fine cordial, which is improved by using boiled instead of cold milk, as in England. I did not regret the absence of tea; and, though English coffee usually had given me the head-ache, I found none but pleasant effects from that which I freely drank in France.

We now repeated the tour of Dieppe; took our places in the diligence for Rouen; and went to the mayor's office to procure a new passport, in exchange for that which, on landing, had been given to the *gensdarme.* While at this antiquated establishment, which reminded me of the Exchequer Chambers at Westminster, several men and women, with fierce airs and angry tones, successively came in, and by mistake addressed themselves to me as *his worship*, complaining bitterly of the imposition of quartering some newly-arrived soldiers on them. The poor creatures seemed indeed to be objects of charity, rather than subjects for state-robbery; and power, in all its pride and insolence, might have received a lesson of humility, if it had seen these specimens of the victims called upon to sustain it. One was a poor widow, who said she had eight children, and had not bread even for them, when a couple of soldiers had been billetted on her; and another was an old blind man, who murmured a tale of woe in piteous accents. Their appeals were useless: the mayor's clerk told them their cases should be enquired into; but that, for the present, they must do *their best!* I afterwards thought of these wretched props of grandeur as I surveyed the costly decorations of Versailles, and as I saw Louis make his exit from the Tuilleries, preceded and followed by 2 or 300 horse-guards. To support all this, I exclaimed, how many widows with eight children, and how many tottering blind men, must even at this instant be moaning and weeping in various parts of France!

We ascended the Castle Hill, from which we enjoyed a magnificent prospect of sea and land. A sentinel arrested our progress through the gates, and treated us as though he thought us of that vulgar cast of English, who pride themselves on being the *natural* enemies of the French. We often discovered this sentiment in the behaviour even of those military who were arrayed in Bourbon liveries; and, indeed, the military servants on duty seemed in general to consider it as a part of their character to affront and obstruct the English.

We now examined the port, which is created by widening and deepening a small river. The quays are extensive and well built; and the shipping load and unload close to the shore. Napoleon had it in view to render Dieppe the port of Paris, by digging a canal from hence to that city. His works were begun; and, in magnitude, they accord with the splendor of his character. We afterwards crossed the canal, at some distance from

from Dieppe; and I learnt at Paris, that this is one of the plans of their rival, which the Bourbon government, with all its littlenesses, would be ashamed of relinquishing.

The sound of an organ led us to enter the principal church, dedicated to some saint, or minor god or goddess, whose name I was not anxious to remember; but the Jupiter of this Popish mythology claimed pre-eminence in the interior, and various other deities had their temples within its walls. The priest was vociferating some declarations, which, I doubt not, were derogatory either of the eternal, infinite, and immutable, Governor of the Universe, or of those deductions of reason and common sense which are the natural guides of man in his subordinate station. He and some assistants were throwing perfumes about, the scent of which was not disagreeable; but I am to learn, what connexion any scent, that gratifies the sense of man, has with the utterly different powers of the true God! There were about fifty or sixty wretched devotees kneeling with pious attention; but they were a libel on the priest and his mysteries, for they appeared to be the very lowest of the population. An attempt to combine religion and loyalty was, however, apparent, in the display of a bust of Louis among the pictures of the gods; and in the appendage of a white flag over the altar intended for the communion of saints.

I turned from this combination of trumpery, ignorance, and impiety; and was leaving the church, when I beheld, in the recess of a dark cavern, an illumination of ten or twelve candles, surrounding a dead body, stretched on a sort of bier, and attended by five or six weeping spectators. The exhibition was offensive, yet my curiosity led me to draw nearer; and, on approaching, I discovered that the whole was a piece of Catholic mummery. It was not a dead body, but a well-painted representation of a dead Christ, in livid colours of shocking accuracy; and, what I took for spectators, proved to be five or six pasteboard figures, designed in different attitudes. The whole were placed, for effect, in a dark recess or cavern in the wall; and the candles, which I was assured had been kept a-light ever since the battle of Waterloo, gave it an air of reality, and inspired me with unavoidable horror, in spite of the profound disgust which I felt at seeing such low artifices adopted to work on the vulgar. In a few minutes, passing again by the same puppet-show, I found that, in the interim, a female devotee had placed herself on her knees before the livid-coloured image, and was muttering some charms, and turning some beads in her hands. She must have had considerable courage to place herself alone in so gloomy a spot; and I lingered to see what kind of being could be the dupe of such impostures. On making her exit, she concealed her face, but was better dressed than some other devotees; and I learnt that, in this ceremony, she proposed to herself to obtain some special service from God, the nature of which I did not learn.

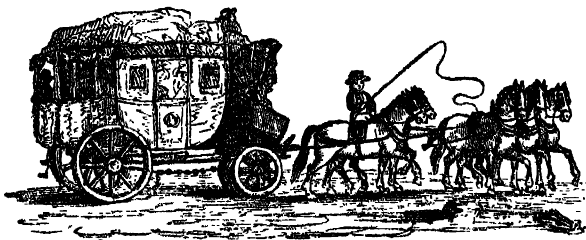
There was a confessional also: and a poor woman and a priest were shut up in it. The subject was highly interesting; but I felt so much disgusted at the debasements of humanity which I had witnessed, that I was unwilling to trust myself further, least my open contempt or ridicule might offend the dupes, or their spiritual preceptors.

At two o'clock the diligence was ready to depart, and we took our seats in the hinder division. We preferred this mode of travelling, as exposing us less to imposition, and enabling us, in the company of our fellow-travellers, to see and hear more of the French people. Nothing could exceed the bustle and noise attending our departure. Those who have heard Wewitzer in his admirable representations of foreign servants, may easily conceive the effect of a dozen such voices roaring together, in arranging the passengers, horses, and luggage.

A French diligence consists of two, and sometimes three, separate coach-bodies united on one set of wheels. Nothing can be more coarse and clumsy in every part of its construction. The wheels are broad, the iron-work massive, the curtains of leather, and the harness of ropes. Ours consisted of two bodies, and a front seat, like that of a one-horse chaise. The hinder body was open, with leathern curtains, and calculated to carry six sideways; the preceding body was like that of a coach, carrying six also; and the front seat, or *cabriolet*, carrying three, made fifteen passengers, besides heavy luggage at top. The *conducteur*, or guard, sits or lies on this, and the driver rides on one of the two wheel-horses, driving with a cart-whip the three fore ones, who run abreast. In this style the pace exceeds expectation, being

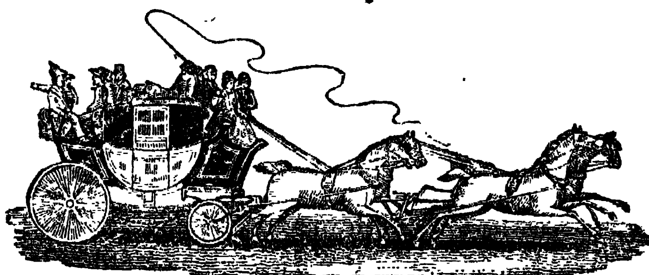
being, on the average, six miles an hour; and, the whole being carefully regulated by the police, few or no accidents ever happen.

THE FRENCH DILIGENCE.



As a contrast to the above, I have introduced a sketch of the English vehicle, by which, in six hours, we travelled over the fifty-two miles between London and Brighton. On this road, therefore, the pace is nine miles an hour, though some of the stages are fifteen miles in length. I do not commend the benevolence of such speed; but the finance minister ought to levy a treple impost on every mile above ten, which a horse is driven in a stage-coach, the self-interest of the coach-master being found not to be a sufficient protection against systematic cruelties to the most noble, useful, and generous, of quadrupeds.

THE BRIGHTON COACH.



We left the inn-yard amidst this clangour of noisy assistants, followed also by a train of as noisy beggars, some of whom parroted such phrases as "Good bye, sir,"—"How do you do, sir!"—without any notion of their sense; while others implored our alms, "for the love of God." Nothing can exceed in plaintiveness the tones of these French beggars, whose rallying point is a Diligence, loaded with members of the rich and ostentatious Bull family. For my own part, I never give alms to street-beggars, because I consider every such gift as a premium of encouragement to a bad system. We, therefore, so rigidly resisted the importunities of these beggars, that two or three of them followed us above a mile out of Dieppe,—a trip which their ill-success, on this occasion, may induce them not to repeat. It was a painful reservation of feeling on our parts; but I considered it a duty, and I punished myself in sternly performing it.

Nevertheless, there are but few beggars in France. Under the reign of Napoleon there were none. He employed all who needed it, from the public stock on public works, and allowed pensions to those who were incapable of working; but, as a system of *illegitimacy* cannot be respected by the *legitimate* Bourbons, so his arrangements are annulled, and of course the unemployed, or incapable, now become beggars. In France there are no poor-rates, nor any system of organized poverty. Napoleon's was a short, but efficient, plan. Draw, said he, from the monopolies of wealth sufficient to employ all who want employment—thus create a sort of market or sinking-fund of labour, by which its price may be kept up—and, in consequence, poverty and its horrors of dependance on private caprice and cupidity must cease to exist.

If the poor of any country had an alternative in constant public labour which yielded a man the price of three quartern-loaves per day, labour would constantly look up in price, and yield at least four quartern-loaves per day. How different would be the circumstances of the mass of the population in such

such a country; and in another, in which combinations of power, wealth, and law, are constantly exerted to depress the value of labour—in which public labour is disgraceful, scarce, and ill-paid—and in which the competition of labour is directed against itself, and allowed, by law, to be the means of destroying its own recompence.

This is certain, that in the time of Napoleon the public roads of France were not infested, as at present, with clamorous beggars—that labour then bore a higher price than at present—and consequently those who had no property but their labour were enabled to live in honest abundance. Can it therefore be wondered that such a ruler as Napoleon is idolized by the industrious classes of every denomination throughout France? It cannot be denied that the true wealth of a nation consists in the sum of its labour, and that all other property is conventional or artificial. Labour and labourers merit, therefore, the peculiar care of every paternal government. On the wisdom of the laws securing to labourers a due reward for their labour, depend the health and vigour of every community. But, as labour is the primary property, so it has no alternative in something more general; and it is, therefore, of a very sensitive nature, and easily raised or depressed. He who has no property but labour, is utterly ruined if this only resource fail him; and he has no alternative but pauperism if he is not protected by a wise political economy. He must also be well nourished and be healthfully lodged, or, as a labourer, he is destroyed.—Such was the reasoning and practical policy of Napoleon, and his system ought to be imitated by all governments who aspire to the love of the people.

There may be a scramble for wealth and ascendency among the individuals of a nation, but governments ought in a special manner to favour those who have not power to defend themselves; and who, at the same time, are essentially so important to the public welfare. It may make its parade of the drones, but it is bound, above all things, to protect the working bees. In a word, that is the best administration of government which most effectually protects the rights and interests of those who have no property but their labour, against the combinations, monopolies, and artifices of the accumulators of conventional property. This broad principle, honestly acted upon, is sufficient to arrest that frightful march of poverty and consequent crime which, for many years, has disgraced the internal condition of the British islands.

Nor is it necessary, as might be urged for the sake of objection, to find employment for the whole population of labourers. A productive employment of four or five labourers in the hundred would be sufficient to create a demand for labourers equal to the supply; and hence labourers might expect to be fairly paid, instead of being so grossly underpaid as at present. In France, the machinery consisted of the prefects and sub-prefects, directed by the minister of the interior and civil engineers: and in England, it is already formed in the local magistracy and corporate authorities; in commissioners of roads; and in canal, draining, and embanking companies. Half the amount of that specious sinking fund which is now misemployed to keep up the value of government securities, and to enable *factitious* wealth to depress the *real* wealth of labour: or the same amount which is now exacted to maintain a system of pauperism while it aggravates misery, would, if employed in keeping up the value of labour, effect more for individual happiness and for virtue than all the charitable institutions, and all the coercive laws, which at present confer equal honor and disgrace on our national character. A just and liberal policy would rescue superfluous labour from misery and crime; and, by wisely directing it to the improvement of the country, would raise its intrinsic worth for the enjoyment of its inhabitants.

In passing along Dieppe, and in ascending the road which leads out of it, our driver, or postillion, afforded us numerous instances of his skill in cracking his whip. This art is carried by Frenchmen to the highest perfection, and is practised by children and by every one connected with the management of horses. I saw urchins, scarcely able to walk, practising on small whips by the road-side; and he is deemed the most perfect who can make the greatest report. It must however be observed, to the credit of the French drivers, that they urge the horses chiefly by shew and noise: the crack of the whip, without touching the animal, and a shrill howling, constitute their chief means of increasing the speed.

Our postillion exhibited another French peculiarity in his enormous jack-boots.

boots. These we were disposed to ridicule; but, on enquiry, I found that they were introduced at a time when the roads in France were very bad, and horses liable to fall; consequently, the driver had no other security against fractures and dislocations than in the strength of his boots. At present the improved state of the roads renders them unnecessary; but a custom had been established, and these jack-boots distinguish a postillion in France, just as a short jacket and leathern breeches distinguish the same class on the roads in England.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is known, from the principles of astronomy, that there will be six eclipses within the year 1819, that is, four of the sun, and two of the moon; but none of them will be visible to any part of Great Britain. As only four of these phenomena are noticed in the Nautical Ephemeris, viz. two of the sun, and two of the moon (the first and last having been omitted), and as this will probably be the case in all our common almanacks, I have therefore taken the liberty of sending you some particulars of these neglected phenomena; and, if you should think them worthy a place in your useful miscellany, you will much oblige me by inserting them.

The first of these eclipses is a small solar defect on the 25th of March. The conjunction of the sun and moon takes place at 11h. 23m. 42s. P.M. ap. time, when their longitude is 4° 29′ 43″, or 4° 29′ 43″ of Aries; and the moon's true latitude 1° 26′ 4″ S. decreasing; the semi-diameter of the sun 16′ 3″.3, and that of the moon 15′ 14″.1; the moon's horizontal parallax 55′ 53″.9, and that of the sun 8″.6. But 55′ 53″.9 + 16′ 3″.3 + 15′ 14″.1 — 1° 26′ 12″.6 = 58″.7; hence, this will be a very small eclipse, and, where greatest, not more than 30′ 32″ of a digit on the sun's upper or southern limb, and which will occur in latitude 61, or 29 degrees from the south pole.

The sixth or last, which happens on the 19th of October, will be a very considerable obscuration in some parts of the southern hemisphere; and, besides, this eclipse will be visible within about 30° of the equator, that is, 10° within the prescribed limits for the monthly phenomena usually given in the Nautical Almanack.

The general eclipse will be seen to begin on the sun's upper limb at his rising, in latitude 30° 31′ 43″ south, longitude 52° 18′ 15″ east of Greenwich, at 2h. 7m. 44s. A.M. ap. time. The middle will take place at 3h. 40m. 43s.; in latitude 51° 10′ 1″ S., longitude 91° 16′ 33″ E. And the end at 5h. 13m. 22s.; in latitude 79° 9′ 21″ S., and longitude 105° 37′ 14″ W. The greatest obscuration will take place in latitude 61° 25′ 43″ S., longitude 16° 38′ 42″ E. where the digits eclipsed will be 4° 58′ 8″.4, on the southern or upper limb of the sun. The duration of the general eclipse will be 3h. 5m. 38s.

The elements of this eclipse have been carefully computed, from the excellent tables of M. Delambre, and those of M. Burg; they are as follow:—

Time of conjunction 18d. 15h. 55m. 17s. in longitude	6s.	24°	55′	34″
Moon's true latitude (south increasing)		1	14	57
Moon's horary motion, in longitude			32	26
Ditto, in latitude			2	54
Moon's horizontal parallax			56	33
Moon's semi-diameter			15	26
Sun's horary motion in longitude			2	29
Sun's semi-diameter			16	6
Sun's declination (south)		9	39	44
Inclination of the relative orbit		5	31	50
Horary motion of the moon from the sun in the relative orbit			30	5.4

In calculating the times and general appearances of these eclipses, I have adopted the orthographic projection of the sphere, as being more easy, and equally as accurate as by parallaxes, where the times and appearance of such phenomenon are not required for any particular place, or to deduce any consequences from them.

I may just observe, that, at page 133 of the Nautical Almanack of 1819, amongst the phenomena in the month of December, there is given an occultation of Antares by the moon, as visible at Greenwich, Im. 15d. 12h. 16m., and Em. 15d. 12m. 53s. Now, it is impossible that this occultation can be visible at Greenwich, as the moon and star set before the sun, and do not rise till between seven and eight o'clock the next morning; and therefore they will be below the horizon during the occultation, and consequently invisible at Greenwich.

I can assure your correspondent A. E. page 317 of your last Magazine, that there are a great many astronomical tables

tables far more correct than those he mentions; and, if he has no better auxiliaries than those, he will be miserably disappointed in the result of his calculations. Meyer's solar and lunar tables are far preferable either to Street's or Halley's; but the most correct, and at the same time complete, set of astronomical tables, are to be found in the third volume of Mr. Vince's Astronomy. The tables of the sun, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the satellites of Jupiter, were constructed by M. Delambre; those of Mercury, Venus, and Mars, by M. La Lande; and those of the moon by M. Burg.

A. E. will derive great advantage from consulting the Grammar of Astronomy, where the doctrine of eclipses, and every other phenomena of the heavens, are clearly illustrated. He will there find a neat and accurate projection, and type, of the great solar eclipse of 1820 for Yarmouth; at which place the obscuration will be greater than in any other part of England.

Epping; Nov. 3. T. SQUIRE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* PRESENT SITUATION *of* PERSIA: *by* MYR DAVOUD-ZADOUR DE MELIK CHAHNAZAR, *knight of the First Class of the Orders of the Sun and Persian Lion, and Ambassador to France: translated from the Armenian by* PROFESSOR CIRBIED.

PERSIA has undergone, at various periods, the most remarkable changes and revolutions in its political concerns; but at no time whatever did Persia possess a government so well established, on principles of justice and equity, as that it enjoys at present, under the reigning dynasty of the Cadjars. This family, which some traditions derive from Genghiz-Kan, was for many ages established on the northern frontiers of Persia. After Nadir Shah's reign, it became very powerful in those countries, and was highly esteemed among the principal families of the kingdom.

In 1784 (Christian era) Agha Mohammed Chah, of this illustrious tribe or cast, invaded every Persian province in his rival's power, after successively defeating them, and then reigned ten years. He was succeeded by his nephew Fethaly-Chah, with the consent of the Persian people.

In all public affairs the Cadjars took wisdom, and justice, for the basis of their government; and, by these means, they have gained every heart in Persia. Formerly the cadys and governors of cities and districts decided in an arbitrary manner on every occasion, practised a thousand vexations on the people, and displeased every one. But now, every lawsuit is maturely debated, and principally in presence of a Chah-zadeh (prince of the royal family). Before this period, the judges had no means of existence but what they received from the pleaders; whereas, at present, the judges have fixed annual salaries from the government, and they are forbid accepting the smallest present, under the severest penalty.

In former times a great number of Persians carried their fortune and talents to other countries, to shelter themselves from the vexations and excessive taxes they were exposed to. But now Persia sees her scattered subjects returning from abroad, and even strangers coming to establish themselves in Persia, where government extends reasonable liberty to all, and well-judged protection to arts and commerce.

The Persians formerly had an aversion to all who were of a different sect or religion from themselves; but now every religion is free, without distinction, and enjoyed under common protection. Formerly one met numerous bands of robbers in many provinces of Persia, and no means were taken to punish or disperse them; but now safety reigns every where, in town and country.

Military discipline, and the manner of carrying on war, of old, has been succeeded by European manners, the progress of which is already sensibly felt in point of dress, exercises, and, generally speaking, in all that relates to military organization.

When the king confides any charge to the princes of his family, or to the khans, he requires a promise, in their own hand, to obey him in every thing, to distribute justice with impartiality, and to pursue malefactors. These, in their turn, force the provincial governors under them to fulfil their duty without fraud or prevarication, to prevent every kind of vexation on pain of death, and, in a manner, to be responsible themselves for the conduct of those they govern.

If Fethaly-Chah, on one side, holds the reins of government with so firm a hand, his son Abbas Mirza, the heir-apparent to the crown, and lieutenant-general of the kingdom, governor of the province of Aderbaidjan, treads firmly in his father's footsteps, and makes daily discoveries in the conduct of state affairs,

affairs, by adhering to the king's injunctions, as well as the laws prescribed by him.

Such is the nature of the present government in Persia, under which persons, property, and religious professions, enjoy every possible protection. The clemency of the king is known throughout the whole kingdom; every action of this prince is dictated by justice, affability, and mercy, that render him dearer to his subjects from day to day. To give a feeble idea of this, I must relate a few recent remarkable facts. In 1813, the inhabitants of Khoraçan rose up, in hopes of becoming independent. This news soon reached the Afghans, whose king, Chah-Mahmoud, was disposed to foment the insurrection and assist them in it. For this purpose he assembled an army, and sent it, under his son Chah-zadeh-Kamran, into the province of Khoraçan. This news was immediately brought to Fethàly-Chah, who immediately ordered an army to be equipped and to march against them, under the command of Ismail-Khan-Thelai. This general was hardly gone away when news arrived at Thehran, that Suhyman-Phan-Cadjar, governor-general of Mazendéran, had also declared in favour of the rebels. Fethàly-Chah, now seeing the danger was imminent, resolved to march in person against the rebels: in fact, he set out immediately, and beat them in several battles under his own command, and reduced the whole country, even beyond Hárat. Suleyman-Khan, his chief enemy, was made prisoner, with a great number of khans and generals of Khoraçan that had risen up after his example; Fethàly-Chah had them brought before him in the hall of the divan, where the principal persons of the kingdom were assembled. As he wished first to have Suleyman-Khan judged according to the laws of the kingdom, Fethàly Chah asked them in what manner he ought to be punished. The judges answered, according to law, he ought to be put to death. Now, notwithstanding this sentence, taking pity on Suléyman-Khan, he only ordered him to be blinded, and leave him alive, that he might give the world an example of the severity of the laws. After this, he pardoned all the other rebels, set them at liberty, and re-established them in their employments.

In April, 1815, an uncommon drought was felt in the environs of the capital; the Chéykh-ul-Islam of the city, who was in high consideration with the king and government, but ignorant of his sovereign's benevolence towards all his subjects, without distinction, imagined he would do something agreeable to God and his king by forming a project so evidently contrary to his highness's intentions. Having called together more than two hundred common people in his house, he gave them to understand, that the want of rain, and the failure of the crops, was a punishment from God for frequenting the taverns kept by the Armenians; and, that the only way of appeasing the Divinity was to destroy all these impious resorts, and go with him to overturn them. By such discourses, addressed to the inconsiderate and violent populace, Chéykh-ul-Islam soon succeeded in irritating their minds, and brought them to undertake this rash enterprise. They set out furiously, in consequence, for the quarter inhabited by the Armenians; they pulled down one of their churches under his eyes, and then laid waste several wine-taverns.

The king, being presently informed of the event, was highly indignant, and instantly ordered the Chéyk-ul-Islam to be arrested, with all those he had drawn with him, that they might be brought before him. But, as they were soon apprized of the king's anger, they hid themselves in different quarters of the city; and the Chéykh-ul-Islam, who was chiefly threatened by his highness, ran to take refuge in Chah-Abdul-Azyon's mosque, at a league and half from Thehran, where criminals, and even assassins, are safe from every pursuit as long as they remain there.*

The guards, however, succeeded in finding out a dozen of these people, who were brought before the king, surrounded by his ministers. "Audacious men," (said he with indignation,) "who ordered you to behave in this manner? What law authorised you? Is the Cheykh-ul-Islam your sovereign, or the master of this country? You have broken in on the laws of my kingdom, and by them I condemn you: go from my presence." The punishment awarded by law was immediately inflicted, and the culprits moreover forced to pay a thousand tumans fine to the Armenians. After this, the king sent for the principal Armenians, and consoled them in the following manner: "It is my pleasure (said he) that every

* This village, built on the ruins of the great ancient city Roy, has the right of refuge, because of the Iman-zadeh's tomb, which is highly revered by the Mussulmen.

nation

nation in my states, be their religion what it may, shall enjoy true liberty, and live in peace under the shelter of my sovereign authority." He then promised to punish the Cheykh-ul-Islam severely, and engaged them always to pray for the preservation of his days. At the same time, Fethàly-Chah ordered his treasurer to pay these deputies the sum of 3000 tumans out of his private treasure, to relieve the Christians who had most suffered from the outrage. Besides this, he ordered the Armenian church to be repaired at government expense; and all the furniture, or other effects, either destroyed or damaged, to be replaced.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HOPE it will be permitted, in your widely-extended publication, to state some facts in reply to the address read by Lord Sheffield's deputy at the Lewes wool fair; I will not, therefore, offer any peculiar apology for recommending the following observations to your attention.

It will be very well known, that his lordship is an extensive landholder, and that he has dedicated himself to the study of the theory of agriculture, whereby the produce of his estate may be raised to the útmost possible value: in connexion with this principle, is the address his lordship caused to be read at the Lewes wool fair; the ultimate object of which was to enforce the imposition of a high duty on the foreign wool that is imported into this country; and, by thus raising the price of that article, to create a corresponding increase in the price given for the home growth.

With a view to refute the arguments of his lordship on this subject, I shall first attempt to shew, that the bulk of foreign wool which is imported is a totally distinct article of consumption from that of British growth; and then to shew the ruinous effect an importing duty must have on the commercial and manufacturing interest of the country.

In quoting from Lord Sheffield's report the price of English wools, I give him the advantage of his own statement; and, in the address, he acknowledges those present prices to be advantageous: he states them thus, South-down 2s. 7d.; Berkshire 2s. 3½d.; Welch long wool 2s. 3½d.: being an average of 2s. 4½d. per lb.; the wool imported from Germany averages about 6s. 6d. per lb.; (that from Spain perhaps 1s. less): now the vast difference in the prices of these two articles induces a supposition, that, if they were both used by the same consumers, for the same purpose, so long as a lock of English wool remained with the farmer, not one merchant would have the temerity to invest his money in an undertaking so dangerous as that of importing foreign wool in competition with our growers; but the facts are otherwise,—the article imported, which is the produce of the Merino sheep, is manufactured into superfine cloth, at from 20s. to 30s. per yard; English wool, on the contrary, is manufactured into army cloth, blanketing, kersies, &c. the price of which is under 12s. per yard. They occupy two distinct classes of manufacturers; and, with very little exception, the business is carried on in two distinct districts. I am, therefore, persuaded, that any impartial judge will bear me out in the assertion, that the blindness of selfishness alone could hope to enhance the value of one article by forcing the manufacturer to pay an exorbitant price for the other.

But this inconsistency of means to attain the object, is not the only subject worthy of consideration in his lordship's address: it is proposed to increase, by a tax, the value of foreign wool 1s. per pound, that is, about 15 per cent. What, I ask, will be the situation of the manufacturer of superfine cloth then, when now he is unable to contend with the foreign manufacturer in his own market, and it requires his utmost exertion and economy to prevent his being confined within the limits of our own home-markets for the sale of his goods?

The immediate effect of such a tax would be the sudden ceasing of our importation; consequently, that wool which should have been imported into England would fall cheaply into the hands of the Belgic and French manufacturers; and, acting as a premium on their energy, it would, by an easy and rapid progress, lead them to those markets which are at present our greatest resources, and dam us out for ever from one of the most lucrative trades that this country has ever enjoyed.

That this anticipation is not visionary, I submit to the candour of your readers; their reflection will lead them to a variety of arguments, which the compass of a letter has not permitted me to introduce, but which must confirm the most sceptical on the impropriety of such a measure. S.

London; Nov. 6, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS pleased to find, by the publication of a work entitled, "A Historical Survey of the Customs, &c. of the Gipseys, by John Hoyland," that these people, so long neglected, and treated as complete outcasts from society, had at length become the objects of Christian benevolence.

Since the perusal of the above work, I have looked anxiously for the arrival in this neighbourhood of some of these English Arabs; but I was not gratified by meeting with any till about the middle of the present month. Having observed some smoke arising in one of the retired lanes near this town, I approached the spot, and discovered that it proceeded from a fire kindled by some gipsies, for the purpose of preparing their supper. The family consisted of four persons, viz. an old man and woman, their daughter, aged about eighteen, and a little boy, whose father and mother, as they informed me, were travelling in another part of the country. Recollecting that the writer of those amusing papers, under the title of a Walk to Kew, which appeared lately in the Monthly Magazine, had mentioned the unwillingness of this people to give any information respecting their language, and being furnished with a copy of the list of words given in Mr. Hoyland's work, I was desirous of ascertaining how far it was correct, and of obtaining from them a more extended vocabulary. I found that they understood nearly all the words in my list; and they very readily communicated to me all the information I requested.

The following is a list of the words and phrases with which they furnished me. I am aware that my mode of spelling the words is open to much dispute and objection; I have endeavoured to choose such combinations of letters as serve to express, as nearly as possible, the sounds pronounced by the gipsies. In the phrases, I could not exactly discover the separate words of which they were composed, as these persons uttered them with great rapidity, and were unable to give me any information on this point.

House	Kair.
Fire	Yog.
Food	Hóbben.
Good food	Kózo hóbben.
Bad food	Kannélla.
Tobacco	Toovolóo.
Pipe	Swéglah.
Candle	Moómlee.
Candlestick	Moomlingoree.
Hat	Stádee.
Shoes	Chórhór.
Coat	Chaókhór.
Waistcoat	Bángaree.
Breeches	Boolíngoree.
Stockings	Hóovelah.
Knife	Chóoree.
Fork	Hormíngoree.
Plate or dish	Chórróo.
Kettle	Biláirah.
Tea	Mootamóngree.
Sugar	Góodloo.
Butter	Kil.
Spoon	Rotsch.
Whip	Chókenee.
Horse	Gri.
Saddle	Bóshta.
Boy	Cháavo.
Girl	Chay.
Woman	Mónishee.
Man	Moosh.
Brother	Pállah.
Sister	Pénnah.
Church	Kongrée.
Cold	Shil.
Water	Páwnee.
Hand	Vast.
Foot	Péro.
Face	Mooi.
Day	Devús.
Night	Ráttee.
Wood	Kosháw.
Yes	Ahwah.
No	Nah.

I am sick—Nah falée shum.

I walk, or am going away—Jortóokee.

I run—Praaser.

How do you do, brother ?—Sársum pállah ?

Very well—Very dooster shum.

What is your name ?—Pen your naave ?

How far have you travelled to-day ?—How dóevee ánkee devús ?

The horse trots well—Gri jaramíshts.

Whither are you going to-day ?—Kyshinka jásha káta devús ?

I go to church—I go káta kongrée.

The wind blows cold—Bávai póorah shil.

I am hungry—Bókolo shum.

Fine weather—Fina devús.

Bad weather—Shillalée devús.

It rains—Bíshenoo delláh.

I am sleepy, and must go to bed—Sootée shum, mussa jaw saváh.

Farewell—Ah deverúsa.

I have now to communicate the answers these gipseys gave to several questions which I proposed to them respecting their mode of living, &c. &c. The name of the persons composing this family was Lovell; the old man was more than sixty years of age, his wife not so old. They appeared to enjoy very

very vigorous health; and declared that they never felt any great inconvenience from sleeping abroad, and were wholly free from rheumatic affections, although they frequently slept on the ground when it was very wet; and their tent would not have protected them from a smart shower of rain. They spoke of many old persons whom they knew among the different tribes; and believed that, in generally, the gipsies enjoy very good health. They encamp in the country during seven months in the year, and generally go to take up their winter-quarters in London early in November, unless the season be very mild. Occasionally they have passed the winter in their tents; but this is very rarely done.

Last year this family had travelled into the west of England; and, during the past summer, they had not left Essex. The man called himself a tinker, and the woman said she sold earthenware; but they had none with them when I saw them. They denied practising fortune-telling; but the old woman had too much the appearance of a sibyl to countenance such an assertion. They prefer pitching their tent in the same spot every year, unless opposed by the farmers.

They had not met with many travelling companies this year,—having seen only three or four; and they disavowed all knowledge of any form of government existing among them, and denied that they had any regular communication established between the different tribes. On this point, however, I think they were unwilling to satisfy my curiosity; for they certainly have some mode of conveying speedy intelligence to each other; and the following circumstance, which has been related to me, seems to establish this fact beyond a doubt:—About thirty years ago, a gipsy was under condemnation in Bury gaol; and very shortly after the sentence of death had been passed, the lanes near the town were filled with the numerous tribes of gipsies, who encamped there, waiting the issue of the sentence. Had there not been some form of government, and a regular communication among them, these different tribes, who were dispersed all over England, could not have so soon assembled into one spot. It appears that considerable doubts had arisen in the minds of some of the inhabitants of Bury, respecting the guilt of this man; and they so warmly interested themselves in his behalf, that he was eventually liberated.

My gipsy, Joseph Lovell, disclaimed, with every mark of abhorrence, the charge of eating the carcases of animals found dead in the fields; but such an allegation is made in the work of Mr. Hoyland. They solemnize their marriages in the established church, and bury their dead in consecrated ground. The girl belonging to this family could read and write, having been instructed in London at her father's expense; but the old people were illiterate. They had never possessed a Bible, but received one (which I procured from the Bible Association in this town,) with the greatest appearance of thankfulness, and promised that it should be read to them daily.

Mr. Hoyland notices in his work several edicts that had been promulgated by different governments concerning the gipsies. In an old book in my possession, entitled, "L'Office et Auctoryte des Justyces de Peas, &c. imprynted at London, in Flete-strete, by Robert Redman, &c. 1538," I find the following decree respecting these people:—

It is ordayned, agaynste people callynge themselves Egypcyans, that no such p̄sos be suffred to come within this realme. And, yf they do, they shall forfayte al theyr goodes and cattels; and to be commaunded to avoyde within fifteen dayes, upon payn of imprisonment.

Perhaps some further quotations from the above work may not be unacceptable to your readers. I select the following:—

Agaynste Beggers and Vagabundes.

It is ordayned, that the justices of peas of every shire, mayres, &c. shal, from tyme to tyme, by theyr discretion, devide themselves within theyr lymyttes, and make diligent enquere of al aged and impotent persons, whiche of necessite be compelled to lyve by almes. And therupon, within the lymittes of theyr dyvisyon, shall have power to enable to begge such impotent persons, &c. and shal delyver a letter to every suche person enabled to begge, containinge his name, and wytnessynge that he is enabled to begge within suche lymittes appoynted. And yf any impotent person go about a beggynge, havinge no suche letter under seale, then the constables, and al other inhabitaunted, within the towne or paryshe, where suche person shall begge, shall bringe the sayde begger, that then they shall stripe him naked, from the myddel upwarde, and cause him to be whypped,

or

or els to be set in the stockes by thre dayes and iii. nights, there to have only bread and water.

And yf any person able to labour be vagarant, and can gyve no rekenynge howe he getteth his lyvinge, then it shall be leful to every officer, minister, &c. to arrest such idle persons, and to bringe them to the justice of peas, &c. who shall cause suche idle persons to be tied at the ende of a cart naked, and to be beaten with whippes throughe the market, or town, tyll that hys body be blody.

Also scholers of the universities goynge about a beggynge, not havynge the seal of the universitie; and shyppemen goinge about, without sufficient auctoryte wytnessynge the same, shall be punyshed as stronge beggers. And al proctours and pardoners goinge about, without sufficient auctoryte; and al ydle persons usynge unlawful games, and some of them fayninge to have knowledge in phisyke, physnamye, or palmestrye, or other crafty sciences, shall, upon examinacyon before five justyces of peas, if he be found giltye, by provable wytnes of suche deceytes, be punyshed by whyppynge by two dayes together. And yf he offende eftesones in lyke offence, then to be scourged two dayes, and the thyrde day to be put upon the pillory from ix. tyl xi. of the clocke before noone, to have one of his eares cut of; and yf he offende the thyrde tyme, to have like punyshement, and the other eare cut of.—*Auctorite des Gardens de Peas*, p. 99, *et seq.*

Braintree; D. COPSEY.*
Oct. 22, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL *and* POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS *and* APOPHTHEGMS; *written in the year* 1797; *by* MR. LAWRENCE.

(*Continued from p.* 216.)

AS of religious or moral, so of civil government, the most important and fundamental truths, when divested of their *useful* additions, are perfectly intelligible to the meanest human capacity: but, even granting them obscure, the lowest individual possesses the right, both natural and civil, of chusing his own counsellor and deputy: deny him this, and natural reason has provided him with another choice, and a resource, in the vigour of his own arm. This right diffuses itself spontaneously from the individual to the society at large, which possesses inherently and imprescriptibly, the right to elect its own governors or public servants, and consequently to cashier them for mal-administration, or even for any cause, of the justice and expedience of which, the society alone, duly represented, is the sole competent judge. In the case of revolutions, as indeed of every other human act, the only relative questions are of justice and expedience.

It is the strong hold of our common-place politicians, that *the nearer to truth in the abstract, the farther from it in practice*: but these indiscriminating observers do not discern that position to be merely a predicate of the sophisticated and unstable state of society. Taking the above maxim in its proper sense, a convenient murder or a profitable robbery, if well skreened by right orthodox learning from the understanding of the prophane vulgar, are good practical things. For example, can any worldling doubt the justice of the *slave-trade*, of colonial slavery, or of a *good profitable war*, defended as they may and have been, on holy Scripture authority? But it would be a most wicked, profligate, and unpardonable thing, nay, matter of hanging, to rob or murder without the proper sanction. There yet arise, at every period, in civilized society, certain simple fanatics, who, however well they may recognize truth in her state of nudity, it is clear, know nothing at all of her in her practical or political garb.

If truth and right be mere conventional terms, entirely dependent on the variable and varying opinions and separate interests of mankind, their very essence is lost, they are but temporary and arbitrary *dicta*, of no general obligation; thence treachery, fraud, pillage, even murder, may change their nature, and become not barely indifferent acts, but meritorious.

It has been well said, as in mechanics, the most simple machines are the easiest of operation; so in morality and politics, the nearer a system approximate to simple truth, by so much is it the more easy of execution, more safe and more durable.

It is silly in the extreme, whether in ermine, in lawn sleeves, or in the quaker garb, to prattle or drivel about the experience of its practical utility, previously to the allowance and establishment of human right. It is the deliberation of a not too-honest judge, as to the convenience of doing impartial justice; of a discrete and circumspect public defaulter, as to the practical use of disgorging the full amount of his corrupt and secretly obtained pensions and emoluments,

* The other articles alluded to by our correspondent will suit our Cornucopia.

emoluments, a proceeding which, however just and plausible in theory, might have very ill practical effects on the private interests and enjoyments of his own personal aristocracy.

To copy nature herself in her first and grand display—from universal license, aggression solely being repressed, spontaneously results universal order. To speak of *practical* benefits in society, as contradistinguished from natural rights, may be deemed a very decent copy of the system of the honourable societies of Bagshot and Paddington, but on account of the probability that these last are the copyists.

The pretended impracticability of founding a new government upon the principles of universal truth, or of reforming an antiquated and superannuated one to the same standard, is sheer nonsense and knavery. *All governments must be founded in, and defended by, force;* which is infinitely better and more securely employed in the support of justice than against it; and the opposition ever arises from the interested few: and, far from any lasting mischiefs and inconveniences having accompanied a nearer approach to truth and principle in the reformation of governments, the experience of all times has proved the invariable result, a greater security to property as well as to liberty.

There can evidently be no such thing as practical perfection in any human system; an approach to theoretical perfection there may and ever ought to be, which is simply, *the knowledge and admission of universal right*: under a government established on the most perfect principles, the practical errors will ever be sufficiently numerous; in what a compounded ratio then must they exist, where both principle and practice are defective, where the foundations themselves are rotten!

Our ancestors were perfectly right in their favourite adage of the danger of removing foundations, without a certainty as to their adequate and efficient substitute. It mattered little to them, whether the flock were led by the nose and sheared by a convocation of bishops, or an assembly of divines; whether they were taxed by an arbitrary executive, or excised by an aristocratic and hypocritical parliament of borough-mongers; whether they were bullied by the wrong-headed Charles, or the long-headed Cromwell: but the wind of politics has happily changed, since a certain artist, however unlearned, has instructed mankind in the use of the true political compass, or universal political tool. Revolutions are now-a-days, and will be, effectuated with as little damage and bloodshed as occur in a fashionable English duel: a meeting, half a score harmless shots, and a bulletin in the newspapers!

It is in the highest degree absurd, and evinces gross insensibility to the natural progress of human improvement, to boast of the immaculate wisdom of past ages, or the superlative excellence of any ancient system. Mr. Erskine has elegantly and forcibly exposed this folly in his tract on the English House of Commons. Messrs. Burke, Gillies, and Bissett, have only confirmed the world in an opinion, that they themselves have never comprehended the new principles, whilst they supposed them well known to the ancients. If any exception can be made, it must be in favour of the Italian republics of the middle ages, which, however, may be styled modern. The democracy of the ancient Grecian cities consisted either of the capricious and tyrannical domination of the mob, or of that spurious kind of representation which has existed in various degrees in all countries: namely, certain people, chiefly of rank and property, *represented themselves*, extended their representation *ad libitum*, and bestowed precisely that degree of liberty upon the people at large which they conceived would best secure their own interests and monopoly. Thus were the ancient Germans represented, in more correct phrase, enslaved, by a militia of property.

The very idea of the power of precedent conveys also the idea of a breach of principle, since it signifies the implicit adoption of some rule which possibly may not quadrate with justice.

The grand error of politicians is a want of discrimination between avoidable or factitious, and natural and unavoidable, evils; between the permanent evils of a defect in principle, and the casual, but unavoidable, defects in practice.

Although the late fashionable proposition of the perfectibility of man, in its unlimited sense, be a *chimera*, and a most nonsensical one it indubitably is; it is, nevertheless, the bounden duty of man to labour incessantly, until he attain the nearest possible point to perfection, not only with regard to the acquirements of himself individually, but those generally of the community to which he belongs.

A government

A government being once founded on just or universal principles, the system is by no means accountable for any errors in practice which may supervene, and which can only be amended by the improvement of public morals. To suppose that such defective practice can result from the theoretic truth of the system, is equally rational as to speculate upon the insecurity and probable fall of a house, from the knowledge of its having a solid foundation, and of its having been erected according to the purest and approved principles of architecture.

To reform the practice in a state, when the fundamental principles of its government are vicious, is but to feed, nourish, and stimulate, infection: it is a kind of *Brunonian* system of politics.

The shedding of innocent blood, and all those dire calamities necessarily attendant upon the recovery of public right by force of arms, are most justly and solely to be laid to the charge of those who, upon whatever pretence, even that of ignorance, have opposed the claims of public justice. Thus all the horrors of the French Revolution are most justly attributable to the wickedness, pertinacity, and insanity, of the old aristocracy of that country, which rendered unavoidable the risk of such horrors.

The political common-place of—*that government is best which produces most practical good*, is but windy at best: if practical good be not a result of the general principles of right and public justice—truth and falsehood, right and wrong, justice and injustice, are mere convertible and convenient terms at the option and discretion of princes, bishops, lawyers, diplomatists, and conquering heroes. The practical benefits of society, in general political acceptation, are, monopoly and fat sinecures in the higher classes, a luxurious abundance in the middle ranks and the parish aristocracies, with a laborious, degraded, and indigent commonalty.—*Ecce!*

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is now, I believe, an undisputed fact, that political institutions influence very greatly the physical as well as the moral powers of man;—that not only the mental faculties and the energies of the understanding are exalted and carried towards perfection under free governments where the happiness of the whole community is considered as the first object of all legislation; and, on the contrary, that under arbitrary and tyrannical governments those powers and faculties become cramped, benumbed, and debased; but also, that man's physical condition, his corporeal powers, and his bodily health, are influenced in the same proportion by the same political causes.

This fact is in some measure illustrated by a paper written with great ability (and published in a recent volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions,) by Dr. Holland, in which he describes a disease, called the Pellagra, a variety of the leprosy, inveterate in its nature, and dreadful in its consequences; prevailing in Lombardy, and more particularly in the Alto Milanese, where the unfortunate subjects of this disease have their faculties and their senses equally impaired; and, if they are not carried off by debility and the exhaustion of the vital powers, they are left incurable idiots or violent maniacs.

This disease has increased of late years to an alarming extent, and goes on with an accelerated progression, particularly amongst the labouring class, or peasantry of the country, who are most obnoxious to its attacks.

With respect to the cause or causes of this shocking malady, Dr. Holland thus expresses himself:—"Though I have spoken of Lombardy as one of the most fertile portions of Europe, yet to those who consider the little relation between mere productiveness of soil, and the prosperity or comforts of the population dwelling upon it, it will not appear very extraordinary, that the peasants of this district should be subject to various physical privations, unknown to the people of other countries which are much less favored by Nature. The fact unquestionably is, whatever our speculations as to the cause, that the peasants of Lombardy do, for the most part, live in much wretchedness, both as regards the quantity and the quality of their diet, and the other various comforts of life.

"It further seems probable, if not certain, that this evil has been progressively augmenting within the last fifty years,—partly, perhaps, an effect of the wars which have so often devastated the country by marches and military contributions; partly a consequence of the frequent changes of political state; together with the insecurity, the variable systems of government, and the heavy taxes and imposts attending such changes.

changes. To these causes may be added, a decaying state of commerce, and a faulty system of arrangement between the landlords and the cultivators of the soil; all tending to depress agriculture, and to reduce the peasantry at large to a state of much misery and privation."

Again,—"Animal food rarely forms a part of their diet; and though living on a soil that produces wine, their poverty almost precludes the use of it, even when sickness and debility render it most needful. The same condition of poverty is evident in their clothing, in their habitations, and in the want of all the minor necessities and comforts of life.

"The immediate effect of these privations is obvious in the squalid wretchedness and emaciation which forms so striking a spectacle at the present time, and particularly for the last two years, throughout the greater part of Lombardy."

It thus very clearly appears that fertility of soil, and happiness of climate, afford no security for the health and personal comfort of the people, where there is a bad political system; that countries, which under a mild and beneficent government would be fruitful in corn, wine, and oil, and where all would be healthy and happy, become scenes of misery and starvation; and, where civil rights are not regarded, the finest and most fertile regions of the earth may even in time be depopulated.

MEDICUS SURRIENSIS.

Oct. 20, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to add another case of extreme cruelty to animals, to the number which you have had the humanity to bring forward to notice in your Magazine.

I do not know whether it is very generally known that there is a set of men in London whose regular employment it is to buy old worn-out horses, and sell them again for food for dogs. When they have more on hand than they can sell, I understand that it is a common practice with them to lock up those that remain unsold, absolutely without food, till the time comes when they can dispose of them: in this state they often remain many days, many perish with hunger, and the screams and groans of all are dreadful beyond imagination. The present laws, I suppose, must be sufficient to prevent and punish this barbarity; for, as cruelty to animals is a punishable offence, this worst species of it could not, I hope, be held not to come under the meaning of the law. My information, as to the case I am writing of, is very imperfect; but I am in hopes that I may call the attention of some of your readers (who live in London) to the subject, and that it will be thoroughly investigated, and such barbarity put an end to.

I wish to take this opportunity of correcting an error that one of your correspondents has fallen into respecting an account which I sent to your Magazine many months ago, of the cruelty with which dissections of living animals were sometimes carried on by medical students: I am afraid I did not express myself with sufficient care, as I see that your correspondent supposes Mr. Saumarez to have been guilty of the cruelty I referred to. I only met with the number of your Magazine in which that letter is contained very lately, or I should sooner have declared that Mr. Saumarez most humanely reprobates the cruel practice of which he gives the account.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM glad to see that you are about to give the public an account of your recent visit to Paris; and, as you have yet got only to Dieppe, I trust you will go regularly through the various circumstances and accidents of your tour. Your description of the French pilot-boat, and of its grotesque crew, reminded me of what I saw at the same place last year, and exactly corresponded with my recollections as far as it went; but I wonder you were not forcibly struck by the large and disgusting crucifix which stares you in the face on the beach; as well as with several hundreds of shabby and half-clad objects, who were, and I presume still are, employed in removing an immense bank of sand and pebbles, which was driven by an overwhelming tide into the mouth of the harbour, partially blocking it up. These miserable-looking creatures were toiling and labouring at this marine mountain, not like our Staffordshire canal men with wheelbarrows and other adequate instruments, and with muscular power to direct them, but with baskets somewhat like the frustum of a

cone

cone inverted, and fastened to their backs, which they filled, carried, and discharged in rotation.

I will not anticipate you in the entertainment I expect to see developed by your future papers, by saying any thing of Dieppe, in which every thing must have struck you as completely foreign as if you had traversed the Atlantic, and as old-fashioned as if you had, in the few hours of sailing, receded, as to time, a full century and a half.

I will, however, in return, and for your encouragement to proceed, give you and your readers, through the medium of your pages, some slender account from recollection of an interesting visit I paid last year to the Monastery of the Great St. Bernard, situate on one of the renowned Appenine passes into Italy; being that over which Napoleon Bonaparte effected the astonishing march of his army and *materiel* previous to the famous battle of Marengo.

We went from Geneva in the month of September through the vallies of Maglan and Chamouni, the beauties and stupendous magnificence of which I cannot pretend to pourtray: the snow-covered *cime* of Mont Blanc, the father of mountains, apparently almost over our heads, whilst the intense heat of a blazing sun was almost melting us, and rapidly wasting away the glaciers; thus abundantly feeding those impetuous streams and cascades which rush wildly down these luxuriant, fruitful, and most enchanting vallies.

After visiting the Montanvert and the source of the Aveyron, we traversed the Col de Balme; and, from this elevated summit, (which is 7070 feet above the level of the sea,) we turned round to view, to the greatest possible advantage, the towering snowy heights of Mont Blanc,—7700 feet above the level on which we then stood. After which we descended, by a devious and precipitous path, to Martigny, on the banks of the Rhone.

The succeeding morning being a very fine one, we started about eight o'clock, on mules suitably caparisoned, with a very clever merry guide, on our expedition to the great St. Bernard.

Leaving the Rhone on our left, we following the ascending banks of the Dranse, sometimes on the right, and then on the left; crossing this wild and rapid river on bridges sufficiently rude and alarming; and, in about four hours and a half, we reached the little town of St. Pierre, fatigued with prodigious heat and dust of the valley. We there endeavoured to refresh our mules with some miserable hay, and ourselves with bread, butter, milk, honey, and *eau de vie*, at an *auberge* whose appearance would, under common circumstances, have forbid us to enter. On this morning's ascending-route we had passed several poor Swiss villages, and amongst them the devoted town of St. Branchiere, which has since been devastated by the disruption of an immense accumulation of water, pent up by an avalanche, which fell on the course of the Dranse, impeding its waters, until the weight of the super-incumbent water burst its boundaries, and swept, with tremendous fury, every thing before it, spreading ruin and devastation through the valley.

From St. Pierre our ascent became more rapid, until we approached what may be termed the foot of the mountain, when we descried, at a very considerable distance, and near the top, a large cross, apparently on an inaccessible height, which our guide told us was attached to the monastery. At length, after passing many a rocky steep, and traversing two regions of frozen snow, —where the air was as keen as it is here in a morning in March,—we arrived, about five o'clock, at this extraordinary establishment, with all our curiosity awakened, and fancying ourselves on legendary ground.

Our first surprise was at being met on the threshold of the building, not by a grey-headed, austere, and hoary monk, but by a genteel well-bred youth, habited in the costume of the order; who very politely asked us if we were not much fatigued by the laborious ascent, and in how many hours we had performed it. On our reply that we did not feel much fatigued, he invited us to take a walk on their terrace, the evening being so fine: to which we gladly assented. This terrace is a kind of shelf, about four feet wide, cut in the rock, under a peak, considerably higher than the monastery; on the right, and on the left was a perpendicular precipice of considerable depth. On his perceiving me a little fearful of the giddy height on which we were walking, he obligingly offered me the assistance of his arm, and led us round on the terrace to the scite of an ancient Roman temple, which had been dedicated to Jupiter Penninus. The founder of the monastery, not being satisfied, as he told us, with his own quantum of Christian piety in founding it, left himself

self bound also to demolish this temple of idolatry; so that nothing remained of it but the scite, and a few fragments of Roman bricks. We were now in Piedmont, with Italy on one side of us, and Switzerland on the other; and, as the shades of the evening approached, he proposed our returning to their hospitable habitation, by which time, he said, the supper would be nearly prepared. He then conducted us to the refectory, where several of the brethren were already assembled; to whom he introduced us, and especially to the *superieur*, who appeared a perfect gentleman, and received us with the most polished manners and attention; he had himself just returned home from shooting, a recreation in which he frequently indulged himself, *pour s'amuser*, as he said.

After a very long grace, in which every one seemed to have a part to repeat, and which we awaited, standing in the middle of the room,—the *superieur* requested us to be seated at the table, lamenting that we had chanced to visit them on a meagre day, on which they restricted themselves to a vegetable diet: we begged he would not disquiet himself on that account, and assured him we were fond of vegetables. Immediately the long table was supplied with a course of vegetables and eggs, cooked excellently, and in various ways, and a remove of bread, butter, and cheese: the whole constituting a very excellent repast, accompanied by wines of superior quality and flavour, and enlivened by polished and interesting conversation. I remarked to the *superieur*, who sat next to me, that they did not appear to observe an austerity of silence, such as the order of La Trappe impose on themselves. He said, "No: they did not approve of the austerity of the Trappists; but that they also had their hours of silence,—perhaps two or three hours in the day, when each attended to his particular concerns; and that this contributed to the good order of the house." There were about twelve or thirteen then resident in the house (besides servants); one of them as handsome and interesting a young man as I ever beheld, who, I thought, ought not to have been a Chanoine,—the title by which they designate themselves.

After supper, came the dessert, consisting of a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, walnuts, and leary nuts,—the grapes not being then ripe, owing to the lateness of the season. I remarked that, although they lived on a high and barren rock, they found means to fare as sumptuously as those who inhabit more genial climes; on which the *supericur* smiled, and said, they possessed several farms in the Low Countries, and about Martigny, whence they were constantly supplied with every product of the season.

After enjoying the society of these interesting Chanoines about two or three hours, we received a polite intimation, which was not to be resisted, (although we wished to sit longer,) that it was time to retire. "You are extremely fatigued, I am sure, (said the *superieur*,) with your day's journey, and it must be grateful to you to be conducted to bed: I will order the chamberlain to warm your beds, and trust you will rest well." We could perceive that this arrangement was not to be obstructed,—we therefore assented; and, after rising, and standing again in the middle of the room, as before, another long grace was pronounced in Latin, and we retired to bed, highly delighted and astonished at the peculiarity and novelty of the scene.

We had been broiling with heat in the morning, and were now elevated to a temperature almost freezing; where the keenness of the atmosphere exhibited the luminaries of Heaven in the extreme of brilliancy, and rendered the celestial hemisphere truly magnificent.

The next morning we walked again a little on the rock, and were attended at breakfast by the gentleman who had first met us on our arrival, and who now conducted us to the museum, the chapel, and other points of interest; of whom we took a friendly leave, and, mounting our mules, descended by the way we had come; and, in about nine hours, arrived again at Martigny, highly gratified and delighted with our excursion.

This monastery was, as far as we could learn, built and endowed by a father of the Benedictine order, for the purpose of preserving, protecting, and entertaining, all travellers, without distinction, passing this way to Italy; and any one is entitled to bed and board for three days, without fee or reward: and, as many travellers are annually distressed, and lost in the snow on this mountain, they keep large dogs, of a peculiar breed, somewhat between the mastiff and the Newfoundland, but larger than either, and of very noble mien,

mien, all well trained to the service of seeking out and delivering such objects. Every morning during winter, one or other of these Chanoines visit certain points of observation, accompanied by one of the dogs, in search of misfortune; and, if any travellers are found distressed and alive, they are brought home and nurtured; and, if any have actually perished, their remains are deposited in a charnel-house, where we saw very many, with a scanty covering of cloth, in good preservation,—for, the general temperature of the air being so low as not to promote putrefaction, they keep a long time with very little offensive effluvia: we saw them through a grated window, and I asked our conductor why they did not inter these bodies? to which he replied, smiling, "*Ah! monsieur, nous n'avons point de terre ici;*" and, truly enough, they have no earth, all being purely bare rock. Besides travellers who pass that way, there are particular feast days, on which all the neighbouring inhabitants frequent this hospitable mansion, and eat, drink, and sleep, to the number of several hundreds at a time, without fee or reward. Nevertheless, opulent travellers, who are drawn there from motives of curiosity, are expected to deposit some pecuniary remuneration in a box, which is placed in the chapel, for the benefit of more needy visitors. Our guide had informed us, on our way thither, that some English had lately been there, who had omitted this reasonable sacrifice; and that the Chanoines had felt hurt at the omission, inasmuch as the resources of the establishment had suffered much loss under the reign of Napoleon, and they were consequently not nearly so rich as heretofore. We determined not to subject ourselves to such anti-national animadversion, and therefore looked sharply out for the receptacle, which we might otherwise have passed easily by, as no intimation whatever, either by word or gesture, was afforded by our conductor whilst in the chapel; and the box was a few *louis* the richer for our discovery.

I enquired whether certain persons, who had been soliciting subscriptions in London, purporting to be for their assistance, had any authority from them. The *superieur* told me, I might rely on it they had not; for, although the establishment had been dilapidated, in some degree, during the revolution, they should detest any aid of the kind; and that all persons soliciting on their behalf must be gross impostors.

Although the inhabitants of this singular establishment do not merit the epithet of Lord Byron, of "the fat and lazy monks of St. Bernard," yet it appeared to us that they were not habituated to the pursuit of any object of science. I expressed my admiration of the peculiar brightness of the atmosphere, and presumed that, under such favourable circumstances, they applied themselves to the study of astronomy: "*Pas du tout, monsieur,*" was the reply. "Have not you telescopes and globes?" "No: they were all broken, and never renewed." The last prior, then recently deceased, had been a man of some science, and had collected a little museum of minerals; but even that taste seemed to have died with him,—for the few specimens he had left were exhibited without any indication of a similar taste and interest. Theology seemed to be the only study they pursue; and it appeared to us that, when students in other academies entered on some particular branch of theology, they removed up to St. Bernard; and surely no spot could be better calculated to impress the mind with grand and awful ideas of the power and workings of Omnipotence than this stupendous height,—nearly 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest habitation in the old world.

Six or eight of the strongest and most robust, of whom our informant was one, remained during the rigors of winter; and, I think, he had done so for six successive years: but they who feel themselves more weakly, and unequal to such an ordeal, were allowed to go into the valley for shelter and comfort. Indeed, every thing indicated a degree of liberality and indulgence which we did not expect to find within the walls of a monastery; and the *superieur* himself had passed the last winter at Lausanne, enjoying the *agrémens* of polished society.

To this liberality, and their constant hospitality and utility to travellers, may in part be attributed their partial escape from the force of that revolutionary whirlwind, which proved the destruction of so many religious houses in Switzerland; and their conduct towards Bonaparte and his army, who were all regaled with brandy and bread, on their march to the battle of Marengo, may also have contributed to their preservation: in gratitude

gratitude for which, they have erected a fine monument in the chapel to the memory of *Dessaix*.

The mules are very much addicted to run along close to the edge of the road, instead of keeping the middle; and we passed, both in going and returning, the tremendous precipice where Bonaparte escaped annihilation by the activity and presence of mind of his guide, who, seeing the animal on which the arbiter of nations rode on the point of losing his footing, seized its rider by the collar, and detached him from the animal just at the instant that the brink gave way under the latter, by which he was precipitated to the bottom of the frightful abyss beneath, and dashed to pieces.

Gratified extremely with our excursion, we returned to Martigny; and from thence, amidst a profuse display of mountain scenery, by way of Chillon, to Vevais and Lausanne. E.

Oct. 19, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to Sir J. E. Smith's "Considerations respecting Cambridge," noticed in your forty-fifth volume, page 485, the Rev. J. H. Monk has issued a "Vindication of the University;" which, in many respects, deserves attention.

Among the important corrections of statement must be classed the extract at page 62, from an "Account of the Donation of the Botanic Garden;" whence it appears that the reader on plants was to be nominated by the five trustees of the donation. Hence Sir J. E. Smith's appointment as a lecturer was not sufficiently regular, he having been solicited to officiate as deputy for the extant professor, only by Professor Martyn and the vice-chancellor; whereas the further concurrence should have been obtained of the master of Trinity, of the provost of King's, of the master of St. John's, &c. If, on the ground of this irregularity, the intended lectures had been stopped, Sir J. E. Smith would hardly have had a right to complain.

Instead of such obvious course, what has been done? A new test-act has been created for the occasion, by persons who have no legitimate authority for enacting additional restrictions. The collective body of students are called upon, by their tutors, to abstain in future from attending any lectures, not proceeding from the lips of a member of the Anglican church, and of the Cambridge University. And thus, if it were become desirable to introduce into the university a pursuit hitherto uncultivated in the place, a Vigani, a Rolfe, a Bradley, could no longer, as formerly, be applied to for such purpose; it is become the new duty of students to abstain from such lectures. This innovation, to which only one layman has lent the authority of his signature, has in it much of injustice, and something of peculation. All college endowments have a character of national property, and are naturally the equal right of all subjects of the state. Subscription to the articles of religion is one niggardly provision, which confines the utility of universities to persons of the established sect; and, like the imposition of a catechism in charity-schools, plunders the Dissenter of his natural share of the public munificence. This modern limitation of preferment goes a step further still, and confines to the pupils of an endowed school the honours and emoluments provided for merit in the abstract.

I trust that a parliamentary visitation of the university will disgrace the clerical authors of this rapacious encroachment.

T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. V.

FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE PEACE OF WESTFALIA.

PERHAPS the invention of printing took place too soon for the real interests of the human race. The revival of classical studies was itself a recent event; and much time was requisite to educate any influencing number of accomplished minds in this only school by which they could then be formed. Naturally enough, the first leisure of intellect was employed in providing for the perpetuation of classical learning; it was not immediately directed to vernacular literature, to practical enquiries, to useful topics, to popular interests. Hence society was wholly unprovided with sound elementary books, when printers began the dissemination of all extant knowledge. For want of wheat, they had to sow tares. The instruction, which at first was blurted out among the people, was in quality not only behind the acquirement of the age, but behind the æra of the revival of letters. The new public of readers had to feed on the husks of a dull and mistaught generation. A style of superstition which Rome had encouraged two centuries

turies before, and had deposited in the monastic libraries of Europe, was now generalized among the laity of the north by the efficacious industry of the press. Declamations of mystical piety, and arguments of scholastic theology, which the Italian clergy had already thrown by, were again handed about among the German people as oracles of religion. Errors and prejudices, not easily untaught, were thus scattered far more widely than if literature had remained confined to the professors of manuscripts.

In such circumstances, an appeal to the people about their religious institutions was likely to be attended with *disastrous** effects; and to bring back an ascetic morality, an irrational dogmatism, and an intolerant bigotry, alike unfriendly to refinement. Luther, however, made this appeal. A competition between the Dominican and Augustin friars, for the exclusive sale of papal pardons, occasioned the first discords which interested the multitude. Disappointed of the brokerage of indulgencies, Luther attacked the doctrine of a purgatory, on which their value was based; he also called into question the duty of auricular confession, and the obligatoriness of vows of celibacy. These opinions drew applause in Saxony, and censure at Rome. Luther then attacked the infallibility and supremacy of the pope, suggested an appeal to a general council, and issued, in 1523, that treatise *On a common fish*, which induced the German princes to undertake the spoliation of church-property. At length he translated the entire Bible into vulgar German; and thus submitted the criterion of faith to the verdict of universal suffrage.

Luther's translation of the Bible is a truly revolutionary epocha in the history of German literature and poetry. It introduced a new dialect, that of Saxony, to national preference. All the Protestants adopted this Bible; and their itinerant preachers and proselyte-mongers commented it in the language in which it was composed; indeed, they were chiefly Wittenberg students educated under Luther. Thus the provincialism of Saxony became prevalent in all the Protestant circles. The Catholic theologians again were almost obliged to reply to controversial writings in the same speech in which they were written, else the impression could not efficaciously be counteracted; and, by degrees, the books which had a preference of circulation and attention, were mostly drawn up in Saxon. Into Saxon also Luther made his rimed version of the Psalms; and every village school-boy among the Protestants was presently employed to get them by heart, and help to sing them on a Sunday. From that time to the present the German of Saxony has been considered as the standard of national language.

Luther's version of the Psalms may be ranked with that of Watts for heartfelt piety and popular vehemence of manner; and is likewise deficient in a majestic equality of style. Luther's *Ein feste burg ist unser Gott* will hardly be thought to surpass Watts's *Songs of immortal praise belong to my Almighty God.* So great was the passion for spiritual songs awakened in Germany by this rhimed psalter, that Wetzel in his *Hymnopæographia*, published in 1718, could reckon up 55,000 printed German hymns. A manuscript collection of 33,712 was made by counsellor Frankenau at the close of the seventeenth century, and presented in 300 volumes to the University library at Copenhagen.

Hans Sachs, a shoe-maker, born at Nuremberg in 1494, became a Protestant, edited his poems in 1558, and died in 1576. He understood neither Latin nor Greek; but, as his verses, which fill three folio volumes, had a very popular turn, and favoured the new doctrine, they were received with noisy approbation. They consist of hymns, songs, allegories, comic tales, and farces, and attained a second edition in 1570. Hans Sachs, whose proper name was Loutzdorffer, may be compared with our Pierce the ploughman, who, in like manner, lent, by his satirical verses, an efficacious assistance to Wickliffe.

Lazarus Sandrup wrote some comic tales in the manner of Hans Sachs; and so did an anonymous writer, who makes the priest of Kalenberg his butt. A rhimed Chronicle of Wirtemberg is cited among the poems of this period. More popularity was acquired by George Rollenhagen, who was born in Brandenburg about the year 1542. His father was a brewer, and sent him to a Latin school, and thence to Wittenberg, where he took a master of arts' degree. He afterwards became rector of the high school at Magdeburg, where he died

* Concerning the mischief of the reformation, see a dissertation inserted in the xxvi. volume of this Magazine, p. 205.

died in 1609. He modernized the Batrachomyomachia of Homer; introduces the pope as high-priest of the frogs, and the Protestant princes as chieftains of the mice: while the allusions were intelligible, this singular epopea was in request.

Martin Agricola printed at Wittenberg, in 1545, rhimed directions for playing on the violin, the flute, and other instruments; of which wood-cuts are given. John Malthesius versified as awkwardly the Art of Housekeeping.

John Fischart, who was settled at Forbach, and died in 1590, translated into German some fragments of Rabelais, and wrote an original poem on a voyage from Switzerland down the Rhine to Strasburg: he also composed a comic epopea called the Flea Hunt, a topic lately revived by the Abbé Barthelemy.

The emblems of Matthias Holzwart, printed at Strasburg in 1658, resemble and rival those of our Quarles. He also wrote for the stage. Among the dramatic poems of this era may be distinguished his *Saul*, which includes one hundred speaking characters, and five hundred dumb ones. The piece has ten acts, and was exhibited by daylight in the open air, at Gabel, in Bohemia. Another scriptural drama of the same description is entitled, *the Apostolic Tragi-comedy*; by John Brummer, schoolmaster. It dramatizes, with all possible fidelity, the acts of the apostles; but admits, like the pictures of Rembrandt, the introduction of low and ludicrous personages. It was performed, in 1572, by two hundred and forty-six persons. Jacob Ayrer acquired some reputation by writing for this crowded stage; thirty tragedies and comedies, thirty-six farces and fast-night plays, are comprehended in the collection of his works made in 1618. One of the most burlesque is the Trial of the Gout. It is not an imitation of Lucian's Podagra. Priam, Ulysses, and Achilles, are all introduced as afflicted with this disorder; and they elect Hans Sachs to accuse Queen Gout before Jupiter. Petrarch undertakes her defence; and a formal trial, satirizing the practice of courts of justice, ensues. She is permitted to torment those who deserve it.

John Schnitter, known in the theological world by the name of Islebius Agricola, made a collection of German proverbs in 1528, and enlarged it greatly in 1548. There are original distichs in the book, and many sayings and expressions, such as vulgar oaths, which cannot strictly be classed among proverbs: it seems to have been the model of the Paræmiography of Howell. Sebastian Franke, a Swabian pantheist, continued the work of Agricola.

John Valentine Andreas was born in 1586, in the county of Wirtemberg, and published at Strasburg, in 1619, his German poems, under the title of *Spiritual Leisures*. They have mostly a pious, moral, and mystical, turn: the best is an elegy on the decease of a female friend. Her death-bed is described as surrounded by twelve holy virgins, whose names are Faith, Hope, Piety, Love, Chastity, Obedience, Benevolence, Patience, Simplicity, Modesty, Temperance, and Industry. These angels await the separation of her soul, which they accompany into Paradise. This same writer translated sonnets of Campanella, and composed many works in Latin.

George Rudolph Weckherlin was born at Stutgard; and lost his patrimony by the consequences of the thirty years' war, in which he was employed as an officer; and probably in close connexion with those English gentlemen who volunteered their services to Gustavus Adolphus. At least, he was very familiar with the English language; and includes, among his poems, a translation of Sir Walter Raleigh's "*Go, soul, the body's guest*," and of Daniel's *Ulysses and the Syren*. He alludes to some loose verses of his, which were lost; but has known how to preserve many, which breathe an amorous spirit. Myrtha is the name given to his favourite mistress. Among his epigrams this occurs:

Fortune gives many a man too much,
But not enough to any such.

Wotton is one of the Englishmen to whom he has addressed complimentary verses.

Martin Opitz was born at Breslau in 1595, and wrote Latin and German poems; which last are remarkable for a terseness hitherto unknown. Suspected of socinianism, he was protected by Bethlem Gabor, Prince of Transylvania, who made him rector of a free-school at Weissenburg. His poems were printed at Frankfort in 1628; and have since frequently been re-edited. He died of a contagious fever in 1639.

With Opitz expired what little remained of the previous culture and refinement. The progressive desolation of the thirty years' war, a necessary and natural

natural consequence of the Protestant troubles, had trodden down under the hooves of a swinish multitude, the monuments of art, the institutions of learning, and the traditional habits of taste; and a long period of intellectual silence and darkness was to intervene, before the German people could crawl out of the mire of the Reformation, and bask in the sunshine of returning day.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the paper concerning Jesus, a son of Sirach, inserted at p. 36 of your forty-sixth volume, the concluding sentence has been misprinted, no doubt in consequence of some error in the manuscript. Read—*in the fifty-sixth year of the age of Jesus Christ:* it had been proved that the son of Sirach was born twelve years before the Christian era; if he suffered in the forty-fourth year thereof, it must have been in the fifty-sixth, not *sixty-sixth*, of his age.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is scarcely any topic more hackneyed than that of Education; but perhaps too much cannot be said on a subject of so great consequence. Those who have treated on this matter have generally confined themselves too much to the mere mechanical part (if I may so speak) of education. Discourses have multiplied on the comparative advantages or disadvantages of a private or a public education. Questions have been agitated on the propriety or impropriety of generally instructing youth in the classics, &c.; but very little has been said either on the true end of education,—that of subduing the unruly passions and placing them under proper restraint, or of the qualifications indispensably necessary in those who undertake the tuition of youth.

The great objects of education should be to teach youth to think correctly;—to extirpate any false notions that they may have imbibed,—to prevent any improper associations from being early impressed on their minds, and to direct their steps into that middle path, so rarely found between slavery to early prejudices on one hand, and a rejection of the wholesome restraints of truth on the other. I am happy to avail myself here of the following excellent observations of Professor Stewart, in his *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind.* He remarks, that "to instruct youth in the languages and in the sciences is comparatively of little importance, if we are inattentive to the habits they acquire, and are not careful in giving, to all their different faculties, and all their different principles of action, a proper degree of employment. Abstracting entirely from the culture of their moral powers, how extensive and difficult is the business of conducting their intellectual improvement! To watch over the associations which they form in their tender years; to give them early habits of mental activity; to rouse their curiosity, and to direct it to proper objects; to exercise their ingenuity and invention; to cultivate in their minds a turn for speculation, and at the same time preserve their attention alive to the objects around them; to awaken their sensibilities to the beauties of nature, and to inspire them with a relish for intellectual enjoyment; these form but a part of the business of education, and yet the execution even of this part requires an acquaintance with the general principles of our nature, which seldom falls to the share of those to whom the instruction of youth is commonly intrusted." p. 24.

The persons to whom the education of youth is committed have a sacred deposit put under their charge; to them it appertains, in a great degree, to form the character of the rising generation. The truth of this sentiment is acknowledged by all, and yet, with strange inconsistency, we place our children under the management of persons who are altogether incompetent to the task of cultivating their minds; for I do not hesitate to aver, that the majority of our school-masters are wholly unfit for the stations which they occupy. They keep school (as it is termed,) because they have no other resource: I have known butchers, on becoming bankrupts, turn school-masters; and I know, at this present time, an illiterate libertine, who has taken his degrees in vice and profligacy as a common sailor on board a man-of-war, to whom is, in part, intrusted the care of a numerous school!

Sensible school-masters have long complained of the little estimation in which their employment is held in society; and men of talent in the profession have doubtless good and sufficient cause for such a complaint. But the disrepute into which the occupation has fallen may be traced up to a source which will acquit the public of any great measure of injustice towards the conductors

ductors of places of education: the numerous dunces that have thrust themselves into this office, have been the natural cause of this disesteem. It is recommended in a paper in the Spectator, (No. 307,) to appoint tryers, or examiners, to ascertain the particular genius of every boy, before his course of study be marked out for him. How much more necessary is such a regulation to be applied to the teachers of youth. No one is now suffered to practise medicine who has not passed a regular examination before competent judges; and is the health of the soul of such small importance, that we should suffer any empiric to instil his poison into the youthful mind, while we are ever ready to make the strictest investigation into the abilities of an apothecary and a physician? The first enquiry generally made respecting our boarding-schools is, "Are the children permitted to eat as much as they please?" It is certainly a very proper enquiry that is made respecting the quality and quantity of food allotted to children in such establishments; but the misfortune is, that all enquiry terminates here. I am aware that many parents are incompetent to judge of the merits of a school-master, and they are guided therefore, in most instances, by the number of pupils, or by the report of the friends of the master.

Dr. South observes, that many a man runs his head against a pulpit who might have done his country excellent service at a plough-tail. In like manner, I have known school-masters who would have made good butchers or threshers; and so strong were their propensities for those occupations, that, being diverted from them by the employment of keeping school, they indulged their natural bias and inclination by almost daily knocking down some of their scholars, and beating others almost to chaff with canes and rods!

The office of a school-master is, however, no enviable employment. While some parents require only that their children be well fed and indulged in all their whims and fancies, others require from masters more than human efforts can produce. I have known children removed from an excellent school, (with the principal of which I have the pleasure of being acquainted,) solely because the children had not each the use of a silver spoon at tea-time! And yet, in this school, the most unwearied attention is paid to the intellectual and moral culture of the scholars. I have known other children removed from a master, because he was unable to give them, what Nature had denied, a capacity for receiving instruction. But, generally, the case is quite different; and blockheads, who have usurped the teacher's chair, disappoint the just expectations, and send forth into the world the youth who have been under their care, altogether unfurnished for the honorable and profitable discharge of the duties to which they are called, as members of civilized society. I know but one method of remedying this evil, and that is, for competent masters of schools to petition the sanction of the legislature to the formation of a committee of examination, before whom all persons intending to undertake the instruction of youth shall undergo a strict enquiry as to their qualifications for such an office; that none may be suffered to officiate as school-masters, who have not a testimonial of proper abilities, signed by the members of such committee. My own infirm state of health renders me unfit for actively engaging in such a measure; but I do earnestly hope that the suggestion will not be unattended to by those who are qualified to accomplish so desirable an object.

I troubled you about two years ago with my thoughts on modern education, and I have been induced to take up my pen again in consequence of the appearance of a letter in your Magazine for the present month, signed A. C. R. I would beg leave to refer your correspondent to No. 157 in the Spectator, where he will find some judicious observations respecting the unnecessary severity practised by many instructors of youth. There is one sentiment in the above paper which I have always considered as founded on truth; it is this,—"I am confident that no boy who will not be allured to letters without blows, will ever be brought to any thing with them."—I can add the *probatum est* of experience to this assertion. And, as to the particular management of day-schools, regarding which your correspondent solicits information, I do not see that any specific rules can be given; nor am I aware that any regulations are required in the conduct of these schools, distinct from those maintained in boarding-schools. I am acquainted with a person who has been all his life engaged in the instruction of youth, and who has no instrument of correction in his school, nor is the use of one ever

required

required by his pupils. He has ever accustomed them to mild treatment, and finds his government as much respected as in those seminaries where every rule is enforced by the rod. I am convinced that every thing in this respect depends on the plan first adopted by a master, and that authority may ever be established by mildness, in conjunction with unvarying firmness. Too much attention cannot be paid to the aphorism of the wise man, "A soft tongue breaketh the bones;" the minds of youth, if early accustomed to bend beneath kind expostulations, will rarely, if ever, require harsher methods to obtain a ready compliance with the commands of a master. Nothing is more obedient than love. Secure, then, the affections of pupils, and you have the means of guiding them in any direction. Y.

October 13, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FULLY agree with your correspondent, Amicus, in your last number, on the subject of the hardship, not to say inconsistency, of the law, with respect to marriage with the sister of a deceased wife; but that such is at present considered to be the law, I apprehend there is no doubt. I annex two authorities upon which I have chanced to lay my hands: the former in the shape of an opinion, the latter of a decision.

London; Nov. 4. R. F. N.

This marriage is certainly liable to prosecution in the Ecclesiastical court, and to Ecclesiastical censure; namely, penance, corporal and pecuniary; and the marriage null and void, by which the issue will be bastardized. But, if it should not be done in the life-time of the parties, it cannot be done after either of their deaths, (see Blackstone's Com. vol. 1, cap. 15, sec. 1;) but the marriage, as far as it concerns the issue, will then be considered as valid as if liable to no such objection. The party prosecuting must, of course, give satisfactory proof of the marriage: the individuals themselves cannot be compelled to give answers upon the point; but, perhaps, their cohabiting as man and wife may (their own acknowledgment most certainly would) be thought sufficient; or, if it should not be sufficient to ground a divorce, it will suffice to subject the parties to Ecclesiastical censure for the incest,—for so the court will term a carnal commerce between the parties, whether they marry or not. J. DUNNING.

Jan. 18, 1772.

Archers Court, Feb. 26, 1810.

Aughtie v. Aughtie.—This suit was instituted for annulling a marriage, when it appeared that the wife had married a brother of her former husband: she had several children by her first husband, and one by her second. The court had no difficulty in pronouncing it an unlawful marriage.

Pilot Newspaper, Feb. 27, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE LITERARY CHARACTER AND WORKS OF MR. COLERIDGE.

THE man of genius, struggling with adverse circumstances, is one of the most affecting subjects which can be presented to the imagination. We see him first in remote and humble life, a delicate and ingenuous child, moved to sorrow by the slightest chiding, and pining over the recollection of the most trivial neglect; beloved, however, by his parents with a degree of solicitude beyond the common affection which they feel for their other children,—persons of virtuous dispositions,—their best efforts are employed to give him an education that may fit him for some department of business where hard labour is not required; and he is sent to a school among his superiors in fortune, where his diffidence is regarded as sullenness, and his thoughtfulness as stupidity. His progress is slow; and he retires from this scene without leaving any favourable impression. His next appearance is either in the office of a lawyer, or the shop of an apothecary, or perhaps in the counting-house of a merchant. The bent of his mind lies not to his business; and his parents, unable to discriminate the stirrings of awakening genius from discontent, become anxious respecting him; and, ascribing the change in his character to the profitless course of his reading, embitter the little leisure that he can devote to study, by reproaching him with misspending his time. By and by he acquires confidence in himself, and, in defiance of the anger of his friends, ventures before the public as an author. He has no literary associate to point out the indications of talent scattered through his first imperfect essays, and his publication consequently incurs contempt. Conscious, however, of possessing within himself the springs of a force not yet excited, and instructed by his first failure, he perseveres on towards the goal in view, and appears, at length, a second time with a little more success. Thus, step by step, unknown,

known, uncheered, unpatronised, he gradually establishes a name; but his privations, his mortifications, his anxieties, and his sufferings, unparticipated and concealed, have, in the mean time, undermined his constitution, and he dies. He is then missed by the public, his works become sought after, *the trade* take up the question of his merits, and, about a century after his decease, the public assign to him a place among the ornaments of his country.

Mr. Coleridge is professedly a man of genius, but we do not know in what respects his career resembles that of the solitary whom we have thus described. It is however well known, that, if he has not been duly applauded in his own time, it has neither been owing to any lack of endeavour on his part, nor to want of assistance from his friends. We know not, indeed, a literary name oftener before the public than that of Coleridge, and we have never ceased to wonder how it should happen to be so. He has, it is true, occasionally sent forth lambent and luminous indications of talent; and we have contemplated them, from time to time, as the aurora of some glorious day, far out of the usual course of things. But, instead of a reddening morn, brightening more and more, the ineffectual phantom has as often been succeeded by a drizzle of nebulous sensibility, or a storm of sound and fury signifying nothing.

It has been prettily observed, that the genius of Mr. Coleridge has wings, but is without hands. It is not, however, in this respect only that it resembles the cherub of a tomb-stone, for it has a marvellous affection towards all the varieties of cadaveries, ghosts, and other church-yard denizens and luminaries. But, to drop the metaphor, it seems to us that this learned Theban possesses the faculty of rousing but one class of intellectual associations, namely, those which are connected with such superstitious sentiments as have a tendency to excite the passion of insane fear. For, whenever he has tried to do any thing else, his failures are among the most laughable extravagancies in literature. While, therefore, we do admit that he is possessed of one peculiar talent, and that one also in some degree "wildly original," we at the same time take leave to question whether such a faculty is not more akin to genuine frenzy than to that sound and vigorous intellectual power which transmits a portion of its own energy in the impulse that it gives to the public mind.

"*The Antient Mariner*" of this poet is, in our opinion, the only one of his productions which justifies his pretensions to the title of a man of genius. It is full of vivid description, touches of an affecting simplicity, and, above all, it exhibits in the best manner that peculiar talent which may be considered as characteristic of his powers. It is, without doubt, the finest superstitious ballad in literature, the *Lenora of Bürger* not excepted; and as far superior to the *Thalabas and Kehamahs* of his friend and reciprocal trumpeter, Southey, the poet-laureate, as the incidents in those stories are remote from probability and common sense. Indeed, common sense and probability have very little to do with any of their poems; but, admitting the principles on which they have constructed them, the fiction in the *Antient Mariner* is far better sustained. His poem of *Christabel* is only fit for the inmates of Bedlam. We are not acquainted in the history of literature with so great an insult offered to the public understanding as the publication of that rapsody of delirium, or with any thing so amusing as the sly roguery of those who, with such matchless command of countenance, ventured to recommend it to attention. It has, no doubt, here and there flashes of poetical expression, as every thing from the pen of Mr. Coleridge cannot but possess. But of coherency, and all that shows the superintendence of judgment or reason in composition, it is void and destitute. The indited ravings of a genuine madness would excite pity for the author, but the author of such a work is beyond compassion.

Mr. Coleridge is justly celebrated for his translations of *Schiller*, and it is much to be lamented that he has not been induced to favor the public with a complete version of that great poet's works. There is no other writer of the present day qualified to perform the task half so well. But, alas! he has taken to preaching *lay Sermons*, demonstrating that he is an apostate in politics, and that in his reasoning he can be as absurd and unintelligible as in his rhyming. He has also delivered lectures on Shakespeare, whose works he does not at all understand; and he has published two anomalous volumes respecting himself, which contain a few passages of good writing, but so interlarded

larded with idealess nonsense, that they only serve to show that the author has estimated his stature by the length of his shadow in a sun-set of his understanding.—Some years ago he obtained a representation of a tragedy, called *Remorse*, which was received with a respectable degree of attention; but, as it contained no idea, either of incident or reflection, that showed the author to be possessed of any knowledge of human nature, it has sunk into oblivion, notwithstanding the beautiful fancies and elegant frenzy with which it abounds. In a word, if Mr. Coleridge is really a man of true genius, it is high time that he should give the world some proof less equivocal than any thing he has yet done.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following memoir is extracted from the archives of the reign of the Emperor Napoleon: it was commanded by him at a period when he said there was nothing left to do in Europe (after the battle of Austerlitz); and that he was resolved to turn his attention to Asia and Africa. Europe, however, having at length commanded that attention which he fancied his brilliant successes would have rendered unnecessary, his gigantic projects in the East were never undertaken; though his agents for years had been smoothing the way.

Should this memoir excite sufficient interest to secure insertion, I shall extract more from the imperial archives for your future numbers.

Paris; Aug. 17. VIATOR.

A Memorial on the Levant and Barbary Commerce; as also that with the Black Sea.

Should any one wish to take an exact view of the Levant and Barbary trade, he must consider the merchandize that constitute it; both with respect to the manner it is treated, and the singular administration to which it is subject.

The marts of the Levant are,—Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonica, Adrianople, the Morea, the Island of Candia, Cyprus, Alexandretta, Aleppo, Seyd, Acre, Tripoli, Alexandria, and Cairo.

Those of Barbary are,—Tripoly, Tunis, Algiers, and the harbours in the kingdom of Morocco: to which may be added, La Calle, Bone, and Collo, which were given up to the African company.

We shall review these different marts one after the other.

Constantinople.

The French were the first people admitted to carry on a trade with the Ottoman empire, and no other nation was suffered but under the French flag. The Port has always nourished an extreme predilection in favour of a nation with which she has been so long connected.

Our commerce in Constantinople, as well as the other marts, is a most important object for France, and much more considerable than that of the nations who has since successively come to participate in it. This trade, in general, only presents local demands, particularly for cloth; the consumption of which, according to the inspector's office at Marseilles, was, on an average, about fifteen hundred bales per annum.—Besides this, we furnished with caps, paper, gold and silver stuffs, sugar, cochineal, indigo, drugs, and West-India coffee. This last article was not wholly consumed in Constantinople, for considerable quantities were sent from thence to the cities on the Black Sea; because the importation of Mocha coffee was prohibited there.

Cloth is sold in Constantinople at so much the *pic*, according to the quality. A Paris *aune* (ell) makes a pic and three quarters.

The parat is a fraction of the piastre effective (hard dollar), current in the Ottoman empire: forty parats make a piastre. Now, in Marseilles, where accounts must be kept in French money, the parat was fixed at the rate of a sous and a half each; and the piastre was formerly worth three francs. The various alterations the piastre has since undergone, have reduced its intrinsic value to thirty-two sous, which makes the parat only now worth 9⅗ deniers—French money.

These cloths were usually sold to a company of Greek drapers, who were remarkably punctual to their engagements before the revolution. The Jews too bought something; but they had only small capitals.

The certainty of a sale gave rise to the foundation of a guarantee bank; which became an object of wonder and jealousy for other nations. However, it was ruined about twenty years ago.—A premium of three per cent. was levied on every bale of cloth, and lodged in the Guarantee Bank; and, at the years' end, they made a dividend between all the

the French commercial houses, in a just proportion to their deposits; having first deducted custom-house duties, losses by failures, &c.

Two companies of Greek and Jew drapers took advantage of this circumstance to combine in the purchase; so that only one purchaser presented himself, and, in consequence, there was no competition. The French ambassador, however, succeeded in breaking this combination, by obtaining a firman from the Grand Signor, to forbid any collusion among these merchants, under the severest penalty.

Estimating each bale of cloth imported at twelve hundred francs, the cloths annually imported and sold in Constantinople produced a million eight hundred thousand francs. Other articles might amount to as much more.

In this place they took in return trifling quantities of wool, silk, wax, furs, leather, and copper; but all these articles were scarcely worth more than one-half of the goods sent from France. In 1789 the exportations for this city amounted to 5,395,000 francs; and the importations from it to 2,805,466 francs.

The French merchants frequenting Constantinople brought back sometimes, from the neighbouring ports, goats'-hair twist, cotton, oils, and wheat; and otherwise the balance of their ventures were drawn or remitted by bills of exchange on Constantinople.

The balance might be estimated at three millions. By adding the profits on the invoice, valued at thirty per cent. the result amounted to upwards of four millions capital. Two-thirds of this sum was applied to answer the bills of exchange drawn from France, and the remaining third was employed to pay the neighbouring ports for the merchandizes sent to the traders of Constantinople, and employed by them to partly account for the goods received from France.

When the revolution broke out, France had eleven commercial houses in Constantinople.

Smyrna.

This city was, in a manner, the common warehouse of all Asia: the goods brought here were either consumed on the spot, or in Natolia, in Caramania, Torat, Erzerum, and even went as far as Persia. Indeed, Smyrna may be considered the most considerable among all the marts of the Levant. The French carried thither annually about 2,500 bales of cloth; and, in the same proportion as the former, other goods and colonial produce. This trade amounted annually to about six millions; and the chief article received in return was cotton-wool.

The country annually produced forty-two or forty-three thousand bales; twelve or thirteen of which came into France, eight thousand went to Holland, three thousand to England, five thousand to Italy, and the remainder was consumed at home.

Besides this, we drew from Smyrna wool and goats'-hair, which was brought there from Angora and Boybazad. The country also produces a kind of kids' wool, which other nations prevented the French to come at: silk and oil were to be had there also.

Formerly, the returns in merchandize, including the commission paid in Constantinople, exceeded, by one-third, the value of the original venture at least. Now, in the four years immediately preceding the revolution, and even in 1789, these returns exceeded the venture by more than a half, according to the following statement:—

Years.	*Entry Outwards.*	*Returns.*
1785	6,759,291	13,371,222
1786	5,481,712	14,130,317
1787	6,124,260	15,240,159
1788	5,526,834	16,499,726
1789	6,937,812	11,865,330

We must not, however, value the profits on the Levant trade equal to the net surplus of the return, compared with the outfit. To justly appreciate this profit, we must add to the amount of the goods carried to each of the marts, that of the foreign specie sent there, whose amount we shall mention hereafter.

There were few merchants trading with Smyrna that had not their own vessels; so that their first profits were derived from partial freights, or charter-parties. When these ships could not get freights in return on the spot, they sent them to load oil at Metelin, or thereabouts: sometimes they sent them to load corn at Volla, in the gulph of Cassendra, to Zeyton, Sanderly, and other parts of the Archipelago, as circumstances presented. Their captains took up the necessary specie for these operations at Smyrna, either in sequins or izelots; and took an interpreter on board, to assist them in bartering for the articles they wanted.

Now, when there was no opportunity to employ their capital in this manner, the

the remaining capital served to answer the bills of exchange drawn on the French houses there, in the same manner as was practised in Constantinople. These were almost the only places valued on, because the remaining capitals in the other marts were but trifling. The trade of Smyrna was the most considerable of all the Levant; and, before the revolution, we reckoned nineteen French houses there.

Salonica and its Dependencies.

The trade, very inconsiderable formerly, was very active with this place during the revolution.

The introduction and consumption of various goods brought to Salonica, not only in the neighbouring cities and villages, but in Bosnia, Albania, Dalmatia, Moldavia, &c. was the true cause of this prosperous trade. Formerly it amounted to a thousand or twelve hundred bales of cloth; but this importation was greatly diminished at the beginning of the revolution,—it fell to 250 a-year: however, this is accounted for, by Adrianople having drawn to her side a great part of the trade carried on formerly by Salonica alone.

They brought back from this place, wool, cotton, wax, leather, corn, copper, tobacco, silk, sponges, vermilion, &c.

Cavalle, a city of Macedonia, may be looked upon as a dependance of Salonica, at twelve leagues distance; it is the warehouse of all the surrounding country. Nearly the same articles can be procured there as at Salonica, and sometimes cheaper: to which we may add the facility of making several shipments of corn in the course of the year, with less risk and difficulty.

A particularity in the trade with Salonica is this, that the goods sent there are retailed at fairs, held at stated times. There are three principal ones. The first is held in May, at Silimia, about twelve days' journey from Salonica; the second in September, at Ouzoundgiova, near Silimia; the third in October, at Doglia, two days' journey from Salonica.

When these fairs are coming on, the country merchants (chiefly Armenians,) purchase the cloths and other goods the French have to dispose of; and, by these means, the fore-mentioned provinces were supplied with French goods brought to Salonica.

In 1789 the exports to this place amounted to 1,684,549 francs; and the goods returned amounted to 2,335,544 francs.

In 1788 the returns only amounted to 169,318 francs more than the outfit.

In 1787 and 1786 the exportations were double the amount of the importations.

These precise statements are alone sufficient to shew the importance of the trade with that place.—We reckoned eight French houses in Salonica and Cavalle.

Adrianople.

It is now near half a century since the first French establishment was made at Adrianople. At first they were only factors to different French or foreign houses established at Constantinople and Smyrna; but, afterwards, they traded directly with Marseilles.

Adrianople is about forty leagues from the Mediterranean, and fifteen or twenty leagues from the Black Sea; it is situated on three rivers. Ships going there stop usually at Enos, a port in the Mediterranean: at certain seasons they can go up the river, but, at other times, their cargoes are carried by camels to Adrianople. In 1788 eighteen vessels from Marseilles arrived at Enes; the merchants there sent them back with cargoes of wool, wax, copper, hare-skins, and some more inconsiderable articles.

Adrianople receives cloths, *bonnets gasquets* (a kind of foraging cap), different kinds of stuffs and gilding from Lyons, refined or powder sugar, West or East India coffee, indigo of every kind, paper, cochineal, pepper, and some few articles of less importance.

There are no finer wools in all the Levant and Barbary than those of Adrianople. Besides the above-mentioned articles, we bring from this place yellow berries, buffalo skins, dry goat-skins, red morocco leather, &c. We sent but little foreign coin to Adrianople, except when wool and hare-skins were greatly in demand; because the proceeds of the outfit would not then pay for the whole return.

There are none but French merchants established at Adrianople, and there is no fear of the English entering into competition with us; because they would exact five per cent. commission for the sale, and as much on the return; while the French merchant is satisfied with four per cent. for all. Our export articles sell constantly ten per cent. more in Adrianople than at any other place in the Levant.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN officer of strict veracity, who from his earliest years was well-acquainted with sheep-farming, informs me, that in the years 1815-16 he saw frequently, at Ghent and Brussels, flocks of sheep pastured quite close to corn-fields, with no inclosure or restraint, except the vigilance of dogs, resembling large terriers in their outward form, but endowed with a peculiar instinct for governing the woolly race. No human creature attends the sheep, except those sagacious animals, who never allow them to trespass upon the corn. They keep their station beside their fleecy charge from morning until night: their food is sent to them at stated periods, and one superintends the flock while the other takes his meal.

In many districts of Great Britain those faculties in their dogs would be invaluable to shepherds; and some public-spirited proprietors, by reading this article in the Monthly Magazine, may be induced to make minute inquiries, and to procure some individuals of the species. B. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* JOURNEY *of some* ENGLISH EMIGRANTS *from* RIGA *to the* CRIMEA; *by a* LADY *of the* PARTY.

(*Continued from page* 117.)

MY anxious recollection of the event mentioned in my last made me forget to speak of Polotsk: it is a large town, principally inhabited by Jews; as are all the towns and villages throughout Poland; forming, therefore, the largest share of the population, the rest of the inhabitants being chiefly peasantry, slaves on the property where they live: except in the large towns, where there are Russian tradesmen, (whom they dignify with the name of merchants,) keeping paltry little shops, to which our shops in a market-town in England are very far superior.

The town of Polotsk was nearly destroyed when the French passed through: and great part of it still bears the aspect of desolation and misery; many houses remaining of which the walls only are standing, without windows, and completely gutted within. There is a very fine square, which they are repairing; but one side of that is still to be done.

At Polotsk we had the greatest degree of cold we have experienced throughout our journey,—twenty-seven degrees, which is fifteen or seventeen more than is known in England. The rooms we lodged in were large and lofty, and not so well heated (the stoves being lead ones) as the generality of houses on the Continent; therefore we felt it severely, and could not keep warm even in the house.

The governor of the town came to us the morning of our arrival there, and shewed us every attention during our stay.

In this place is a monastery, which I had not an opportunity of seeing. We purchased shoes for the children here; and of course we bought of the cheapest material we could get, which was the white hare-skin. Is it not extraordinary that the hares, and many of the birds, are white during the winter? It appears a protection given them by Providence; for, in a country where there is snow for so many months, without such a defence they would soon be extirpated.

The road through which we passed was a very beautiful snow scene; the country extremely wild and woody: we travelled whole days together through forests or avenues of trees, which, covered with snow, looked very dazzling and delightful to the eye. But the want of population and cultivation gives an air of melancholy, as well as wildness, to its appearance; and here and there you pass a ruined village: sometimes a single house only remaining, as a monument of the devastation and destruction of war.

Between Polotsk and Besankovitch there are several extremely steep hills; to get down some of them, a part of the horses were taken out, and ropes affixed to the sledge behind, which several men held, that the carriage might not go too rapidly. The vallies have a very wild appearance, and these descents were not very agreeable to my feelings.

Besankovitch is the residence of Count Greptovitch, a Polish nobleman. Mr. Y. having heard from Count Platow that he had been long in England, and was much attached to the English, and that he was pursuing anxiously an improved system of agriculture on his estate, he (Mr. Y.) resolved to visit him in passing; and, at the station before we reached Besankovitch, he sent over a servant, with a letter to the count, who returned a very handsome answer, written in English, inviting the party to

to go there; for which purpose, he sent us horses the following morning.

From Dubovinka to Besankovitch is twenty-one versts, (a verst is two-thirds of an English mile;) we set off late in the morning, and, the road being bad, it was near dusk when we came within sight of the count's residence. Here we again crossed the Dwina; the descent to it is extremely bad, the road lying below a rock on one side, and on the other a perpendicular descent to the river, and so extremely narrow that our carriage, being somewhat wider than the rest, was very near being precipitated down its side; but, having eight to assist, they recovered its balance, and we crossed the Dwina on the ice, after a considerable delay from one of the carriages getting set fast, and the horses not being able to draw it out, as the ice was not strong enough to bear them. We at length arrived in safety, and were most handsomely and pleasantly received by the Count and Countess Creptovitch. The countess is one of the most amiable women I have ever seen; her first appearance bespeaks her a well-educated and polished lady, and the elegance and softness of her manners, and the kindness of her disposition, attaches one instantly to her. As a wife and mother, I have contemplated no character with which I have been more pleased and delighted than the Countess Creptovitch, and I feel an attachment to her which I never felt for any other person on so short an acquaintance. In her person she is above the middle size, and elegantly formed, with a fine expressive face, light hair and eyes. The count is well deserving his excellent wife, and they seem to live most happily together. He is very much attached to English habits and manners, and as much as possible introduces them at his table and in his house. He devotes his time to the improvement and cultivation of his estate, which, under his discriminating care will, no doubt, amply repay him. The house is a very excellent one, of two stories, and most admirably heated. Besankovitch was the head-quarters of Bonaparte for some days, in his route through this country, and you will probably remember one of his bulletins being dated here. The countess and her family fled from the scene, taking with them whatever of the valuable paintings, &c. that the short time they had to prepare in would admit; the count was absent on business, and, as he was returning to the village he saw at a distance a fire, which appeared in the direction of his house; with no small agitation, therefore, he rode towards it as fast as his horse would carry him; and when he got near he learnt that the French were in possession of the place, a part of the village was burnt down, and his wife and children were waiting in safety a few versts off in hopes of his arrival, before they should be compelled to go farther. His first care then was to remove them to a greater distance from the scene of horror and alarm; and, as it was impossible to return to the house after the havoc committed there, they went to her relatives in Livonia, where they remained several months.—The count has a very excellent collection of paintings, and the countess draws very finely; they both play and sing, the count plays on almost every musical instrument, and is a perfect amateur in music. They both speak English extremely well, and have accustomed themselves to use that language to their children, who, of course, understand and speak it as if it were their native language. They have a Russian governess, who teaches the young count Russ and French, and he is also learning German; his English lessons, the countess herself gives; and they have a servant who has been brought up in an English family at Petersburgh, and who speaks English very well, to attend them. The children have all kinds of English books, which they get from Petersburgh for them.

We spent here four days very delightfully, and left Besankovitch, much regretting that it was not near enough to the end of our journey to calculate upon the probability of soon meeting our friends there again. Between there and Moghilof we were obliged to separate, for want of horses; and, the road being heavy, and not snow enough to sledge well, we got on but slowly at the station before we reached Moghilof. Mr. Y. met the Count Romanzoff, prime minister of Russia, whom he had known intimately at Petersburg, and who now met him again with much pleasure, and gave him a particular invitation to stop as he passed his estate at Homil, to see the improvements making there, and the manufactures he has erected, which Mr. Y. promised to do.

(To be continued.)

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the medium of your widely circulated miscellany, to propose a few queries on a subject which, though extremely interesting, has been very much neglected,—I allude to the human hair. As I have very little faith to put in any of the nostrums daily advertised for preventing its premature decay, all of which I have seen in vain, I hope some of your numerous and intelligent readers will be able to answer me satisfactorily on this subject; and, as information on that head must be useful, not only to me, but also to the community at large, I trust I need make no apology for troubling you on this occasion.

1. What is the reason that the hair is long and soft in some persons, while in others it is short and harsh?

2. What is the cause of the decay or falling-off of the hair in some, while in others it continues to flourish to old age?

3. Is there any effectual remedy for preventing its falling off, especially when it occurs in young and healthy persons?

4. Is shaving the hair proper for thickening and promoting its growth; and does it always grow after shaving?

5. Is there any book which treats on the subject, and where is it to be found?

AN ENQUIRER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HOWEVER lightly esteemed the labours of our late Parliament may be in the minds of many, still, all thinking people will acknowledge the importance of Mr. Brougham's endeavours to cause an investigation of the abuses of public charities, particularly those that were intended for the purposes of education; for there is scarcely a parish to be found, that has not to complain of the misapplication of funds which were appropriated by the pious donors to the most benevolent uses.

Public charities, if not properly guarded, are liable to four kinds of abuse,—first, by the palpable misapplication of the funds that were intended for their support;—secondly, by the property given not being made the most of, so as to raise adequate funds, in these times, when the value of money is so much depreciated from what it was when these charities were given;—thirdly, by those receiving the funds who are deficient in abilities or conduct;—and, fourthly, by the objects of such charities being improperly and partially selected. I know a person who receives an income, report says, of five hundred a year, as the master of a charity-school, that does nothing himself, but who pays thirty pounds per annum to a deputy,—the deputy, of course, giving no more to the public than the value of his salary. I know another charity for education, the funds of which are not more than thirty pounds per annum; but, if the property were made the most of, from eighty to a hundred per annum would be raised: it is, however, said, that thirty pounds per annum is more than the master deserves, for that he is illiterate, ignorant, and idle; so that, in this case, two of the abuses prevail. I have been lately informed of a gentleman, with a large family and small fortune, wishing to put one of his sons into a respectable charity for education; and he wrote to a person that he thought likely to procure a recommendation, but received for answer, that a successful recommendation would cost two hundred pounds: it was therefore given up,—the gentleman had not two hundred pounds at command. But, charities for the sick are the most liable to abuses of the latter kind. I have always considered St. Luke's as extremely respectable and cautiously conducted, and yet a patient had promise of admission, and, I presume, was admitted from Wolverhampton a few weeks since, in preference to six other candidates for admission, who could not be considered as a proper object for that charity; but, as the motives for obtaining his admission were unjustifiable, so no doubt the means used were equally so,—(viz.) gross misrepresentation and undue influence; and, if this noble charity is liable to be imposed upon in one instance, it is so in many. Another public charity, which, of all others, I consider as the most carefully guarded and best conducted, has had its funds very much exhausted by inmates that were improper for it, the blame resting entirely upon those who gave the recommendations; the principles of the institution being clearly for the purpose of procuring superior medical and chirurgical skill for the poor that have not the means of procuring them elsewhere; but many have been recommended evidently for the purpose of being supported under a lingering and incurable disease, where professional skill was not expected to

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be of any important use; by which, a most excellent medical establishment is converted into a poor-house.

The investigation of abuses, and their removal, are two very different things; and the latter will require a very cautious and discriminating hand, or the innocent may be involved and suffer with the guilty; and, unless they are removed, investigation will do injury, by giving notoriety to facts, the knowledge of which may cool the hand of charity. We may, at least, hope that our legislative body possess wisdom and energy sufficient to secure all future charities from the abuses complained of. In days of superstitious credulity, when to leave charitable donation to the care of the clergy was considered as sufficient security, and a proof of the piety of the giver, precautions might be thought less useful than they are acknowledged to be now, and summary modes of proceeding and heavy fines in cases of delinquency are become absolutely necessary.

I have often indulged a hope, that I should live to see or hear of an institution for the cure of nervous and mental disorders, so perfect in its kind as not to admit of abuse; and, could I but fancy that I had in the least degree contributed to it, I should think that I had lived to some good purpose, being fully persuaded that one might be established which, with an equal expense, would do ten times the good of any that has been established in this kingdom as a public measure ostensibly for the same purpose, and more real good than any other kind of charity whatever.

It is a misfortune that the most liberal contributors to our public charities are too inattentive to the proper application of their bounties, or so tenacious of their own opinions as to derive little advantage from the knowledge that is only to be obtained by experience and practice. Some years ago, I saw the report of a meeting held at the London Tavern on the project of a London asylum for the insane: having for many years given my time and thoughts almost exclusively to the treatment of mental disorders, having, too, met with very respectable commendations as an author upon the subject, and being well assured that all our public asylums for the insane are conducted upon very mistaken principles, I wrote to the secretary, saying, that I should be happy to give my opinion at any future meeting, not having the least conception that my offer would either be thought impertinent or intrusive; but the answer I received led me to conclude it was thought such; and, I have heard no more about it, except that, in the reports of the select committee of the House of Commons on mad-houses, I see a plan and elevation of a building which is said to be for the intended London asylum.

With all our noble charitable institutions, we are much behind some of our neighbours in this important particular. The small kingdom of Naples can boast of a public institution for the cure of insanity, which completely puts to shame any thing that we have of the kind; and the Spaniards may proudly contrast the principles of our Alien Bill with the principles of their institution called City of the World, into which people of all kindreds, nations, and languages and religions are admissible, without any certificate or recommendation, but a proof of being diseased; and their system of treating mental disorders is as rational and skilful as it is humane: we have nothing as a public measure to be named with it; and, indeed, in what relates to the cure or prevention of these complaints, no nation has done less as a public measure than England has; she appears to have sunk under the opprobrium of the English being more liable to these disorders than any other people, or the cloud of superstitious horror hangs more heavy upon this island than it does upon other nations; for, what she has done seems to have been dictated by her fears, rather than by her wisdom or humanity; and, instead of her establishing hospitals for the best methods of curing or preventing these diseases, she has only been building strong prisons for the safe keeping of the afflicted, in which the best means of cure are totally impracticable; nor reflecting, that whatever tends to diminish the horrors of this malady, is a means of prevention as well as cure; and, should the medical and moral treatment so far improve, as that almost all who are visited by insanity shall recover, which I believe to be very possible, from that time the disease will become less frequent. At present, it is thought to be much upon the increase, nor can I see how it should be otherwise, from the general system of treating it that prevails. What I could wish to recommend would unquestionably prove a measure of national economy, for the great numbers who become incurable lunatics through neglect or im-

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proper treatment are a serious burden to the state,—not less than half a million sterling annually; while a much less sum would be sufficient to accomplish all that humanity could wish as a means of timely cure and prevention; but the efforts of private individuals are necessarily limited, and can have but a very partial influence in favour of the lowest and most numerous class of our society. To procure a public good, a public measure is required; and a national good can only be expected from a national act. Money, it appears, may be granted for a pious purpose; I must wish, ardently wish, that a sum may be granted for the pious purpose of establishing, and the endowment of, one or two hospitals solely for the cure and prevention of nervous and mental disorders, gratis. Our legislators have investigated and proved the existence of a very great evil in the general treatment of the insane: but the giving it publicity is all that has been done as a means of removing it; and humanity has to lament, that, amongst our many acts of national munificence, a measure should be so much wanting to rescue our unfortunate fellow-beings from mental death; a measure too, that, in my humble opinion, is more calculated than any other to evince the superior understanding, philanthropy, and piety, of its promoters.

T. Bakewell.

Spring Vale; Aug. 4, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE question has often been started, but never hitherto satisfactorily solved, whether, of the numerous instances of literary distress and penury, even to starvation, which biography has recorded, the major part are to be placed to imprudence and want of exertion, or to the neglect of the age in which they occurred? That Chatterton died by poison, because he could not live by food, may (I suppose,) be as safely assumed as controverted. But what had reduced him to this cruel dilemma? His own misconduct and supineness? or a total lack of all patronage, private and professional? I allude not to that harrowing catastrophe as to a topic fresh for discussion, nor as for one moment supposing that the public attention can now be alive to it; it has already engrossed its due share of enquiry; but the painful subject of literary distress, a subject I am enabled to speak feelingly upon, brought me, as it were involuntarily, in contact with so prominent an instance. Alas, Sir! how often do we hear it said, "No man need starve who is willing to work;" and possibly it may be true, (I will not dispute it,) in the ordinary channels of trade and commerce; but the remark, in a literary point of view, when applied to the head instead of the members, to the mental, not the muscular, energies, there is this same remark, Mr. Editor, any thing but the truth.

The obscure individual who now addresses you, can refer to himself as a case in point. From unforeseen and unavoidable impediments he was recently obliged to relinquish a scholastic concern: reduced in his finances, he looked around for employ and for subsistence; for subsistence, on the economic scale of bare necessaries; for employ, in the line of either teaching or transcribing. Six weeks has he been on the alert, but in vain; in vain has he advertised, in vain has he applied; no employment can he procure. Anxious to leave no means untried that might prevent unnecessary obligations to friends,—friends, truly such, unable, not unwilling, to assist him,—he applied privately to various public characters, stating, by letter, his case, and inclosing a poetical effusion:* he requested employ in the line either of transcribing or teaching, and candidly avowed the necessity to which he was reduced. These characters thus addressed, Mr. Editor, are as eminent for their talents and station, as conspicuous for their ample fortune; but from none had he encouragement, and from scarcely one had he an answer.

Thus have I presumed, Mr. Editor, (impelled at once by a wish for employ, and a dread of vacation,) to touch upon a topic which must come home to the feelings of every humane reader; and, in a literary point of view, if in no other, I must beg leave to impeach the assertion, that "no man need starve who will work." I am at once open to conviction, and willing to labour; he, therefore, of your more discerning correspondents, who is zealous to convert me from the errors of my creed, will doubtless have no very difficult task to undertake: the means of conversion are with those who seek it. I wish not to be known, but to be employed.†

Vacuus.

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* Vide Poetry of the present month.

† If our correspondent will consult a paper on this subject, in the Monthly Magazine for September, 1818, he will be corrected in his expectations.—Edit.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE deeds of horror and of villany which have been perpetrated in this country from the murders of the Marrs and Williamsons, attest a depravity never known before; and, when at length worldly justice overtakes the criminals, we behold them dying with all the paraphernalia of religious penitence, faith, and hope, yet without confession of the condemning sin. Surely the mind of every one who believes in the all-wise, all-just God of truth, must be filled with horror at the scene of hypocrisy and delusion which takes place; while the law loses its terrors, and sin beguiles its fears; and wickedness, with greater hope, spreads further and wider. The gospel gives us one instance of dying repentance, hence there is hope; and but one, hence there is fear. How different was that one from any of these:—"We receive the due reward of our deeds," said the dying malefactor before all the people; and with his penitence, even at that late hour, proving his faith,—"Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom;" while his Lord was dying on the cross: but among these we have all the outward acts of holiness, long prayers, and verbal professions of general sin, penitence, &c.; but the only act that can prove truth is omitted, or in some cases delayed, till the sufferer himself is beyond the effect of it. Thus, Chennel, just condemned for murdering his father, is told to make his peace with God, and the unconfessing parricide declares, that he has already made his peace with God: thus Hussey, declaring himself innocent, is most exemplarily penitent, and writes fine letters, worthy of publication; yet, just at the last, by the perseverance of the priest, owns the actual sin. Are mere words to make our peace with God? Does he want us to confess to him? Does the priest only wish to have his own curiosity gratified? Is there any meaning in a private confession to God and the priest, and from which confession mankind is to reap no benefit? The security is false, the comfort is vain, without sincerity. "If ye love not your brother whom ye have seen, how can ye love God whom ye have not seen?" Is this the religion of truth? Is this Christianity? where the convict professes his innocence, makes his peace with God (as he and others call it,) by continual and fervent prayer; and now, when worldly hope of a reprieve, or of a mitigation of his sentence, is past, acknowledges the sin? Were not all his acts of penitence performed with hypocrisy at his heart, and can these acts avail him before the God of truth? Surely all his acts of penitence were falsehoods,—were additional sins,—they were but a cloak to the robber and the murderer. "I suffer the penalty of the law; why should I involve others? Why should I injure the reputation of my family, my relations, and my friends? I will be true to my companions—I will not make myself the object of popular indignation." Assuredly, there is no need of any public confession and remorse, if the things of this world have the first place in the heart; but there is every need, if there be a hope of another world. "He that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me," says the God of truth. There can be no faith in Christ, and hence no hope in Christ, unless the penitent labours, as well as he is able, to prove his truth. It is the first thing that the penitent is to do, to confess as publicly as his confession is likely to be of service in convicting sin in himself, or in others, in shewing the debasing nature of sin in his own person, in making reparation to the injured laws of his country, and in bringing truth to light before all men, though he himself may not see all the good consequences of the same

Confession precedes absolution. Where the sin has been general, let the confession be so too; but, where the sin has been particular and public, so must the confession be. The public and particular confessions of a Rousseau were most contemptible, but from a Hussey they were imperiously demanded, as that justice towards man which might be acceptable to God. With what propriety can the public minister attend on the convict who will not confess that for which he is convicted? This should be the priest's language—"Innocent or guilty, truth can alone, through Christ, make your prayers of any avail; your case becomes more and more grievous and dangerous, by every appearance of religion, as long as you deny the truth. If I advise you, or pray with you, or administer the sacrament to you, I am the unwilling means of evil, not of good, till your heart be sincere and true. There is not a robber, an adulterer, or a murderer, now rioting in full sin, and success, and ease, whose case is not more

more favorable than your own now is, with all your penitence, and sorrow, and preparation for death, as long as you persevere in falsehood and deceit." Most earnestly would I caution all attending priests—their office is not to call the righteous, but the sinner to repentance; and repentance can only be proved by the utmost sincerity, the most earnest endeavors to undo every evil, and a constant eagerness and anxiety to recompence, to serve, to oblige, and to be obedient, in all the different ways in which they may promote any good on the part of the offender. C. LUCAS.

Devizes; Sept. 4, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ARGUMENT *in* FAVOUR *of the* DOCTRINES *of* MR. MALTHUS; *by* DR. HEGEWISCH, *professor at* KIEL, *in* HOLSTEIN.

AS the people consist of families, what is true of every single family must be true of every number of families, and of the whole people.

Without labour, there can be no fruits of the earth.

The people consist of labouring members and of non-labouring, or consumers. Children are of the latter description, that is, consumers.

When the people increase, it is by an increasing number of children, that is, of consumers.

Then, the labouring members must have produced a surplus of food, before the increased number of consumers can be reared, till they reach the age of working.

A man who has nothing to live upon, or only a single portion sufficient for himself, and who marries, is guilty of indiscretion.

Every one, gifted with the least foresight, knows that the children must starve, if the father cannot, by labour or barter, procure enough to sustain them.

The Scripture no-where commands, that a man shall marry, and procreate children, who is not also capable of performing the duties of a parent.

He who cannot nourish his children, is incapable of being the father of a family.

When many are so void of humanity as to marry without providing for their children, there must be necessarily a greater mortality amongst the poor, than in a country where the labouring classes do not marry before they are sure they can procure subsistence for their offspring.

Then, shall a man marry who has not the means of giving his children wholesome food, sufficient clothing, and clean lodging?

Is matrimony an alliance only to procreate children, or is it not intended, at the same time, to rear them, and to protect them while helpless?

The system of Mr. M. seems to alarm many sensible persons, because they find that it traces the most part of human misery to laws of Nature. But the truth is, that the system of Mr. M. demonstrates *a moral cause* to be the most fertile cause of human misery, viz. *the neglect of the first parental duties.*

To procreate children, without being able to rear them and to educate them, is evidently multiplying misery in the world. This act of imprudence is more mischievous than any other, and may well be called a sin. Every clergyman should, therefore, inculcate on the minds of the poor this first parental duty,—to spare for themselves, that they may keep their offspring. He who can refrain nothing cannot be a good father; and he who cannot be a good father, should not be a father.

A multitude without property will always be enslaved, or be on the brink of slavery. They alone can be free who have property, and a sword to defend it; who are just towards those who are without property, and who allow them, by all honest means, to acquire property.

The antagonists of Mr. M. have to prove nothing less than that Jersey and Guernsey may produce food for as many people as England and Ireland.

It is true, nobody can tell absolutely how many people may find food in Jersey or in England. But it is more than probable, that Jersey never can have so great a population as England, and that the people of England cannot really increase by an increased number of births, if a surplus of means of subsistence is not procured by the labourers: the new comers are consumers. Parents, therefore, must have provided food and commodities for those who are hungry and are unable to work. The neglect of this first parental duty is followed by the greatest misery.

It is parental duty which Mr. Malthus inculcates. What can be more rational and natural? Who dares to call this doctrine inhuman?

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I do not believe that the doctrine of Mr. M. needs any new argument, nor that it will be strengthened by what I am saying. But a truth is not equally acceptable, in the same form, to different minds; and it appears, that many persons dislike the form in which Mr. M. has proposed his principle, viz. the arithmetical and geometrical ratio. It may, therefore, not be useless to repeat the same truth in different forms. There is surely a form in which the truth of Mr. M.'s doctrine will be clear and agreeable to Mr. Ensor and other ingenious persons, who at present assail Mr. M., though he has only repeated the old truth,—that man himself is the artizan of his own fortune, and that he who marries without providing for his children, is either a fool or a culprit. The novelty, but not the truth, of Mr. M.'s principle may be doubted. The essence of Mr. M.'s doctrine is no other than this:—do not marry and beget children, while you have only subsistence for yourself.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS interested and amused with your correspondent's letter on the subject of *Foundered Horses.*—After describing the operation, he says, "In the course of nearly two years, several hundred horses have been *treated* (a great treat truly for the poor animals,) by this excision of the nerves, and in all with relief; and, excepting a very few instances, been permanently cured, so as to perform the work of post-horses, road-horses, &c. as well as formerly." This is a very bold assertion, and one which, I fear, many persons, who have submitted their horses to this "treat," would feel some hesitation in subscribing to. It is a desperate operation: I have once seen it performed, and must acknowledge I was astonished at the effect produced by it: but, let me ask, is it really a cure? or does it only enable the horse to move his feet and legs with greater freedom for a short time? and, after a few months, do not the feet drop off? At least, I have understood this has happened in many instances; or the animal is so much the worse for the "treat," as to render it necessary to destroy him, having become entirely useless. I know several gentlemen who have had their horses operated upon in this way, but declare they will never have another.

But, seriously, although Nature is liberal, she is not prodigal; and, I take it for granted, that noble animal, the horse, is not encumbered with a greater number of nerves, muscles, or bones, than are necessary for his various movements. We see nothing in those parts of the creation which we are able to comprehend, but what has important uses attached to it; we may therefore fairly judge, that those we do not understand have no less important duties to perform: what then must be the consequence of dividing all the principal nerves that run down to the feet? If your correspondent will turn to any anatomical work, and read the uses and offices of the nerves, instead of calling it a "brilliant discovery," he will shudder at the consequences! If he has ever had the misfortune, or, perhaps, I may more properly call it the good fortune, to cut his arm or hand, or even a finger, deep enough to divide a principal nerve, as I have done, he may form some faint idea of the effect of this desperate operation. I had the misfortune, many years ago, to cut one of my fingers to the bone, and divided some of the nerves; and that finger, from the place where the wound was inflicted, to the end, has ever since been almost insensible of feeling: it reminds me of the Indian operation, of cutting a man's head off and sticking it on reversed; and the only inconvenience he ever felt was, his being obliged to walk backwards all his life,—but these poor horses will very soon only walk to the slaughter-house.

There may, perhaps, be some persons who prefer a horse that can move his limbs with a little more freedom for a few months, to the vexation and trouble of "using up" a groggy horse, who might last in that state several years; to such, the operation is "a brilliant discovery."

I have great pleasure in replying to your correspondent, because he has shown himself to possess a mind not shackled by prejudice, or he would not be so much pleased with so wretched a scheme; and I doubt not that he is a humane horse-master, and believes that the animal is relieved of a vast deal of pain; he will then be much gratified when I inform him, that henceforth this operation will not be necessary, and that this noble auxiliary of man, and most beautiful animal in the creation, may be enjoyed in the complete possession of his powers to the full term of his life. Without being nerved, he will ask how

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this is to be obtained. As it would require more time than I can devote, and would occupy a larger space in your valuable miscellany than I dare presume upon, and, above all, would need an abler pen than mine to describe it accurately and anatomically, for I have neither the honor of belonging to the college or the veterinary profession, I refer him to a work, though small in bulk, containing an invaluable store of information, written by Bracy Clark, esq. F.L.S. describing the progress and results of a great number of laborious and expensive experiments on the horse's foot, the fruits of many years' deep study and painful research. He therein proves most satisfactorily, that the horse's foot is not a hard unyielding substance, like a block of wood; but that it is a most beautiful piece of mechanism, composed of a great number of delicate and highly elastic materials; that even the outer covering, or wall of the hoof, expands at every step like a bow; and that the frog contracts and dilutes something like the string of a bow, bent inwards; and that grogginess (if I may be allowed the term,) is caused by this expansion being prevented by the rim of iron, called a shoe, nailed round it: it produces numbness, contraction, and eventually ossification of the cartilages. Let a wooden shoe, or sabot, such as are commonly worn in Holland, be fitted to the foot of a boy ten years old, and compel him always to wear the same kind of shoe, and of the same size, till he arrives at manhood, and what will be the state of his feet when he is thirty years of age? If your correspondent will step to the figure-maker's in Cock-lane, he may see the model of a Chinese lady's foot, and a great curiosity it is; for we are told it is the fashion to punish the Chinese ladies exactly as I have described.

This most indefatigable investigator has not only discovered the cause of this evil, which has puzzled and eluded the observation of the greatest veterinarians for ages, but he has fortunately found a remedy, which has been tried upwards of three years with the happiest results; it is a shoe composed of two pieces of iron, joined by a steel-headed rivet, which answers the purpose of steeling the shoe, and allows of the expansion of the foot. I had lately an opportunity of proving the efficacy of this shoe on a beautiful young blood-horse, a descendant of Eclipse; he was about three years and a half old when I bought him, and his action is remarkably good; he has been shod only a few months, and with the common shoes: as he was sent to me from the north of England, nearly four hundred miles, his shoes were worn out, and, not having any of the joint-shoes by me, I had him carefully shod in the usual manner; but, in about a fortnight, I was very much surprised to find him frequently stumbling, particularly in walking,—indeed he tripped so much, I was afraid to ride him that pace, even a few rods: I felt his feet, and found them very hot; I immediately had the shoes removed, and suffered him to remain a few days unshod, when, having procured a pair of joint-shoes, I had them nailed on, and from that time I never knew him to trip or stumble: he has worn them ever since, and I have frequently walked him several miles at a time; he lifts his feet remarkably high, and I scarcely believe it possible to make him stumble. On taking up his foot and pressing it between my hands, the contraction and expansion of the frog is very perceptible: and I know a blood-stallion, six years old, which I believe has never been shod with any other kind of shoes, nor his frogs ever suffered to be touched with any kind of instrument, (for the destructive practice of cutting away this delicate and very important member is carried to a most unwarrantable length by almost every farrier in the kingdom,) and his feet are as round and as bold as any young colt's. I might mention several other instances where this kind of shoe has been used with the same success; and, in some instances, it has restored the action of horses whose feet have been partially contracted:—I might enlarge upon this interesting subject, but time will not permit me, and I feel that I could not do justice to it; and, if I could, should only be anticipating your correspondent in a rich repast: he will find the work I allude to written in a familiar style, and I am sure he will study it with much pleasure.

Before I conclude, permit me to express my regret that the work I have mentioned is not more generally known; but it unfortunately happens that the author is not a favorite at the Veterinary College; he has, by his unceasing exertions, outstripped its professors in the unexplored regions of discovery, and they unhappily possess more jealousy than candour, and, instead of proclaiming the fruits of his experiments, and adopting his improvements, have done

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all in their power to oppose him, and detract from his merits. It would be well if the governors of most of our public institutions would take example from our neighbours across the channel, who, though we know them not to be void of jealousy, do not suffer it so far to blind them as not to see and acknowledge merit in others; they have shewn much greater liberality in this instance, for one of their professors has elegantly translated, published, and disseminated the works of the writer above mentioned throughout France; and they have, as a reward for his labours, and a mark of the high estimation in which they hold him, elected him a member of their Royal Academy of Sciences; so that, in a few years, I hope our jealousy will be productive of good effects; for, when our professors find the French availing themselves of these discoveries, they will be roused from their stupor, and be stimulated to keep up with them;—but they have surrendered the palm, and no exertions they can now make will enable them to redeem it.

A CONSTANT READER.

Chelmsford; Nov. 7, 1818.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR *of the late* SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY, M.P. *for* WESTMINSTER, *&c. &c.*

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus.

THE degeneracy of modern times has long been a fruitful and frequent source of declamation; and, so far as corruption is concerned, perhaps the reproach may be equally just and lamentable. But, in England, the present age is, assuredly, far more enlightened than the antecedent one; for knowledge is now spread about and diffused in such a manner as to produce something like an equality, both in respect to talents and composition. In times not very remote, when a landed aristocracy ruled and regulated this country, the little learning and science then in use, with an exception to the clergy alone, appertained to the former class. The revolution, while it confirmed liberty, extended the bounds of human intellect; commerce, manufactures, and the arts, introduced a new class of men; our statesmen and orators no longer appertained to a privileged order; the ridiculous prejudices concerning birth began to wear fast away; while, no longer looking up to nobility for true greatness, men were beheld starting daily from the democratic floor, and snatching away the prize of knowledge, learning, and eloquence.

Were it necessary to recur to examples, multitudes might be quoted, and our chancellors alone would furnish sufficient for the purpose. Three obvious instances, confirmatory of the preceding remarks, shall be here quoted:—the first William Pitt was the descendant of a factor in the East Indies; Samuel Whitbread was the son of a brewer; and the father of Samuel Romilly was a tradesman of no great eminence. Before such exalted characters, ennobled by nature, education, and patriotism, what triad of modern nobles but must shrink into insignificance?

To the brilliant career and lamentable fate of the last of these gentlemen, we are now about to direct our attention.

It is to the inflexible bigotry of Louis XIV. which produced the revocation of the edict of Nantz, that England is indebted for the family of Romilly. The emigrants on account of religion were a far different class from those who lately fled hither on account of their blind attachment to royalty and aristocracy. Temperate, sedate, pious, they brought into this country their knowledge, talents, and industry; and, while they improved some of our old, actually introduced many new, manufactures.

Samuel Romilly, the subject of the present memoir, was born in 1758, in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, in the city of Westminster,—a quarter, at that period, famous as the receptacle of *refugees*, from all parts of the world; for England, at that time, boasted of affording an asylum to the persecuted of all nations, who were not then, as now, both restricted and terrified by the operation of an *alien bill*. Of what condition his grandfather might have been, when driven hither for the crime of professing the Protestant faith, we know not; but his son was a respectable artisan, who acquired some little fortune by the exercise of his ingenuity.

Young Romilly, early in life, was ambitious of a different kind of distinction. After receiving a good education, he was placed, for a time, with a friend in the Six Clerks' Office; after which, he entered himself of one of the Inns of

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Court. On receiving *a call*, he made his election for the Chancery Bar, and rose, by degrees, into eminence and consideration. His studious habits, his industry, his indefatigable attention, all tended to his advancement; and, in the course of a few years, he began to be considered as a rising man.

The first person of distinction by whom he was noticed, was the Marquis of Lansdowne, a nobleman of great discernment, and who seems to have possessed a peculiar degree of foresight in respect to the future destinies of his friends. It was at his mansion in Wiltshire that he first beheld the lady who was fated to be his future bride.

Meanwhile, a constitution, naturally delicate, became enfeebled by study; and it was now deemed necessary that he should, for a time at least, bid adieu to his books. He accordingly repaired to the Continent, and visited the happy abodes of his forefathers, whence they had been driven by royal bigotry and intolerant priestcraft. He then proceeded to Switzerland, and staid some time at Geneva, where many of his maternal relatives were still resident.

On his return, the young lawyer applied himself to business with his usual talents and industry; and, in the course of a short period, entertained hopes of being able to settle in life. The object of his choice was a Miss Garbet, a lady already alluded to, and alike celebrated for her beauty and her accomplishments. A numerous family, in succession, crowned their union, and realised all the expectations of the tenderest and fondest of parents. A suitable provision for these afforded a fresh stimulus to his application, and his health has been more than once endangered by the ardor and variety of his studies.

But, in the pursuit of fame and of wealth, Mr. Romilly did not forget that love of liberty, which the persecution of his family, and his affection for the original purity of the Constitution, had engendered during his youth. From his earliest days he had declared himself hostile to corruption, and a friend of reform: it was his wish to restore those bulwarks erected by our ancestors at the revolution; and, by recurring to first principles, he was desirous of obtaining new pledges in behalf of civil liberty. He accordingly became a member of the Constitutional Society; and never once swerved, whether in or out of power, from the doctrines then and there professed by him.

His practice and reputation had now encreased to such a magnitude, that a silk gown was conferred on him; and he was deemed fit for one of the highest offices to which a barrister can aspire. Accordingly, in 1806, when Mr. Fox, by a second coalition, equally strange and perverse as the first, joined Lord Grenville, exactly with the same views and results as he had before united with Lord North,—the subject of this memoir was deemed the fittest man at the bar, for the office of solicitor-general. He was, at the same time, nominated one of the members for Queenborough, and obliged, according to custom, to submit *officially* to the honour of knighthood.

The only brilliant act of that ill-fated and short-lived administration was the extinction of the slave-trade,—a measure highly honorable to the ministers of that day, more especially when contrasted with the evasive and time-serving conduct of Mr. Pitt, who never redeemed the solemn pledge he had given to put an end to a traffic equally cruel and dishonorable. On this occasion Sir Samuel Romilly distinguished himself, with his wonted zeal, in behalf of the injured rights of his fellow-creatures; and it ought not here to be forgotten, that we find few or no prosecutions for libels while Sir Arthur Pigott* and himself were entrusted with the business of the crown.

Soon after this, Sir Samuel proposed a very useful and necessary law, calculated in some measure to relax one of the many cruel and unjust provisions of the feudal system, which exempted the real property of the deceased from the payment of just debts. To remedy this evil, he introduced a bill, "for making the freehold estates of persons liable to the bankrupt laws, who might die indebted, assets for the payment of their simple-contract debts." On this occasion he fully stated the injustice arising out of the present practice, by which a person, placed in the case just alluded to, might contract debts to any amount, without subjecting his fee to responsibility, provided no securities had been passed under seal. "If, then, (observes he,) a man, owner of a freehold estate, of extravagant habits, and of that unmeaning profusion, which prompted him to be rather generous than just, should

* Sir Arthur was attorney-general.

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die indebted to one or more creditors to an enormous amount, and, instead of having left sufficient means to satisfy their just demands, with a caprice worthy of his prudence, should have transferred to some unknown, undeserving heir that entire estate, which was the source of their confidence, and ought to have been their remuneration—he appealed to that House, what must be the sentiments of such an injured body of men as the creditors in that case?

"No matter how wanton or capricious the will itself that constituted the heir, his title in law is indisputable to that property, which, in common justice, ought to have been another's. He may look with indifference on the claims of creditors, who have, unfortunately for themselves, founded them on no stronger principle than the honour of the debtor: but it is not for the legislature of a great trading country to look with indifference on any measure that tends to shake that generous confidence which is the support of British credit, and the pride of British commerce. Nay, even if the law itself were not objectionable, still, the abuses of which it has been productive would sufficiently warrant this abolition.

"He regretted that there had occurred, within the recollection of the present age, so many instances of men, possessed of freehold estates, who, finding themselves overwhelmed with an accumulation of debt, had resolved on the desperate alternative of depriving themselves of existence; and thus, by a sort of posthumous injustice, put out of the reach of their creditors every possible means of redress or recompence. Strange as it is, that such a rule should exist in any country, it is still more unaccountable that such a rule should be peculiar to our own."

Although, on the present occasion, the argument was clearly on the side espoused by the subject of this memoir, and notwithstanding his friends were then in power, yet the bill was lost on the question for a third reading, by a small majority.

Soon after this, Sir Samuel greatly enhanced his character and reputation, while he derived a fresh claim to public gratitude, by his conduct on the impeachment of the late Viscount Melville. Having been appointed one of the managers on this occasion, he summed up the evidence in a speech which occupied the whole of one day, and was listened to with the most profound attention and respect.

After disclaiming all personal hostility on the part of himself and his colleagues, he stated the crime of the accused to be that of a wilful violation of the law in the breach of an Act of Parliament, and the appropriation of the public money to his own purposes; both of which were, in fact, resolved into one and the same offence.

"It could be no hardship to the accused, if the managers went upon stubborn and substantial facts. They charged him then with the misapplication of 10,000l., the manner of employing which he had left them no possible means of tracing. The person in question had no excuse for his conduct. When the law ordained that he should not apply the public money but for public purposes, he received an additional salary in compensation for not doing so. This was the condition on which he held his office, and yet it was proved, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that, although he actually obtained the additional sum alluded to, the condition on which it had been granted was at the same time violated. To wind up the climax of his criminality, it would be sufficient for him to mention, that this law, which he violated, was one of his own production, as had been proved by his colleagues, who, this day, had exhibited an abstract from the Journals of the House of Commons, from which it appeared—'that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas was one of the persons appointed to prepare, and bring in the bill.'

"The managers (he observed,) laboured under a peculiar difficulty in conducting this prosecution, as they had no other evidence to resort to but the undestroyed accounts and letters of Lord Melville himself; and the strangest thing of all was, that even this evidence was objected to by his own counsel, who, instead of endeavouring to afford any explanation on his part, had entered a solemn protestation against it.

"Their lordships would, no doubt, know how to appreciate this species of defence; for, in his opinion, the objections of Viscount Melville's counsel to allow the production of his own accounts, and of his own hand-writing, afforded the most complete evidence and conviction of his guilt."

He concluded by re-stating the declaration of the noble lord, 'that, of all the sums

sums of public money passing through his hands, none was applied to other than naval purposes, except the sum of 10,000l.; and in what manner he employed that, his sense of public duty would prevent him from ever disclosing to that House, or to any human being."

"Such a declaration, (observes the solicitor-general,) made in the face of the nation, within the walls of the House of Commons, and in the teeth of an act of Parliament, must, if submitted to, have the preposterous and monstrous effect of putting a public accountant above the law, and rendering him superior to all responsibility. How was the mystery to be unravelled? Was he authorised to do so by his Majesty? Or by any other authority superior to his own?"

Sir Samuel then accused the noble delinquent with a knowledge of the misapplication of the public money by his secretary Mr. Trotter, and also of a "juggle" respecting the purchase of India stock. He concluded by appealing to the justice of the lords, and observed, that, without such a tribunal, the country might be involved in ruin by the conduct of a man to whom millions of the public money had been entrusted.

However, on a division of the House, it was declared by the chancellor of that day,* "that Henry Viscount Melville was acquitted by a majority of the lords then present, of the high crimes and misdemeanors charged upon him by the impeachment of the Commons, and also of all things therein contained."

Sir Samuel Romilly, having retired from office along with the party which had brought him into power, pursued the even tenor of his life, which consisted of an uniform adhesion to domestic and professional duties. Briefs were now poured into his office in one unvarying current; his chambers were daily besieged by attornies and clients; and he had, by this time, actually acquired a degree of eminence that no lawyer of the present day had ever before attained. His emoluments were, of course, correspondent with his exertions. His fees, accordingly, amounted to a sum which may be considered as the *ultimatum* of legal revenue on the part of any practitioner at the English bar.

These considerations assuredly were not without their due weight; but they seemed as a feather in the balance when weighed against what was considered by him to be his duty.

In the secret meditations of his closet, and long before he had attained a seat in Parliament, Sir Samuel Romilly had contemplated the rigours of our criminal code with a mixture of horror and indignation. But it was not until the autumn of 1807 that he fully disclosed his purpose to the world. After moving for the necessary documents, by way of securing a foundation for his superstructure, he proposed to soften the rigour of our modern statute law, by inflicting a more adequate, but a less severe, punishment. "The question for consideration," observes he, "is, whether private stealing should remain a capital felony, or be rendered a simple larceny?" The law, as it then stood, had shocked the humanity of prosecutors, of juries, and of judges. The offence which it was the intention of the statute of Queen Elizabeth to prevent, had become more frequent than ever; because, the punishment being too severe, it very often happened that none at all was inflicted. Ought a law, therefore, which encouraged, instead of preventing, crimes, be suffered to remain upon the statute-book? To the authority of Dr. Paley he could oppose that of Mr. Justice Blackstone, who, in his Commentaries, asserts, "that the severity of the criminal law increases the number of offences."

"It strikes me as very extraordinary," adds he, "that in a country, and in a house so wise and humane as this, hundreds are ready to cry out against every attempt to mitigate the rigours of the criminal code; but, if any measure be introduced for the purpose of aggravating its severity, no person was found to object to it. The difference in the estimate of money too, is another reason for making an alteration in the law, as it now stands; for, when this statute was passed, the sum constituting the felony was many times larger than it now is, the plenty of the precious metals having greatly diminished their relative value."

It is here added with great pain, that, after standing over to the next session, this bill was suffered to drop, and the ancient law still prevails.

The conduct of Sir Samuel, on the *Alien Bill*, towards the close of the last session of the late Parliament, still more endeared him to every liberal man in the kingdom, and produced such an effect on the inhabitants of that part of the metropolis which is the seat of government

* Lord Erskine.

government, that he was, from this moment, designated as a fit person to represent Westminster in the new House of Commons.

On this occasion, after bitterly lamenting the harsh measures about to be adopted in respect to foreigners in general, and particularly those who, after obtaining the benefit of an Act of Parliament, were about to be disfranchised by an *ex post-facto law*, he continued as follows:—

"Thus it is, that, availing themselves of precedent after precedent, the present ministers proceed step by step to invade and destroy the liberties of the people. I am, therefore, well aware of the course this house is about to adopt; it will be a course equally unwarrantable to the individuals more immediately concerned, and utterly repugnant to the spirit of all parliamentary proceedings."

Having insisted on this subject with his usual energy, he turned round towards the treasury bench, and, in a tone highly sarcastic, and with a countenance eminently appropriate, concluded as follows:—

"As I suspect we are within a few hours of the termination of our political existence, before the moment of dissolution arrives, let us recollect that we are the Parliament that twice suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, in a moment of profound peace; that we are the confiding Parliament that entrusted his Majesty's ministers with an authority which they never surrendered, when it was no longer wanted; that we are the same Parliament that consented to an indemnification for the abuses and violations they had been guilty of in the exercise of the powers vested in them; that we are the same Parliament that refused to enquire into grievances; that we turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the oppressed, while some of us amused ourselves with their sufferings; that we sanctioned the use of spies and informers; that we sanctioned the circular of a secretary of state, enabling magistrates to act, in cases of libel, without the intervention of a jury; and that now we are about to crown all our labours, by shutting our ports against persecuted foreigners!" The latter part of this speech was received with unbounded applause.

The friends of freedom, all over England, had long beheld, with great sorrow, that Sir Samuel Romilly had hitherto represented petty and dependent boroughs, such as Queenborough, Arundel, &c.; and one effort was accordingly made, a few years ago, to return him for the city of Bristol. Having failed in this, the inhabitants of Westminster, at the general election in 1818, pitched upon the ex-solicitor-general as a proper person to represent them in the ensuing parliament. Those alone who witnessed the eagerness, zeal, and enthusiasm, with which he was supported on that occasion, can duly appreciate the popularity of his name, and the high opinion entertained by his fellow-citizens of his talents, patriotism, and virtue. But it was the decree of circumstances that he should never meet that Parliament of which he would have proved so eminent, conspicuous, and, it may be fairly added, so illustrious, a member.

His destiny was connected with that of another, and both life and death seemed but secondary and inferior considerations, when put in comparison with the misery or welfare of one so dearly beloved by him. Lady Romilly had been for some time ill, and, no sooner did a proper opportunity occur, than he conveyed her to the Isle of Wight, for the benefit of the air. But her disorder was too deeply seated to be either repelled or subdued; and it was attended with one circumstance peculiarly unfortunate, for it presented a variety of anomalous appearances, and, by turns, assumed the most fatal and the most flattering symptoms. Thus a fond husband was kept in incessant agitation, until hope, at length, was succeeded by despair, as may be seen from the two following communications, addressed to the celebrated M. Dumont, with whom he had been connected for many years, by all the ties of friendship and esteem.

Cowes; Sept. 27, 1818.

Dear Dumont,

I did not intend writing to you till to-morrow; but I cannot suffer Mr. Nash's letter to go without inserting a few lines in it.

I need not say how happy we shall be to see you. Your visit, however, will be one of pure charity; for I am afraid you will meet with little pleasure in it. Since I wrote to you, Anne has been worse, and is certainly considered by both the medical attendants as being in some danger. She is at present a little better; but, as for myself, I still apprehend the worst. I take care not to let her nor the poor children see the anxiety I feel; but it costs me a good deal.

With all this, do not suppose that I have not

not quite resolution enough to undertake every thing, and to preserve my health for my children's sake.

I would not have you to communicate my alarm to any one; but I could not wish you to set out upon such a journey without apprising you of the real truth.

I am, my dear Dumont,
with most sincere affection,
Your's,
SAMUEL ROMILLY.

S. Dumont, esq.

Cowes; Sept. 28, 1818.

Dear Dumont,

I cannot, after my letter of yesterday, suffer this post to go without telling you, that my dear Anne is *better*; not very considerably, but yet *she certainly is better.*

I know your kindness and affection for us must have rendered my last letter alarming to you, and therefore I hasten to give you somewhat better news.

Ever, my dear Dumont,
most affectionately your's,
SAMUEL ROMILLY.

S. Dumont, esq.

Mr. Dumont, on his arrival at Cowes, had the pleasure to discover that the patient was so far apparently restored, as to be able to sit up two or three hours every day with the family. But the mind of her forlorn husband was still filled with disquietude and apprehensions; he entertained no confidence of her recovery, and accordingly his anxiety, instead of being relieved, appeared rather to increase. This, of course, was greatly augmented soon after, in consequence of a severe relapse; but, although deprived of sleep for nearly six weeks, he still exhibited the most decided proofs of fortitude and resignation. Twice or thrice, however, he expressed his fears of mental derangement; and, after a dream, which seemed to make a great impression on his mind, he was particularly desirous to know whether his reasoning faculties were not already impaired!

At length, Lady Romilly's case became completely hopeless, and she died in the arms of her two sisters, who had hastened from Wales, on hearing of her melancholy and critical situation. The afflicted husband left Cowes, with great reluctance, on the day after this lamentable event, and proceeded by short and easy journies to Russel-square, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Romilly, together with his nephew, Dr. Roget; and his friend, Mr. Dumont. On his arrival at his own house, he was attended by his neighbour, Dr. Marcet; while the physician, alluded to above, passed the night in the same room with him. The patient complained of a sensation, occasioned by something resembling "a furnace" in his head; and soon after exhibited all the unhappy symptoms, which usually accompany a brain fever. In this condition of body and mind, finding himself, by accident, alone in the apartment, he arose in a paroxysm of frenzy and despair, and put an end to his existence, on Monday, Nov. 2, 1818.

Thus died, in the 61st year of his age, Sir Samuel Romilly, a name inferior to none, in the annals of modern times. In all the duties of social life he performed his part so as to obtain the highest eulogiums from every one who approached him. As a son, a father, a husband, and a master, his conduct was exemplary. Beginning with his own family, the circle of his attachment increased until it included friends, relatives, his country, and, finally, the whole human species.

As a lawyer, he was profound, ingenious, luminous; his arguments in the court of chancery were constantly founded on the purest principles of equity, and he was so correct a judge of the practice, that his PRAYER never overstepped the exact limits of propriety. In him, the client, who had justice on his side, found an able supporter, a strenuous defender, and successful advocate.

As a statesman, he wished for a reform of all political abuses; but he knew that he must speak to an unwilling audience, and therefore declined so hopeless a task. Indeed, even when he pointed out the deformities of our criminal code, and wished for a new scale of crimes and punishments, he found himself constantly opposed by all those who fattened on the public abuses, and dreaded lest the extension of a liberal spirit might at length include themselves in the catalogue.

In his temperament, Sir Samuel was nervous in the extreme; in his morals and habits, chaste, correct, and edifying. His constitution was far from being equal to the fatigues it underwent in consequence of the indefatigable ardor of his mind.

In respect to his person, he was tall, thin, and of late debilitated. His face exhibited a pale and hectic hue, that sickly look which is acquired in courts of justice, partly by want of exercise, and partly by seclusion from sun and air. But his qualifications were great and

and various. He displayed a master spirit in debate, and exhibited a certain originality of character, and a singularity of attainments, that will not be readily forgotten, either in the senate or at the bar. Nor will the friends of rational freedom ever forget, that in him they have experienced the loss of an upright citizen, a great lawyer, a distinguished orator, and an eminent patriot.

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

Under this head we purpose, in future, to present our Readers with an account of such RECENTLY-PUBLISHED FRENCH WORKS *as are most worthy of attention, and particularly those which, from their high price, may not so readily find their way among the British public. The limited space which we can allot to this new department of our Miscellany will not admit of our giving more than a general idea of their contents, and, when occasion may require it, a brief notice of their respective Authors. In adopting this plan, it is not our intention to enter on a formal review of these works, but merely to introduce them to the knowledge of our Readers, by an outline of their leading features, accompanied by such extracts as may blend instruction with amusement. Those who are sufficiently interested by our specimens to desire to purchase the works, may procure them, through their booksellers, at the Depots of Treuttel and Würtz, and of other French houses in and near Soho-square.*

THE first work which we will notice is the "*Correspondance inédite de l'Abbé Ferninand Galiani, &c. &c.*"—*Correspondence (never before published,) of the Abbé Ferdinand Galiani, counsellor of the King of Naples, with Madame D'Epinay, Baron Holbach, Baron Grimm, and other celebrated Personages of the 18th Century; printed from the Author's own Manuscripts, and preceded by a Notice of his Life and Works by the late M. Ginguene, with Notes by M. Salfi, and the Abbé Galiani's Dialogue on Women*, 2 vols. 8vo. published by Treuttel and Co. in Paris and London.

From the great variety and extent of the Abbé Galiani's acquirements, it is not surprising that the publication of his correspondence should have become an object of competition.* Few persons have given more early indications of genius, or exhibited, in their progress through life, stronger proofs of comprehensive talent. Accordingly, his letters form a most pleasing *mélange*, often presenting deep reflections on policy, wise principles of government, and sometimes striking lessons of morality; the whole enlivened by those agreable sallies of wit, and happy strokes of humour, which cannot but render them interesting to the general reader.

But, as one of the subjects on which Galiani has composed a most able work, namely, *on Money*, is, from the present circumstances of this country, in regard to the difficulties, real or pretended, of restoring gold coin to general circulation, of vital importance to the community at large; and as it has long divided the opinions of our statesmen, legislators, and *soi-disant* financiers, we hesitate not to set out with a biographical sketch of its scientific author. For to him the Kingdom of Naples is indebted for all the advantages resulting from the lead it has taken of other countries in fixing silver as the standard of value, and developing the mysteries of the monetary system.

Ferdinand Galiani was born in 1728, at Chieti, in the Abruzzo; and was educated at Naples, under the care of his uncle, who was then first chaplain to the king. In the convent of the Celestins he learnt mathematics, and other sciences; and, being taken by the Archbishop into his palace, he there cultivated philosophy, the *belles lettres*, history, and antiquities; but always shewed a marked predilection for subjects relating to commerce and political economy.

At the age of sixteen, being then a member of the Academy of the Emulators, he distinguished himself by a dissertation on the state of money at the time of the Trojan war; which was highly applauded by those most conversant in such matters, and which gave him the first idea of his great work on money. He also translated Locke's "Considerations of the Consequences of the Lowering of Interest and Raising the Value of Money," without any intention of publishing, but merely with a view to his own improvement.

* There is a spurious edition published by Dentu in Paris, of which the public should beware.

At eighteen, he undertook a work, "On the Ancient History of the Navigation of the Mediterranean." Laying aside the fictions of the poets, and the darkness of fable, he there elucidated whatever regarded the manners and commerce of the people who inhabited the coasts of this sea in times the most ancient and remote.

About this period his attention was diverted from these serious occupations by an academic adventure. His brother Bernard, member of another academy, had been selected to pronounce a discourse on the Conception of the Virgin, the protectress of that society: being obliged to proceed on a journey, he requested Ferdinand to supply his place. Galiani, having composed an eloquent harangue, presented himself to deliver it on the day appointed. The president, thinking him too young for such a task, and being unacquainted with his abilities, would not allow him to speak before so numerous and select an assemblage; but read a speech which he had himself prepared for the occasion. Galiani, highly incensed, soon avenged himself, but with more wit than prudence. It was then the custom, in that and other academics, when any great man died at Naples, for all the academicians to publish in his praise a collection of pieces in prose and verse. The *jack-ketch*, or public executioner of Naples, happening to die, Galiani seized the opportunity of turning the academy into ridicule. With the assistance of a friend, he quickly composed a collection of very serious pieces, in which the manner and the style of each of the academicians were so well imitated, that each of them acknowledged that he should have been deceived by it, had he not been sure of his not having written the piece signed with his name. This piquant production, which appeared in 1749,* made a greater noise than its authors had foreseen; and, dreading the consequences, they went directly to the minister Tanucci, avowed the fact, stating the cause, and experienced more indulgence than they expected; the king and queen having been among the first who read and laughed at this satirical effusion.

Without a knowledge of this anecdote, it would be difficult to conceive how a youth, whose understanding was as solid as it was acute and brilliant, should have begun his career by a panegyric on the common hangman; but the impression of this juvenile indiscretion was soon effaced by the publication of his great treatise on money, which had cost him several years' labour. The happy changes which had successively occurred in the government of the kingdom of Naples, had suddenly brought thither, together with a vast concourse of strangers, a prodigious quantity of specie. The superabundance of French, Spanish, and German gold and silver, had all at once produced a great rise in the price of all commodities, which frightened the inexperienced public, and even alarmed the government. Different remedies were proposed, which would have increased the evil; one wished for laws relative to the exchange, or a fixed price (*maximum*) for all goods; another, for the adulteration of the coin; another, for a paper currency; others, again, for different schemes which were not less disastrous. Galiani's work, published at Naples in 1750, was like a ray of light which first excited surprise, then admiration, and afterwards, by the sound ideas which it diffused, and the wise measures which it caused to be adopted, probably prevented the ruin of the state. The author, who was then only twenty-two years of age, still kept his name concealed, and did not avow himself till his work had met with general approbation.

The archbishop of Tarentum, his uncle, availed himself of this success to obtain for him some preferment in the church, which first induced him to take holy orders. He afterwards sent him to travel all over Italy. Galiani visited all the academies, was presented at the different courts, and found himself every where preceded by his rising reputation. Pope Lambertini at Rome, and King Charles Emanuel III. at Turin, received him with particular kindness, and conversed with him about his work. At Florence, the Academy of La Crusca, and that of Antiquaries, elected him one of their members. The *savans*, whom he met with at Bologna, and at Venice, and likewise belonging to the celebrated university of Padua, were anxious to become acquainted, and establish a correspondence with him. On his return to Naples in 1753, this was his first occupation, and he devoted himself to it

* Under the title of "*Componimenti varj per la Morte di Domenico Jannaconne, carnefice della grand corte della Vicaria, raccolti e dati in luce da Giantonio Sergio, Avvocato Napolitano.*" Sergio was president of the academy.

it all his life with such constancy, that he left at his death four thick volumes of letters from Italian *literati*, and fourteen others from foreign *savans*, ministers, and sovereigns, which, coupled with his own, would contain nearly the literary, and even the political, history of his time.

Among his correspondents were the illustrious Zanotti, Maffei, Bosovich, Winkelmann, Stay, Assemanni, Lami, Cocchi, &c.; besides the most celebrated of the French *savans*, such as d'Alembert, Diderot, Raynal, Batteux, Voltaire, Buffon, Barthélemy, Marmontel, Helvétius, &c. Galiani's active mind, at the same time, embraced several objects of erudition; such as antiquities and natural history. He was the first who undertook to form a collection of the stones and all the volcanic substances ejected from Mount Vesuvius. The eruptions from this volcano, and their disastrous consequences, had often been described; but no one had entertained the same opinion as himself. He wrote a learned dissertation upon this subject, which was not printed till fifteen years after, and sent the manuscript to Pope Benedict XIV. together with his collection. The Pope was so well pleased, that he ordered the latter to be deposited in the rich Museum of the Institute of Bologna, and appointed Galiani to a valuable canonry. Indeed, he had given his holiness a spiritual hint, by writing on one of the cases, after the words *Beatissime Pater*, the following, taken from the Gospel:—*Fac ut lapides isti panes fiant.* Before the death of his uncle, he had already obtained some other valuable church preferment, which yielded both profit and honour. Thus, his fortune increased with his fame. He acquired the title of an eloquent orator by a funeral oration on his benefactor, Benedict XIV. who died in 1758. Diderot considered this as a very fine composition.

Galiani had recently established his reputation as a learned antiquary. Being a member of the Academy of Herculaneum, founded by Charles III. and composed of *savans*, charged to examine the admirable remains of ancient art dug up from that city, from Pompeii, and Stabia, he published several memoirs in the first volume of the "Antiquities of Herculaneum."

In January, 1759, having been previously made Chancellor of State, he was appointed secretary of the embassy to France, and set out for Paris. This was the theatre where he shone to the greatest advantage, by the depth of his understanding, the brilliancy of his wit, and his inexhaustible fund of pleasantry. On his first presentation at Versailles, his diminutive stature and canonical costume excited the mirth of all the courtiers; Galiani, not in the least disconcerted, looked about him, and, making the customary bows, said modestly to the king: "*Sire, you see at present a sample of the secretary; the secretary will shew himself by and-by.*" This unexpected sally turned the laugh in his favour, and he soon became the friend of all the philosophers and wits of the day, frequenting the most select societies and coteries. Amidst his official and other correspondence, he neglected none of his favourite occupations. He wrote his *Dialogue sur les Femmes*, inserted at the beginning of his letters; and began his Commentary on Horace, an original and very learned production, several parts of which were published by the Abbé Arnaud, in his *Gazette Littéraire.*

Having been appointed a member of the Council of Commerce at Naples, in 1764, he made a journey to England, when the celebrated scholar, the Marquis Caracciolo was the Neapolitan ambassador in London. He returned to Paris by way of Holland, having collected a vast variety of information in both countries; and soon after composed his *Dialogues sur le Commerce des Blés*, under the name of the Chevalier Zanobi. This work made a great noise, being in opposition to the system of the economists, who maintained, that the free exportation of corn, authorised by the king's edict, was not the cause of the rise in the price, and of the scarcity which ensued. This party-question having created a great ferment in the public mind, our author reasoned on the matter with so much freedom and wit, that he thought proper not to publish his work till after his return to Naples It appeared in 1770, under the auspices of Diderot, who sent a copy to Voltaire. The latter, in reply, exclaimed, "What a charming production! One could imagine, that Plato and Moliere had combined to compose this work." In the *Questions sur l'Encyclopédie*, at the article *blé*, Voltaire says, "The Abbé Galiani, although a Neapolitan, has written, in French, Dialogues on the Exportation of Corn, as entertaining as our best novels, and as instructive as our most serious books. If this work did not tend to lower the price of bread, it

afforded

afforded much amusement to the nation, which was still better."

Being appointed secretary to the Council of Commerce, of which he was already a member; and also a member of the Administration of the Royal Domains; this increase of business did not interrupt his intercourse with the Muses. His constant predilection for Horace suggested to him a treatise "On the Habitual Instincts and Tastes of Man, or Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations, derived from the poetical works of Horace. He has nearly completed it, and it still remains unpublished. It is divided into three books; the first treats of the natural instincts of man; the second, of his habits; and the third, of primitive laws. The whole system, the facts, the maxims, and the theories, are demonstrated by passages from Horace, without recurring to any author, philosopher, or other authority whatever. It is preceded by a Life of Horace, also taken from his poetical works, infinitely better and more complete than is to be found in any of the editions of Algarotti.

Galiani was passionately fond of music, having cultivated that science from his youth, and made a collection of the choicest musical compositions. He possessed a valuable and well-chosen library, as well as a museum of antique coins, scarce medals, intaglios, cameos, and a few statues, far surpassing any other cabinet at Naples.

In the year 1782, Galiani was appointed first assessor of the council general of finances; and, in 1784, he was nominated to other situations of trust and importance; when, being overwhelmed by the multiplicity of his labours, and the continual exertion of his faculties, his health began to decline. In 1785, he had a first attack of apoplexy, from which he recovered, and, to prevent the return of a similar complaint, he travelled into Apulia. In 1787, he took a longer journey, and went as far as Venice. On his return to Naples, he gradually grew worse; but, to the last, he preserved his natural vivacity, turning every thing into pleasantry. However, he fulfilled the duties of religion with due decorum and solemnity, and died peaceably on the 30th of October, 1787, at the age of fifty-nine.

From this brief notice of his life and writings, it may be inferred, that Galiani's correspondence displays the original genius, as well as the diversified talents, of its author. During his stay in Paris, he had closely applied himself to write French with elegance and correctness; and his letters, from 1765 to 1781, will shew how completely he had succeeded. Like his conversation, full of life and humour, they embrace a great variety of subjects; some of the most important of which he discusses with as much ease and familiarity as those of the most trivial nature. For instance, in a letter addressed to M. Suard, in 1770, relative to the *Dialogues sur le Commerce des Blés*, he says, "You tell me, that, after reading my book, you are not much better informed in regard to the main point of the question. What! you who belong to Diderot's sect and mine, do you not read the white of the pages of a work? I care not that those who read only the black of the writing have seen nothing decisive in my book. But I beg you to read the white—read what I have not written, and which is there notwithstanding; and this is what you will find. In every government, corn laws assume the temper of mind of the government. Under a despot, free exportation is impossible, the tyrant is too much afraid of the cries of his starving slaves. In a democracy, the liberty of exportation is natural and infallible; the governing and the governed are the same persons, confidence is unbounded. In a mixed and temperate government, this liberty cannot but be modified and temperate.

"Corollary. If you meddle too much with the corn laws in France, by succeeding, you alter the form and the constitution of the government, whether this change be the cause or the effect of the entire liberty of exportation. Now, a change of the constitution is a very fine thing when it is made, but a very abominable thing to make. It creates a glorious confusion for two or three entire generations, and confers a benefit on posterity only. Posterity are possible beings, and we are real ones. Must the real ones concern themselves so much for the possible beings as to be miserable on their account? No: keep your government and your corn.

"You agree with me that regulations are necessary in France; but you do not approve of mine. What are mine? I have granted a bounty to all those who shall bring corn to the poor starving inhabitants of Limousin, &c. What the deuce have you written? you will exclaim: that is not in your Dialogues. It is, I tell you seriously; look again closely.

closely. Lay down as an axiom, that, in all governments, bounty and tax are synonymous. All that a sovereign does not take from you, he gives you. A fine maxim! you will say. It is not otherwise, I repeat coolly: a sovereign has no other revenues than taxes. If he wishes to give, he must take; *et e converso,* when he does not take, he gives. What is a comptroller-general of finance? A great juggler. He has in his hand the magic wand, commonly called letters patent, decrees, proclamations, &c. and he shews off a great many clever tricks, sometimes really performed, sometimes not; yet the number of balls he holds is always the same."

Our limits will not permit us to follow our author to the extent of his reasoning; which he pursues, to the conviction of his correspondent, in the same original style.

Galiani appears not to have been very partial to the English. In one of his letters, he says: "Apropos of travellers. We have here at Naples, my Lord Shelburne. He is a very amiable Englishman, a very rare thing. He has been Secretary of State in London, a thing by no means uncommon.

In another letter from Naples, he says, "These masquerades have brought us no less than fifty-two Englishmen, and about thirty foreigners of other nations. They have attracted these visitors from the carnival of Rome, and from that of Venice. We shall gain a hundred thousand crowns in a few days. My Lord Clive alone could spend as much, by purchasing bad copies of pictures for originals. He is here, and buys paintings, being persuaded that diamonds inspire a taste for the fine arts. This is true to a certain point; for it is also true, that *stultitiam patiuntur opes.*"

To conclude, in a letter, also from Naples, he says, "The only good thing that Mr. Sterne, that tiresome man, has uttered, is when he said to me—*It is better to die in Paris than to live in Naples.*" We presume that Galiani here alludes to Sterne's conversation, which might, perhaps, be rather of too sentimental, or too serious a cast to please our facetious author, who certainly could not justly apply the epithet *tiresome* to Sterne's writings.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE NATIVE TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA; BY JOHN DUNNE, ESQ.

I ANXIOUSLY availed myself of a favourable opportunity to obtain some insight into the real state of the natives of North America. I knew from a thousand sources, that they hunted, and fought, and harangued; that they danced and sung, and amused themselves with various sports; but I was at a loss to know whether they were satisfied with those exertions of their powers, or amused themselves in their hours of leisure, between the busy acts of life, with exercises of memory, invention, and fancy; whether they laughed and wept at fictitious tales as we do, and conjured up the forms of imaginary beings to divert and instruct them. Not content with seeing the bark of a wigwam, and the outside ceremonial exhibited to strangers, I wished to know what passed in its recesses, and in the hearts of its inhabitants. My wishes were, in this respect, fully gratified by the friendship of a Miami chief, who, adopting me according to their custom, in the place of a deceased friend, by whose name I was distinguished, entered warmly into my views, and gave me his confidence. I have derived from him a great deal of information relative to his countrymen, which I at least think interesting. For the present, I shall confine myself to notices respecting this friendly chief, and some of the works of Indian fancy, which he communicated, with the addition of a few general remarks upon Indian language. In the examples I have selected for the view of my friends, I have preserved the incidents with fidelity, as he related them; but, unless I could represent them on paper with the united powers of an actor and an improvisatore, an actor too, that extends his imitations even to animals, it would be impossible to give an idea of the expressive effect of his relations. The chief I speak of, is the celebrated Tchikanakon, who commanded the united Indians at the defeat of general St. Clair; an uncommon man, —for with the talents and fame of an accomplished warrior, he is the uniform supporter of peace and order among five or six tribes who put their trust in him; simple, wise, temperate, ardent in his pursuits; speaking different languages eloquently; attached to the hereditary chief of his tribe, whom he supports, though he might supplant; preserving his dignity among the vulgar of every

every rank, by a correct reserve; to his friends, as it were, unembodied, showing all the movements of his soul, gay, witty, pathetic, playful by turns, as his feelings are drawn forth by natural occasions; above all things sincere. Such is the outline of the character of that nobly-endowed Indian, who gratified my curiosity by recitals of the tales and fables of his countrymen, of which the following are a specimen. While the weapons, dresses, and trinkets, of these people find their way into our cabinets, these ornaments, drawn from the Indian wardrobe of the mind, the dresses in which they exhibit the creations of their fancy, may by some be thought not incurious.* The North-American Indians have no other, for, far to the southward of the Missouri, as I have been informed, and from thence to the Northern Ocean, they have no idea of poetry, as it derives its character from rhyme or measure. Their songs are short enthusiastic sentences, subjected to no laws of composition, accompanied by monotonous music, either rapid or slow, according to the subject, or the fancy of the singer. Their apologues are numerous and ingenious, abounding with incidents, and are all calculated to convey some favourite lesson. Their tales, too, generally inculcate some moral truth, or some maxim of prudence or policy. I recollect one where the misfortunes of a great chief are so linked with his vices, and wind up so fatally at last, that a man of worth, whom he sought to oppress, is, by his own agency, made the instrument of his destruction, and established as his successor. The private virtues of this successor, particularly his respect for the other sex, the want of which was the great vice of his predecessor, is made the foundation of his fame, and of the prosperity which attended him through life. This is one of the tales of the women. Another is addressed to the youth, teaching them how to avoid or overcome those often fatal panics to which unforeseen accidents in the woods expose young hunters; this is done by enumerating the terrifying appearances most likely to occur, and accounting for them in a natural way. In another, the particular duties of women are enforced, by showing how certain women who deviated from ordinary rules, were persecuted by the Manitoo of the woods; in the progress of which, they are made to owe their safety, in various trials, to some particular act of female discretion or delicacy, which they had before neglected.

The Indians have their Circe as well as the Greeks; she is very seducing, and the fate of her votaries very terrible; the strokes of the pencil, by which she is drawn are masterly, but the tales respecting this lady are only calculated for the ears of the men. This people, worthy a better fate, are gradually degenerating and wasting away; I have seen an Indian nation already so degraded, that it cannot produce a single orator. Half a century will efface their best peculiarities, and, so multiplied are the causes of their decline, perhaps extinguish them altogether. "The dark cloud from the east, (the strong painting of the Miami chief,) dashing against our coast, bursting on our shores, and at length drifting its wreck in broken, but still spreading and advancing, masses over our land, has not only destroyed whole nations of Indians, but has cankered and withered and blasted whatever is left that bears the Indian name." If it be true that a taste for pleasures not merely sensual, refines those sensibilities that conduct to the extremes of happiness or misery, perhaps the slight view I have given in the following pages, of the innocent amusements of the Indian people, may furnish an additional motive to treat them with humanity. The only excuse for the harsh dominion assumed by man over the brutes, is, that the stroke which deprives them of existence, is neither painfully anticipated nor long the subject of surviving regret. It is far different with the Indian; his anticipations are terrible; he sees his approaching ruin, he sees it appalled; it haunts him in his solitude, it fills him with bitterness when he beholds his devoted children. The tales of his ancestors recal its first distant approaches. The sound of the axe in the neighbouring forest tells him it is at hand! Under circumstances so awful, I was anxious to snatch up a few slight memorials of this people, before their fate should be finally sealed. It is a part of the destiny of an unlettered people, to write their memorials with the pen of a stranger. They have no alternative, imperfect representation, or blank oblivion. But of whom are we speaking? Who are these evanescent tribes? and in what class of created beings

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* These are Miami tales and fables. There is a passage in Mr. Gibbon, where that writer expresses himself with enthusiasm, on the subject of an original Iroquois tale.

beings is posterity to place them? ask the *Abenaki*, he will tell you, describing himself by the name of his nation, that he is *the man of the land;* ask the Illinois, he will tell you boldly, he is *Inini*, (sometimes pronounced Ilini,) *the man;* ask the Iroquois, he claims to be *onghi onwi, the real man;* ask the numerous nations who speak the Algonquin tongue, their pretensions advance, for they assert they are *Nishinapek*, (their common name,) *doubly men;* ask their Spanish neighbours, they call them *barbarian infidels;* ask the American frontier settler, (whom they style *Kichimucoman*, literally *long knife*,) by him they are denominated *savages*,—the Canadian too affirms, Ce sont *des sauvages;* ask the Paus, the Raynals, and those other wise men of Europe, who, without ever having seen the smoke of an Indian village, take the trouble, at three thousand miles distance, to dogmatize and write volumes upon their nature, powers, and capacities, physical, moral, and intellectual; these great men will tell you they are *an inferior race of men.* To what opinion shall we hold? what constitutes a man? what energies entitle him to rank high in his species? If a well organized brain, a bosom stored with natural feelings and affections; if a body active and enduring, a passion for sports, a love for manly pleasures; if contempt of danger, the firm grasp of friendship, the fire of eloquence, the devotion to a country; if the combinations, more or less varied, of these active, heroic, and social virtues, are the characteristics of a man, I do from my soul believe the Indian testimony; *the man of the land* is *a man*, a *real man*, and not of that *inferior race of men*, conceived by the philosophers. Observe too at what time this estimate of Indian talent is made, while the Indian is yet in his infancy, and in the gristle; with a scanty agriculture, no pastoral riches, his resource the wilderness: less advanced in the paths of civilized life, than the half-lettered Greek tribes, when they first united under the banners of Agamemnon; those very tribes who a few centuries afterwards replaced the names of Achilles, Ulysses, and Nestor, with those of Epaminondas, Plato, and Homer. I have named Homer, but certainly without any profane allusion, the simple reductions here communicated, are the first dawnings of genius; such tales, and fables as might have passed current at the Scæan gate, or beguiled the hours at the ships, or under the tents at the Scamander. Though the age of Homer would have disclaimed them, may they not resemble the amusements of the age of Homer's heroes, the precursors of Homer!

AN INSTRUCTIVE FABLE OF THE INDIANS; TRANSLATED BY JOHN DUNNE, ESQ.

The wolf, glutted with the blood of the dam, spared the fawn for a time. It was of a very tender age, and milk-white. He was diverted by its innocent sports, and soon became so dazzled with the beautiful whiteness of its skin, that he wished for nothing so much as to exchange his wolf's garb for a coat of the same colour. He communicated his wishes to his uncle, the fox, who assured him, that, at the expense of a little pain, the thing was easy; he had only to set fire to the trees, which the last storm had blown down, and so soon as the flames were at their height, pass rapidly from one end to the other, between the rows, and he would certainly come out milk-white. The wolf, despising the pain, got every thing ready; but, from his eagerness to improve his beauty, having begun to run the gauntlet before the flames had arrived at the fox's pitch, he came out of the further end neither milk-white, as he expected, nor scorched to death, as the fox expected, but half suffocated, and without a pile of hair. The fox, who, while the business was depending, had been employed in ogling the fawn, as soon as he saw his nephew appear not above half roasted, thought it a convenient time to decamp. The fawn, caught by the kindness of the wolf, omitted to improve a thousand opportunities which the wolf's weakness afforded her to effect an escape. The moons kept their pace, the wolf gained strength, the fawn grew in stature, and their confidence in each other increased. The wolf's friends, observing the fawn's growth, and the wide range he permitted her to take, taxed the wolf with his imprudence. "Do you imagine," cries the wolf, "I am weak enough to think that this fawn, which I have reared up to deer's estate, in habits of obedience, will, after so much experience of me, dare to play tricks? Your fears make you feed upon half-grown skeletons, and tremble at shadows. I judge better. If I let a day pass, after this raw-boned fawn shall have added flesh to stature, then impeach my wisdom." The wished-for day at length

length arrived, and all the beasts and birds were summoned to partake of the wolf's feast, the fox alone excepted. The wolf consulted them about the distribution of the parts. To one the tongue was assigned, to another the heart, to another the hoofs, and by common consent the dung was allotted to the turkey-buzzard. The deer, alarmed at the debates, feeling her strength, and recollecting the fate of many a hind and cariboo of her own plump qualities, suddenly betook herself to flight; and, just as the council had completed the division of her limbs, the news was brought that she had been seen using them very nimbly in bounding across the plain, and was at that moment entering the woods. "She is taking her accustomed range," cries the wolf; "it is her daily practice, she will presently return." The panther advised speedy measures, and offered his services; the bear and his friends were afraid to trust him; the hare took the fear'd side. Thus, while the wolf indulged his hopes and the others their jealousies, the time for an effectual pursuit was suffered to pass unimproved, and the guests dispersed growling and hungry. The wolf, recovering from his dream, at length hit off the scent, and set himself, in good earnest, to recover his prey. He proceeded, without coming to fault, till he arrived at an extensive clearing in the woods, where the men were employed pitting their corn. Forgetting that his depredations had made them his enemies, he presumptuously solicited the good offices of these men to discover the deer, which they had the moment before hid in one of the pits, for the purpose of frustrating his pursuit. The advice he received from them, his confidence led him to adopt; and, of course, he was led astray. The white deer refreshed, and honestly counselled, proceeded through a safe tract of the forest, and, having arrived at and crossed a rapid river, posted herself upon an over-hanging cliff on the opposite side. The wolf, after prowling long in vain, was at length brought to his senses; and, now resolving to pursue the very opposite path to that he had been advised to take, again fell upon the scent, and urged the chase with such speed, that he reached the bank of the river directly opposite the white deer's cliff, before she had quitted her station. Her image, reflected from the cliff, realized the object of his pursuit. The curling motion of the waters, transferred by him to the reflected image, he mistook for the distortions of laughter. Inflamed by the supposed insult, ashamed of his past errors, and resolved now at length to preclude all possibility of escape, he plunged headlong into the water, grasping the shadow of the deer, already devoured in imagination. A pointed flint concealed under the surface, received the whole weight of his descending fury. Stunned by the shock, he was incapable of resisting the force of the current, which soon swept him down the neighbouring rapids, and relieved the trembling fawn from her enemy, at the very moment of his most determined vengeance. The white deer departed from the cliff, secure from immediate danger, yet solitary and friendless; but soon after, taking shelter under the branching antlers of a young male of her own species, she exchanged the fawnings of the wolf for the endearments of a protector.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE LITTLE CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

WHENCE does that sound mine ear assail,
  When Nature, tired, would sleep?
Ah, me! it is the piteous cry
  Of yonder little sweep.

Rous'd at the summer's earliest dawn,
  He quits his straw retreat;
And in the winter, long ere light,
  He wails thro' every street.

By few his plaint is heard, poor child!
  Where many soundly sleep;
Cold stones his tender feet oppress
  With pain, that makes him weep.

Whilst children, at his early age,
  Are sportive, happy, free,
He must some narrow flue ascend,
  Wounded in back and knee.

Shall we then view the ignoble stain,—
  A stain so foul and deep?
Yet seem regardless of thy woes,
  Poor HAPLESS CHIMNEY-SWEEP!

B. P. W.

LOVE AND HATE.

WRETCHED Hate and Love
  Cannot live together;
Love is full of sporting,
  Hate is full of spleen:
Love like zephyr's breeze,
  Hate like north-wind's weather;
Love, like zephyr, warm,
  Hate, like north-wind, keen.

Love



Love is full of fire,
Hate's frosts ne'er expire;
Love is happy, Hate is mad:
Love is soft and mild,
Hate is fierce and wild;
Love is good, and Hate is bad.

Hate, I do reject thee;
Love, I do elect thee:
Oh, my fair, my fair, is dear!
Hate, I do defy thee;
Oh, sweet Laura, hie thee!
Why wast not sooner here?

ODE TO THE ENGLISH PETITIONERS FOR RETRENCHMENT.

CORRUPTION long, with griping hand,
Hath rode triumphant thro' the land,
Nor once receiv'd a check;
And will you longer, fools, submit?
Resist the whip, the spur, the bit,
And break the demon's neck.

The prince, the peasant, are the same,
Men only differ by some name,
High title, or degree:
The coward, when provok'd, is brave,
What else but silence makes the slave?
Speak, and you must be free.

Avoid the smooth, the courtly phrase,
Its suits not these distressful days;
Resume the manly tone,
Which 'erst in England hath been heard,
And kings from tyranny deterr'd,
Or hurl'd them from the throne.

Against th' unpleasing sound awhile,
Tho' ministers and minions vile
May close the Regent's ear;
Still louder speak, from day to day,
Danger awaits you in delay;
To triumph—persevere.

Shall Englishmen o'ercome each foe,
And now at home those rights forego,
Enjoy'd by none beside?
Degenerate race!—ah! then in vain,
Your birthrights sacred to maintain,
Hampden and Sydney died. N.

FROM THE GERMAN OF VON SALIS.

THE plaited chain I often wear
A double charm possesses,
Compos'd of lovely Aza's hair,
I load it with caresses:
And, then, 'twas Friendship's hand that wove it;
Say, can you wonder that I love it?

There's not a link that forms the chain,
Which has not met my kiss oft;
And not a source of all my pain,
That has not teem'd with bliss oft:
For there's a joy in grief I find,
Which leaves a pleasing thrill behind.

And then the pangs for those at rest
Are easy to be borne with,
Compar'd with those my aching breast
Hath recently been torn with:
Between the two, there's no compare,
A wounded spirit who can bear?

The friend whose fingers wove the chain,
(May happiness await him,)
Altho' he does not friend remain,
I'm not dispos'd to hate him:
For oh! I love, and cannot spurn,
Tho', like a new-crush'd worm, I turn!

MARO W. LILLY.

ITALY:

Imitated from Göthe, by the Author of "the Empire of the Nairs."

KNOW'ST the land where, in the fragrant bower,
The orange blooms and spreads a golden show'r,
Where genial gales caress an azure sky,
Where myrtles sprout, and laurels wave on high?
Know'st thou the land? with thee, with thee,
There will I go,—THERE LOVE IS LIBERTY.

Know'st thou the land, the scene of grey renown,
Where seven hills support a triple crown;
Where gods and men in polish'd marble stand,
And beauty breathes beneath the sculptor's hand?
Know'st thou the land? with thee, with thee,
There will I go,—THERE LOVE IS LIBERTY.

Know'st thou the land, to reach whose vales below
The mule must climb o'er pyramids of snow,
Where gentle Love succeeds thro' music's aid,
Strikes the guitar, and joins the serenade?
Know'st thou the land? with thee, with thee,
There will I go,—THERE LOVE IS LIBERTY.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To MR. JOHN READ, *of Tipton; for a new System of working and getting the Main or Thick Mine of Coal.*

THIS new system of working is particularly adapted to the main or principal bed of coal known to be in Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and part of Shropshire, commonly called the thick main or ten-yard coal, and may be applicable to other thick veins, or mines, or coal, in England and Wales; it is intended to obtain a larger quantity of coal from such mines than has on the average been yet produced. Instead of working the coal by means of insulated or detached pillars, it consists in getting the coal in sections or divisions, from eight to twenty yards more or less in width or as wide as the strength of the roof will admit one rib of coal from six to eight yards in width, or about one half of the width of the sections to be left between every two sections, and a great part of the coal in the ribs so left may be got afterwards.

This new system of working may be adopted

adopted, by getting the sections and abandoning the ribs; in which case the sections must be formed and worked as before; but the ribs may be left narrower. The new system may also be applied and worked upon by leaving the ribs broader. In this case the sections to be made of the same dimensions, and worked in the same manner, as those already described, and broad ribs of about two-thirds of the width of the sections more or less, to be left between every two sections; and, after the sections are all worked out, then proceed to work the broad ribs, which may be done in much the same manner as the ribs are already directed to be worked; but, in getting such broad ribs, it may be necessary to leave some small portions of coal against the old works to support the workings. It should be remarked that levels to take off the water, and air heads to carry off the damp air, will be as much required in this system of working as in the old method.

To MR. LOUIS FELIX VALLET, *of Walbrook; for the Manufacture of a New Ornamental Surface to Metal or Metallic Composition.*

The process of giving the new ornamental surface on metals or metallic compositions consists in employing those acids and saline compounds and substances which chemically act upon tin, and which, when employed in the manner to be stated, presently give to the metal or metallic compositions to which they are applied, the appearance of a crystalline surface variously modified; to produce this effect, the metal or metallic composition ought to be previously tinned or covered with a thin coat of tin. If the metal be pure tin, it requires no previous preparation. All grease remaining on the tinned surface, in consequence of tinning, is to be taken off with a solution of pot-ash, soap, or any alkaline substances. The tin or tinned surface should then be washed with pure water, dried and heated to a temperature which the hand can bear; when the surface has thus been cleaned and heated, any of the acids which act upon tin, or the vapours of these, will cause the desired appearance of crystallisation, but preference is given to the following composition, which may conveniently be laid over with a brush or a sponge:—Take one part by measure of sulphuric acid, dilute it with five parts of water. Take also one part of nitric acid, and dilute it with an equal bulk of water, and keep each of the mixtures separate; then take ten parts of the sulphuric acid, dilute it in the manner before stated, and mix it with one part of the diluted nitric acid, and then apply this mixed acid to the tin or to the tinned surface with a pencil or sponge as above directed, and repeat the application of the said composition for several times successively, or until the result you expect proves satisfactory: when this has been done, the crystalline surface may be covered with a varnish or japan more or less transparent and colourless, or coloured; and, lastly, polished in the usual manner.

MR. WHITELEY'S KITCHEN-RANGE *and* APPARATUS *for* COOKING, WASHING, *&c. (with a Plate.)*

As Mr. Whiteley claims the invention by which the receptacle for water in a kitchen-range is carried behind the fire, (described in Mr. Walker's grate, in a late Number,) and has displayed much originality in the arrangement of the various apparatus for cooking and washing by steam, we have, for the information of our readers, given place to his engravings representing these several contrivances; all of which may be viewed at his manufactory in Rosamond-street.

In his Self-acting Kitchen Range, the boiler forms one hob and the back in one entire vessel; and the fire lying against it is, he says, sufficient to keep the water continually boiling, thereby giving a constant supply of hot water, and the advantage of cooking by steam: the other hob can be occupied according to the wants of the purchaser, either with an oven on Count Rumford's principle, or an ironing-stove. The bars may likewise be made to any length, with spit-racks, winding cheeks, &c. the same as ranges on the common principle.—The Plate shows a range five feet wide, with spit-racks, two winding cheeks, an oven on the right hand; and boiler, with a double set of steamers upon it, on the left hand; also a steam-pipe from boiler to recess, on the side of fire-place, supplying three steamers and a hot closet.

The other Plate shows the boiler attached to a kitchen range, with an oven on the left hand and heater-stove on the right.

A—The boiler at the back of the range.

B—The steam-pipe leading to each department.

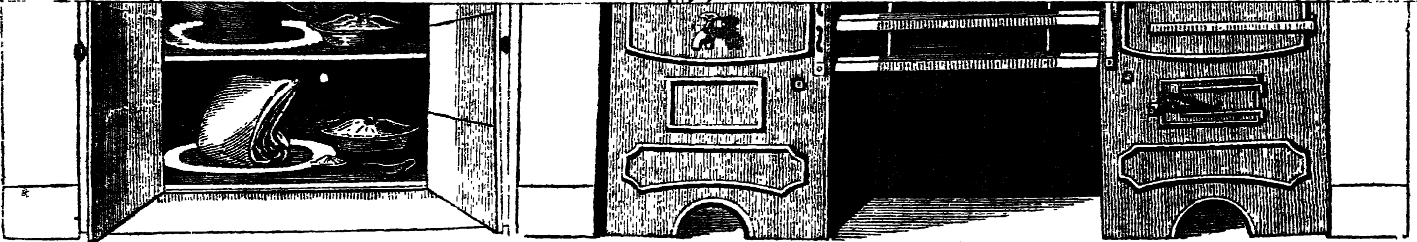
C—The hot-plate or stewing stove.

D—The steam-kettles standing on a dresser in a recess.

E—A hot closet under the dresser.

F—Washing-

WHITELEY'S STEAM APPARATUS.



Monthly Magazine, No. 319. *December* 1818.

P—Washing-tubs.

G—A wooden trough for boiling the clothes by steam.

H—The cistern, with ball and cock, which keeps the boiler always supplied with water.

I—The pipe for conveying the steam into the wash-tubs, and also a pipe for cold water.

K—An ornamental cylinder to heat rooms by steam.

L—A bath-room, with bath complete.

M—An hydraulic pump, when necessary.

N—The pipes for conveying the cold water from the pump to a cistern or bath.

O—The pipes for carrying off the waste water.

P—The drain for receiving the waste water.

The social utility of these new applications of the agency of STEAM, must be our apology for dwelling on them, and for inviting other communications on similar subjects from artizans, or from persons who have experienced their advantages or disadvantages.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; *and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.*

W. BOOTH, of Eckington, Derbyshire, turner in wood; for a method of making by a certain machine wooden clogs for pattens, wooden clogs or soles for shoes, and a description of wooden clogs, commonly known by the name of the Devonshire clogs, or by whatsoever other name the same several clogs are commonly called.—April 8.

G. LANG and R. SMITH, both printers in Glasgow; for a mode of producing the Sevis new deep and pale reds by topical mordaunts, and a pale blue discharge on said reds.—April 11.

R. CLAYTON, of Nelson street, Dublin, artist; for a method of depositing certain metals in wood, &c.—April 16.

A. APPLEGARTH, of Nelson-square, Great Surrey-street, Surrey, printer; for improvements in casting stereotype or other plates for printing, &c.—April 23.

G. TYER, of Homerton, gentleman; for a chain-pump.—May 2.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A New Method of Italian Singing, composed and dedicated to Thomas Broadwood, esq.; by James Godfrey Ferrari, esq. 18s.

THIS didactic publication is accompanied with a concise explanatory treatise in Italian and English; or, perhaps, the treatise may rather be called the principal, and the examples forming the engraved work its accompaniment, or elucidatory appendage. The cast and scope, particular features, and general character, of this production, cannot be better developed than by the author's own words. In the second paragraph of his *Advertisement* he says, "The generality of treatises on Singing, particularly those written in Italy, are intended to convey instructions for the cultivation of the various branches of music, rather than for the attainment of singing only; which last accomplishment being my sole object, the method I have adopted commences with a simple scale, which is succeeded by easy exercises, intervals, and solfeggios, proceeding gradually to scales differently harmonized; solfeggios more extended; and distances more remote, with the intention of ingrafting early, and preserving, in the minds of young students, elegant taste, which may lessen the danger of their contracting bad habits during their summer and autumnal excursions, when they are obliged to practise without the assistance of an able preceptor."

Thus much Mr. Ferrari professes; and we must say, that much of what he professes he has performed. His various modes of carrying the voice up and down the major octave are progressive and ingenious, and lead the practitioner to the distances by the easiest practicable procedure. The *sostenuto* and the *portamento* passages are judiciously given, and most properly precede the "exercises;" but we are not sure that the exercises themselves are sufficiently graduated. The first in page 7, for instance, is, in our opinion, too rapid for a pupil who has only been prepared by the previous lessons. With the frequent application of the *crescendos* and *diminuendos*, we are much pleased. Their places are well chosen, and they cannot be too attentively practised.

The different keys seem to have been selected and arranged without any particular rule; and we will not insist that any rule was indispensable, though we cannot see why something like scientific order, in this respect, would not have been preferable.

The subject matter of the treatise is solid, instructive, and very well written. The Italian of the author is, we understand, translated by Mr. Shield, master of the king's band. It treats of the three

three principal registres of the voice, and of respiration, intonation. The use and beauty of the apogiatura and trill are discussed, and the method of attaching the syncope is clearly explained. The section on expression, style, and taste, exhibits the author's just ideas upon those important subjects; and the recapitulations comprise even more than they profess to contain, and by the sedulous and attentive scholar will be read with great advantage.

On the whole, we regard this vocal guide as one of the best digested and most useful works of the kind that has ever appeared.

"*The Rose to calm my Brother's Cares.*" *A Song; composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Lord Byron; by J. Nathan.*

This song, the words of which are from Lord Byron's poem, the *Bride of Abidos,* displays fancy, taste, and a considerable power of expression. The opening passage of the melody gives a promise of subsequent originality and beauty, and the promise is performed. The digression into the *relative minor,* at the line, "What, not receive my foolish flower?" brings relief to the ear; but we cannot approve of the interval of a minor sixth and sharp seventh in the passage given to the next line. The adoption of the *minor of the original key,* at the words, "Oh! Selim, dear!" is judicious, for the double reason, that it variegates the melody, and advantageously prepares the return of the principal theme. The simphonies are pleasingly imagined, but rather addressed to the external sense than to the sympathies of the soul. The florid descent from the eighth to the third is uncongenial with the general character of the air, and with the sentiment of the poetry.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the 58th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SIXTH SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXXV. *To carry into Execution a Convention made between his Majesty and the King of Portugal, for the preventing Traffic in Slaves.*—June 5.

Cap. LXXXVI. *For raising the Sum of eleven millions six hundred thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year* 1818.

Cap. LXXXVII. *For raising the Sum of eight hundred thousand Pounds, British Currency, by Treasury Bills, in Ireland, for the Service of the Year* 1818.—June 5.

Cap. LXXXVIII. *To amend Two Acts, made in the last Session of Parliament, for authorizing the Issue of Exchequer Bills, and the Advance of Money for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor; and to extend the Powers of the Commissioners appointed for carrying the said Acts into Execution in Ireland.*—June 5.

Cap. LXXXIX. *To repeal so much of an Act passed in the Forty-third Year of his present Majesty, as requires the Attendance of Magistrates on-board Vessels carrying Passengers from the United Kingdom to his Majesty's Plantations, or to Foreign Parts.*—June 5.

Cap. XC. *To alter and amend certain of the Provisions of an Act passed in the Fifty-first Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the Care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the Continuance of his Majesty's Illness; and for the Resumption of the Exercise of the Royal Authority by his Majesty.*—June 5.

Members of her Majesty's council appointed. Her Majesty empowered to appoint others in case of death, &c.

In case of the regent ordering a proclamation to be issued, under the circumstances mentioned in the recited Act, the care of his Majesty's person shall vest in her Majesty's council until Parliament shall make due provision relating thereto.

In case Parliament shall be separated, proclamation to be issued for the meeting within sixty days.

If there be no Parliament, and such case shall happen before the day of meeting appointed by writ of summons, proclamation shall be issued for the meeting either on the day appointed, or, within sixty days.

If the case shall happen on or after the day appointed by such writ, proclamation shall be issued in like manner for the Parliament to meet within sixty days.

In the cases of the demise of his Majesty, or of the regent, subsequent to the dissolution or expiration of a Parliament, and before the day appointed for the meeting of a new Parliament, the writs of summons shall be superseded and discharged. 37 G. 3. c. 127. 51 G. 3. 1.

Cap. XCI. *For appointing Commissioners*

sioners to inquire concerning Charities in England for the Education of the Poor.—June 10.

Commissioners appointed to inquire into the nature and management of charities connected with education; and the state of education of the poor.

Commissioners to report in cases where estates cannot be applied to the purposes destined.

Commissioners to hold meetings at various places, and summon persons, and send for papers.

Commissioners empowered to examine upon oath.

Persons not compellable to produce deeds, without notice to mortgager, &c.

Commissioners may appoint three of their number to resort to any place in England for executing the purposes of this Act.

Powers not to extend to universities, public schools, &c.

Cap. XCII. *To consolidate and amend the Provisions of several Acts, passed in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Years respectively of the Reign of his present Majesty, for enabling Wives and Families of Soldiers to return to their Homes.*—June 10.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

THE DISCOURSE PRONOUNCED ON THE 6TH OF JULY, 1818, BY M. LEFEBURE, DEVELOPING A NEW SYSTEM OF BOTANY.

[The enlightened taste of our countrymen, in regard to botany, will induce them to consider this new system with attention and impartiality. M. Lefebure, by dissipating the technical obscurity which has covered this science, will restore to it many of its partisans. It is to be wished he would publish, as he proposes, by subscription, the section of his new work, which will continue to bear the name of the Botanical Atlas; and which comprehends all the genera of plants of which the flowers are polypetalous. The number of their species alone amounts to more than 6000, and forms only the second of the four divisions of his general table. By it he will begin the publication of his work, as being the most pleasing part, and the clearness of his method will make it easy to study. We shall be happy to contribute, by every means in our power, to the success of a production, on which depends the progress and popularity of this branch of knowledge.]

TWICE have you condescended to listen to me; and I come, for the third time, to lay before you, not as before, a partial method, intended merely to facilitate the study of vegetables; but a general notion of their universal order, traced almost entirely by the fortunate concurrence of two principles eminently natural, the discovery of which is due to the sagacity, the experience, and the genius of Tournefort and Linnæus.

The science of botany was established from the moment that our illustrious Tournefort said, "I see that the multitude of plants may be reduced to some masses, distinguished by a sign peculiar to them; and in one of these masses I see the corolla, which is the sign of it, constituting divers groupes, by the forms which it takes. He immediately established, among the plants which bear flowers, that beautiful and celebrated distribution of families, the name of which alone is a picture, and which he calls *radiated, flosculous, semi-flosculous, rosaceous, papillonaceous, cruciform, tubular, lip-form,* and *lily-form.* These immutable distinctions discovered by Tournefort deservedly entitled him to the following noble and flattering eulogium from Linnæus:—"Before Tournefort, botany was a chaos; no character was certain: to him alone belongs the glory of having invented the genus."

In fact, he thus discovered in flowers one of the invariable principles of the order that reigns among them. It was teaching Linnæus himself how to investigate Nature, in order to wrest new secrets from her; and, in consequence, he was no sooner struck with the discovery of the sexual organs, just made by the botanist Vaillant, than he sought, and found in the stamina, a principle of natural order equally general, founded partly on the numerical progression of the stamina, and partly on the respective distance which removes them from the pistil. It was thus that, after centuries of vain researches, two systems were formed apart, which at last began to arrange flowers; the first in groupes, according to the modifications observable in the corolla; and the second in series, according to the modifications observable in the stamen. But how has it happened that these two systems, which, separately, are in harmony with two natural laws, do not agree together? Why are the arrangements they give to plants not similar?

You have guessed the reason, gentlemen,

tlemen, already. Tournefort only occupied himself with the order which prevails in the corolla, without troubling himself with that which relates to the stamina; and Linnæus only occupied himself with the order that prevails in the stamina, without paying attention to that exhibited by the corolla. It is thus that, analysing separately two organs, which exist simultaneously in flowers, they have shown us completely how each organ is modified; but not how their modifications are connected with each other; and, nevertheless, in order to have a precise idea of the system of Nature, it is not sufficient to consider two of its principal elements in their insulated state; but we must know, besides, in what manner she has proceeded in making them concur together: and this, therefore, is the important, but only, task which Tournefort and Linnæus have left to their successors to complete.

In fact, gentlemen, plants being once arranged under the natural relation of the corolla and the stamen, the whole system of vegetables is exposed to view. Its explanations are followed without fatigue; because they all flow from a first known principle, and succeed each other without confusion.

What then, you will ask, is this perfectly new principle, that is to embrace the two particular orders already established in the corolla and stamen? It is extremely simple, and I shall now briefly explain it.

We easily distinguish in plants five principal organs; which are,—the roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruit.

Nature has distributed them differently in vegetables. Some do not show the least appearance of fruit, others have no apparent flowers; this is entirely bare of leaves, that is deprived of a stem. Finally, in the agaric and truffle the eye has never yet discovered either fruit, flower, leaves, stem, or even roots. Reason forbids plants so differently constituted to be confounded in the same class: she requires that they should have a rank conformable to their degree of perfection; and it is precisely the order that Nature has followed in their organization. To be convinced of this, let us examine the vegetables which possess the five organs, and let us consider in them the flower which is the principal one.

In the flower it is easy to distinguish four essential parts,—the calyx and the corolla (or the coverings), and the stamen and the pistil (or the generative organs).

The flower which is composed of a multitude of corollas occupies the first rank: it is called a compound flower.

That which has only a corolla, but formed of several pieces, occupies the second rank: this is the polypetalous flower.

That in which the corolla is formed of a single piece, occupies the third rank: it is the monopetalous flower.

That which exhibits only a corolla without a calyx, or a calyx without a corolla, descends to the fourth rank, and is a perigonous flower.

Finally, that which has no covering, and leaves the stem and pistil without any defence, is a naked flower. Its place is in the fifth rank, the most bare of all.

It would be absurd to deviate, in any method, from an order so clear and established by Nature; and the more so, as, by conforming to it, we behold, in the suite of these primitive relations, the whole series of subsidiary relations, which it would be impossible to class by any other means.

Having, therefore, thus separated the compound, polypetalous, monopetalous, perigonous, and naked flowers, we behold as many distinct tribes form themselves in each of these divisions as Linnæus has established classes; the first according to the number of stamina, the latter according to the distance of the stamina from the pistil.

But this is not all: to the organic perfection of the stamen succeeds the organic perfection of the corolla; and we see spring, all of a sudden, from each tribe, not only the different families which Tournefort so judiciously formed, but, moreover, all the families which he had not time to arrange, and which depend on his principle. Nature, besides, has decreed that each family should be composed of a certain number of genera, and it is by the perfection of the fruit that he has chosen to distinguish them: be it called nut, berry, capsule, husk, or pod, is of little consequence; the same graduated order of perfection, inherent in one of its principal attributes, will always determine its place in the division of which it forms a part.

Finally, gentlemen, the leaf itself, according to the richness of its forms, determines in the genus the place which belongs to each of its species.

Thus

Thus the constitnent organs regulate the order in the general mass.
The floral coverings in the division.
The stamina in the tribe.
The petals in the family.
The fruit in the genera.
And the leaf in the species.

It is to be observed in this distribution,—1. That at each degree the new character, which becomes the rule of the order, establishes it on its own modifications.

2. That on the first distribution depends the second, on the second the third, and so on; so that each order is connected with the one that precedes it, as well as that which follows it; and that they enclose themselves successively in each other, so as to form one whole, which then takes and deserves the name of system, because, in fact, all its parts perfectly correspond.

3. When Linnæus was reproached with having dispersed through his classes families, of which the flowers were analogous, and with having brought together families, the flowers of which were dissimilar, the reproach was just: but in the new distribution this defect disappears; for each succession of tribes is only composed of the flowers of its division, all constituted in the same way by their coverings; and each succession of families is only composed, in its turn, of the flowers of its tribe, all constituted, in the same manner, by their stamina; and, consequently, no heterogeneous character can alter this reciprocal concatenation, which is equally satisfactory both to the eye and the understanding.

Finally, the previous separation of the five different organisations of flowers has the advantage of bringing back Linnæus himself to his own conception, from which he arbitrarily deviated, when he formed the thirteenth, fourteenth, and nineteenth, classes of his system, which are only dismemberments, now useless, of the fourth tribe of the monopetalous, of the fifth of the compound, and of the sixth of the polypetalous, flowers.

Thus, in this new plan, all confusion disappears. We follow with the same glance the two luminous traces of the founder of botany, and of his illustrious continuator: for it is no longer allowable to consider these two superior men as rivals, whose doctrines exclude each other, and who have only succeeded in dazzling us by two ingenious, but inexact, methods. On the contrary, by the analysis which one offers us of the modifications of the corolla, and the other of the modifications of the stamen, they embraced, under two general aspects, all the richest portion of the vegetable system; of which the flower is the principal organ. So that it will be henceforward sufficient for the botanical professor to express the double relation of perfection which exists between the two essential parts of the flower, in order to determine the family of each plant; as it is sufficient for the geographer, when he wishes to determine any particular spot on the earth, to express its double distance from the meridian and the equator. And, with respect to vegetables, this is not one of those illusory relations which betray the radical defect of a system, by exceptions, ambiguities, and omissions; it is a primitive law, from which we see, as it were, descend all the subsequent laws of a regular, absolute, and universal order. In this sketch of twelve pages, I have established the demonstration of it by a methodical table of 311 genera, which comprise 6000 species, contained in the single division of the polypetalous flowers; which forms about the fifth of the vegetables; and which, being furnished with all their organs, are subject to the same law.

I should have wished to have been able to explain more clearly that unalterable agreement of two principles that have been too long considered as foreign to each other; while, on the contrary, it is they which introduce among plants harmonious relations: nevertheless, it is easily conceived that a botanical method is necessarily incomplete when we do not see the plants arranged in these two modes at the same time; and especially, that it is impossible it should be truly natural, when these two modes are, at the same time, interverted. Far from enabling us to comprehend the various connexions and relations combined by nature, it merely exhibits one of those arbitrary arrangements which caprice would assign to its productions. If by chance this arrangement seems at first to hold by some principle, it soon vanishes, and another must be chosen, which, after having continued to bewilder, disappeared in like manner; the farther we advance, the difficulties are more complicated. For want of general laws, the author has recourse to rules of exception, of which the number is multiplied by that of the difficulties which they have merely eluded. It is not

not necessary to extend these reflexions any farther, nor to make a direct application of them to any known method; the consummate experience of the distinguished professors present at this meeting relieves me from this task; but I must say, in justification of France, that, after having seen botany arise in its splendour, it is not in her atmosphere that the clouds have been formed which have darkened it during the last thirty years. It is only to two foreign errors that must be imputed an obscure theory, subversive of the incontestably natural laws which have been revealed to us, first by the founder of our school, and afterwards by the chief of a school, equally celebrated, henceforward inseparably united by an indissoluble knot to ours. In fact, gentlemen, no Frenchman is interested in defending the two causes of that too-ancient confusion which has since never ceased to prevail in botany. For none of us ever gave himself out as the inventor, either of the cotyledons, as they have been considered by the Dutchman, Van Royen, nor of the insertion of the stamina, as they have been considered by the Prussian botanist, Gleditsch. These two characters, well ascertained at present as equivocal or insufficient, have no other merit but that of having served as a text for the precious observations of the most celebrated of our present professors; observations from which botany would derive a much greater advantage, if, instead of being applied to two incoherent conceptions, they were to consolidate the alliance of the immutable laws discovered in Nature by her two most profound investigators.

It is most worthy of you, and belongs only to you, gentlemen, to put an end to the disorder that has seized on botany, by subjecting to a reform, enlightened by long experience, this pleasing and not less useful branch of public instruction. The day on which this reform takes place will be as memorable an epoch for the science as that of its birth; and, by restoring to the first of the two schools the principles that have illustrated it, and to the genius who instituted it the glory which is due to him, you will direct the learned to greater discoveries, and will open to them, at it were, a new career in the vast field of creation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER;
With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*** *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 20th of the month.*

THE most important book of the month, and one of the most important documents of modern history, is GENERAL GOURGAUD'S *Military History of the Second Reign of Napoleon*, after his interesting return from Elba in 1815. It was written in St. Helena, under the superintendence of the emperor; and, being therefore an authentic record, it puts to flight the thousand fables and falsehoods which a weak and base party have promulgated relative to the circumstances attending the modern battle of Pharsalia. In the 100 days, Napoleon appears to have wrought wonders in restoring the energies of the French armies; and, but for the well-meant, though improvident, jealousies of the republican party in the French metropolis, there is no doubt that he would have made the authors of the interdict of Vienna repent of their temerity. Some blunders of Ney, the over zeal of the troops, and too much caution in the aged Grouchy, enabled the Prussians (according to Gourgaud,) to snatch from Napoleon the hard-earned and bloody laurels of Waterloo. It appears, however, that 65,000 of the army re-assembled in two or three days at Laon, and that victory still hung on the career of Napoleon; but, while concerting his measures at Paris, the republicans in the ministry, and in the two Chambers, sought to avail themselves of his first defeat, and left no alternative but a civil war with the enemy at their gates, or the retreat of Napoleon from power. He magnanimously, it appears, preferred to devote himself, rather than suffer blood to be shed on his account; and, if permitted, would have retired from public life to America. The rest is known, and is so bitterly known to Gen. Gourgaud, that, at the close of his preface, he exclaims, "*Ah! Napoleon, why didst thou not die at Waterloo!*" We can tell the worthy general why: it is because Napoleon seems destined, whether in prosperity or in adversity, to defeat

defeat the senseless malignity of his enemies. His victories over their rage appear to be as decisive at St. Helena as they were at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, or Wagram. Their only honourable course would be that *of restoring and respecting the solemn bond of Fontainbleau.* For the breach of it they cannot atone to numberless victims; but errors can be forgiven, if an endeavour is made, however late, to correct them. Without considering the origin of the several wars, their case would have been reversed if they had fulfilled the treaty of Fontainbleau, and had not discussed in Congress a violent removal from Elba to St. Helena. On the evidence of facts, therefore, the moral sense of this generation, and the impartial opinions of posterity, must, we are sorry to say, question the conduct of the high confederates. If the treaty of Fontainbleau had been respected; if the Bourbons had carried the charter into execution, their solemn pledge to which effect led to that treaty; and if no proposals had been entertained to disturb the repose at Elba: then the interdict at Vienna would have been justifiable, the subsequent war might have been justifiable, and the ostracism to St. Helena would, in certain senses, have been justifiable. But, at present, the moral right of those who wield the power of Europe may be doubted; and we sincerely plead THE CAUSE OF THEIR HONOUR, when we state that they seem bound either to restore Napoleon to Elba, under the conditions of the treaty of Fontainbleau, or at least to allow him to depart in peace to North America. That all the sovereigns of Europe should wage public war on one man, through the agency of England, is a sorry compliment to their own power and glory. We have been led for the present to make these observations; but, for the details of General Gourgaud's interesting volume, we refer our readers to the volume itself, or to our ensuing Supplement, wherein our extracts will be as copious as their great interest commands.

We recommend to the especial notice of philologists, and to the literary world generally, a very ingenious and erudite pamphlet which has appeared, under the title of, *Observations introductory to a Work on English Etymology; by* JOHN THOMSON, M.A.S. This specimen of the qualifications of the author for an undertaking so desirable and highly useful, has excited an anxious solicitude on our parts to draw the attention of the public to these preliminary observations; which even, by themselves, afford a rich literary repast; and the perusal of which, we trust, cannot fail to call forth such patronage as may at once expedite the appearance of the intended work, and encourage and reward the labours of the learned author.

Some new traits of political turpitude have also been published in London, by the French MARQUIS DE MAUBREUIL, in a quarto pamphlet of 160 pages. It appears by this narrative, that, as the marquis had been an active agent of the confederacies against the new order of things in France, and had severely suffered by the successes of Napoleon, he was deemed a fit instrument to be employed to assassinate the emperor and his son during the invasion of France in 1814. His first commission proceeded from the French traitors who formed themselves into a provisional government at Paris, with the notorious Talleyrand at their head. The following passages from his book will claim a niche in the pantheon of history:—

"Shall I mention the rewards held out to me? The title of duke, the government of a province, the brevet of lieutenant-general, and 200,000 francs a-year, were the offers made to me at the very first overture. To these were afterwards added all the riches belonging to the Bonaparte family which I might think proper, &c. &c. with the power of promoting to the rank of colonel all those whom I should employ. . . . . . . I shall not repeat how Napoleon abdicated, nor how the execution of the political crime planned against him was postponed to the period of his departure, without any alteration being produced by the fact of his abdication in the resolutions adopted. On the contrary, instead of softening the measure, it was extended to the person of his son, and of his brothers. The Count d'Artois arrived on the 12th of April, and, far from disapproving of the plan, he adhered to it with extreme complacency, a complacency which will be easily understood by those who are acquainted with the prodigious number of assassins who have been sent from every quarter by the Bourbons, at different periods, to attempt the life of Napoleon consul, and of Napoleon emperor. The more of obstinacy and perseverance I observed in these horrible designs, the more care, attentions, and assiduities, did I display towards the Provisional Government, to which I repaired five times a-day, in order to receive fresh instructions, and learn

learn what was passing. I adopted this conduct in order to prevent the commission of great state crimes; and I make bold to declare, that, but for me, they would infallibly have been committed. I therefore thought it necessary to do every thing that would secure to me the whole management of the attempt, in order to frustrate its execution. I am aware that the Bourbons, amongst others, maddened by my conduct on this occasion, pretend that I deceived them. They also pretend that the wrath of Alexander had no bounds when he learnt that Bonaparte and his son were safe."

—If Maubreuil be not satisfactorily proved to have published a false libel, then millions of mere professions cannot rescue the parties implicated in this disgraceful affair from ignominy.

The *Fast of St. Magdalen*, by Miss Anna Maria Porter, is a work precisely after the same model which this author has adopted for all her productions, namely, a narrative founded on some historical anecdote, related in correct and not inelegant diction, inculcating moral principles, and breathing pious sentiments. Tales of this description are certainly preferable to nine-tenths of the light and frivolous productions of the day; but we must repeat our opinion, expressed on former occasions, that Miss Porter's novels, though always respectable, would be much more attractive if they exhibited such characters of men and women, and such scenes of the world and its affairs, as are to be seen and recognised in common and familiar intercourse with mankind; instead of those buckram heroes and heroines, and those romantic exploits, to which the success of Thaddeus of Warsaw has, unhappily for her own fame and the entertainment of her readers, confined her pen. The Fast of St. Magdalen is not inferior, in point of style, to any of the former tales of Miss Porter; and it is, at least, more interesting than her *Knight of St. John.*

Among the poetical novelties of the month, we have selected, as worthy of distinction, *the Anglo-Cambrian, a poem in four cantos, by* M. Linwood. It is a tale founded on the final conquest of Wales by Edward I. the principal events being taken from Warrington's History of Wales. Miss Linwood has interspersed some fictions of her own creation, besides occasionally using the poet's licence with respect to dates and facts; and, by these means, she has produced a poem of considerable dramatic effect. The following passage will, we think, justify our opinion to our poetical readers:—

The winds that prison'd moan thro' inland caves,
Hold Nature's charter o'er the freeborn waves;
When curb'd by mountains, and in deserts lone,
On ocean fix the hereditary throne.
These hold a vessel now at fearful bay,
And drive her close on Harfryn's* coast astray.
She may thro' many a bolder sea have pass'd,
She may have prided in a rougher blast;
But how the warning lamp shall strangers know?
Or how thro' yon dull mist the beacon glow?
Unseeing and unseen her shivered sail,
She can nor stem the tide, nor wear the gale.
She sent, indeed, one piercing, shricking cry,
The shepherd heard, and deem'd some goblin nigh;
The fisher hurried to his cabin door,
But, shuddering, trod again its bright'ning floor.
The seaman, hardy, resolute, humane,
Would save, but waits a second call in vain.
It was the cry of numbers on the tide,
When burst the shatter'd vessel side from side,
When all was done that strength and skill could do,
When she must perish, and her gallant crew.
There is a fortress overhangs the deep,
And those within a joyous revel keep:
The bowl was circling round the plenish'd board,
The martial chorus 'gainst the tempest roar'd,
But ceas'd on sudden, when the door flung wide,
The usher shew'd a stranger at his side;
Who, sav'd from recent peril on the sea,
Has claim'd Earl Warenne's hospitality.
The boon is echoed, and in English tongue;
The stranger welcom'd, and the busy young,
Whose cheeks with sympathetic dread grew pale,
Have shudder'd to the sequel of his tale.

It is impossible to praise too highly the judicious and manly conduct of the intelligent portion of the electors of Bristol during the late contest, as explained by Dr. Kentish, in his *Narrative of Facts.* It affords a model worthy of imitation in other places where the electors have to struggle against the regularly organized bands of corruption.

Mr. J. P. Neale's *Drawings of Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen* in the United Kingdom, engraved by Woolnoth, Hobson, Askey, and Miss Byrne, constitute the most elegant portable work of that species which we remember to have seen.

* The ancient name of that Comot, or subdivision of Cambrian territory, which is now the site of Swansea and its vicinity.

Nor

Nor must we omit to mention, among works of superlative splendour and curiosity, Mr. BRITTON's *History of Winchester Cathedral;* that building, which of all others of its kind is rendered most interesting to Britons by the venerable ashes it contains, and by the numerous associations connected with its existence. To all these Mr. B. has rendered ample justice, in a multitude of curious details, and at the same time has brought the local subjects so strikingly under the eye of the reader in a series of rich engravings, as to render the volume one of the most gratifying in the language.

Mr. W. G. HORNER has added another affecting tribute to the memory of the Princess Charlotte, in an elegant poem, called *The Mourner*.

Mr. Z. JACKSON has, with great acumen and a rare felicity of critical powers, restored or illustrated no less than 700 passages in Shakspeare, of which he has published a *Few Concise Examples of Restorations and Illustrations,* which have afforded abundant scope for critical animadversion, and hitherto held at defiance the penetration of all Shakspeare's commentators. As Mr. Jackson's best praise will be the citation of the passages alluded to, we have gleaned the whole that are contained in this pamphlet, persuaded that our readers will, on perusing them, think as highly of Mr. Jackson's powers as we do:—

As now Printed.	*Mr. Jackson's Restoration.*
Juliet. Spread thy close curtain love-performing night! That *run-aways* eyes may wink.	*Juliet.* Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night! That, *unawares*, eyes may wink; and Romeo Leap to these arms untalked of, and unseen!
Gloster. Thus like the *formal Vice*, iniquity, I moralize two meanings in one word.	*Gloster.* Thus like the *form, all* vice, iniquity I moralise;—two meanings in one word.
Kent. *Three*-suited knave.	*Kent.* *Tree*-suited knave.*
Kent. A sovereign shame *so elbows* him.	*Kent.* A sovereign shame *soul bows* him.
Hamlet. I am glad to see you: good even, sir.	*Marcellus.* My *good* lord. *Hamlet.* I am glad to see you *good.—even*, sir.
Poins. The answer is as ready as a *borrower's cap.*	*Poins.* The answer is as ready as a *borrowed cant.*
Leonato. Make misfortune drunk With *candle-wasters.*	*Leonato.* Make misfortune drunk With *candle-waters.*
Lafeu. Why your dolphin is not *lustier.*	*Lafeu.* Why your dolphin is not *lustiger.*†
Cleopatra. Here's *sport* indeed;—How heavy weighs my lord!	*Cleopatra.* Here's *his port*, indeed:—How heavy weighs my lord!
Macbeth. Within this hour at most, I will advise you where to plant yourselves. Acquaint you with *the perfect spy o' the time,* The moment on't.	*Macbeth.* Within this hour at most, I will advise you where to plant yourselves: Acquaint you with the *precincts by* the time; The moment on't.
Macbeth. And something from the palace; *always thought,* That I require a clearness.	*Macbeth.* And something from the palace; *a way though,* That I require a clearness.
3d Witch. *Harper* cries; 'Tis time, 'tis time.	*3d Witch.* *Hark, her* cries! 'Tis time, 'tis time.
Prospero. Now *I arise:* Sit still and hear the last of our sea sorrow.	*Prospero.* Now *ire, rise!* Sit still and hear the last of our sea-sorrow.
Leontes. My wife's a hobby-horse; deserves a name As rank as any flax-wench that *puts to* Before her troth-plight.	*Leontes.* My wife's a hobby-horse; deserves a name As rank as any flax-wench that *buts tow* Before her troth-plight.
Duke. Laws for all faults, But faults so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes Stand like the *forfeits* in a barber's shop, As much the mock as mark.	*Duke.* Laws for all faults; But faults so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes Stand like the *forceps* in a barber's shop, As much the mock as mark.
Ulysses. And such again, As venerable Nestor *hatch'd* in silver.	*Ulysses.* And such again, As venerable Nestor *harp'd* in silver, Should with a bond, &c.
Ulysses. Should with a bond of *air*, strong as the axle-tree On which Heaven rides,) knit all the Greekish ears To his experienced tongue.	*Ulysses.* Should with a bond of *acier** (strong as the axle-tree On which Heaven rides,) knit all the Greekish ears To his experienc'd tongue.
Falstaff. I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation.	*Falstaff.* ——she *craves*, she gives the leer of invitation.

* Meaning a rogue, *suited* for, or who deserves, Tyburn-tree.

† The German word *lustig*, and the Teutonic *lustick*, are the same, and mean *playful* or *sportive*, the comparative of which adjective is *lustiger*, meaning *more playful.*

* *Acier* is the French word for *steel.*

—In an advertisement we learn, that the 700 restorations, &c. in Shakspeare, will soon be published in one volume, octavo.

Mr. C. W. WILLIAMS has submitted to the public some elaborate "*Considerations on the Alarming Increase of Forgery on the Bank of England;* and his work merits the notice, not merely of the bank directors and of the legislature, but of the people at large.

The Spirit of the Gospel, or the Four Evangelists Elucidated, by the Rev. W. GILLY, M.A. is an interesting and useful book, on a plan in a great degree new; a great variety of matter, selected from the most eminent commentators, and other works of the first celebrity, ancient and modern, and illustrative of numerous passages of the

Four

Four Gospels, being compressed into a small volume.

Mr. THOMAS BELSHAM has published, *A Discourse on the present State of Religious Parties in England;* and it exhibits a view of the different sects in this country, at once impartial, liberal, and admirably calculated to promote the genuine spirit of true religion.

Another *Discourse*, just published by the same author, occasioned by the lamented death of Sir Samuel Romilly, will be read at this time with much greater interest than sermons in general excite. It consists of a brief sketch, in elegant and impressive language, of the public character of this truly great man; and of consoling, as well as serious, reflections, adapted to the distressing and melancholy termination of his honourable career.

ANATOMY.

A MANUAL of Practical Anatomy, for the use of Students engaged in Dissections; by Edward Stanley, Assistant Surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 12mo. 9s.

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Mr. Britton's second number of Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain; containing eight engravings: also his fourth number of History and Antiquities of York Cathedral.

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Sermons on Various Subjects, by Samuel Seabury, Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Sketches of the Life of Patrick Henry. 8vo. 16s.

Pitkin's Statistical Account of the United States. 18s.

Foreign and Classical Books imported by Treuttel and Würtz, Soho-square.

Almanach de Saxe Gôtha, pour l'année 1819, avec douze gravures, in 18mo. gilt leaves, in case. 8s.

Almanach des Dames, pour 1819, avec huit gravures, 18mo. sewed. 7s.

Biographie Universelle, ancienne et moderne, Tom. XXI. et XXII. in 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Histoire et Memoires de l'Institut Royal de France: Classe d'Histoire et de Litterature Ancienne, Tomes III. et IV. in 4to. 3l. 12s.

Codex Medicamentarius, sive Pharmacopœa Gallica, jussu Regis optimi et ex mandato summi rerum internarum regni administri, editus a Facultate Medico Parisiensi, anno 1818, in 4to. 1l. 18s.

Baron Boyer, Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales et des operations qui leur conviennent, Tom. VI. in 8vo. 12s.

Humboldt et Bonpland, Nova Genera et Species Plantarum, &c. a Kunth. Fascic. IX. in 4to. and in folio.—Same price as the preceding numbers.

Petit, Mémoire sur la retention d'Urine produite par les rétrécissemens du canal de l'Uretre, et parallèle des trois principales méthodes qui ont été employées pour le traitement de cette maladie, &c. 8vo. 5s.

Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales, Tom. XXVIII. LEU—LOM. 8vo. 14s.

Aug. Lafontaine, La Comtesse de Kiburg, ou les Liaisons Politiques, 3 vols. in 12mo. 10s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IT affords us great satisfaction in being able to state, that the effects of peace are felt by no class of the community more than by traders in books, and by all the artizans connected with their production. We believe the returns of the publishing and wholesale booksellers were never greater than in the current season, and that more important literary speculations were never in embryo in Great Britain than at the present time. The bills of intellectual fare of Messrs. Longman and Co., of Messrs. Cadell and Davis, of Mr. Murray, of Messrs. Baldwin and Co., of Messrs. Rivington and Co. and of Messrs. Sherwood and Co. in London; and of Messrs. Constable and Co. and Messrs. Blackwood and Co. of Edinburgh, exceed any former examples of similar enterprise in variety, originality, and costliness. They have appeared in advertisement-sheets annexed to our publication, and they serve, in new forms, to enrich this department of our miscellany. Of course, as lovers of knowledge, and loyal subjects of its legitimate power, we hail their prospect of success with pleasure, and congratulate the country on these increased means of adding to its useful and rational pleasures.

The same genial influence which operates on the success of books, has been equally felt by the periodical literary press. Newspapers experienced a temporary decline, as the interest excited by scenes of blood diminished; but the literary journals, and even those newspapers which have a literary and scientific reputation,—as the Morning Chronicle for example,—have maintained their circulation. We may be accused of egotism in stating that the tide of success, which flowed on the Monthly Magazine on its first publication, has never ebbed even for a single month; but it is due also to our respectable contemporaries to state, that their general patronage continues unabated. There are now above eighty monthly journals, and when we commenced our labours in 1795 there were but eight,—four of which have since ceased to exist: such has been the effect, partly of our example, and partly of the accelerated progress of literature. Nor has the variety arrived at its limit, for we see several new works of this description announced for the coming year, as—

1. *A Monthly Journal of New and Contemporary Voyages and Travels.*
2. *The Tickler, or Monthly Compendium of Good Things, in prose and verse.*
3. *The Edinburgh Monthly Review.*
4. *The Remembrancer, or Ecclesiastical and Literary Miscellany.*
5. *The Medical Intelligencer, or Monthly*

Monthly Index to the various Medical Works.

6. *The Cabinet of Arts.*

—Each of which will, doubtless, meet with a sufficient number of patrons to warrant its prosperous continuance.

Mr. Roscoe has in the press, a work on Penal Jurisprudence and the Reformation of Criminals; which will include an enquiry into the motives, ends, and limits, of human punishments; and also as to the effect of punishment by way of example; and on the prevention of crimes. The work will also contain the latest accounts respecting the state prisons and penitentiaries in the United States. From so philosophical a pen, a treatise on these subjects cannot fail, at this time, to be peculiarly valuable.

Mr. Moore's Life of R. B. Sheridan is to appear in quarto; and his Works, now first collected, comprising many hitherto unpublished writings, with an essay on the life and genius of the author, also by Mr. Moore, in six octavo volumes.

Mr. Malthus announces a work on the Principles of Political Economy considered, with a view to their practical application.

Dr. Watt, of Glasgow, has published a prospectus, accompanied with a specimen of a work, to be entitled "*Bibliotheca Britannica*, or a general Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, with such foreign works as have been translated into English, or printed in the British dominions: including also a very copious selection from the writings of the most celebrated authors of all ages and nations, in two parts. In the first, the authors are arranged alphabetically; and of each, as far as possible, a short biographical notice is given; to which is subjoined, a correct list of his works, their various editions, sizes, prices, &c.; and, in many instances, the character of the work. In the second, the subjects are arranged alphabetically; and, under each, all the works, and parts of works, treating of that subject, are arranged in chronological order. This part also includes the anonymous works which have appeared in this country, inserted according to their respective subjects and dates." Dr. W. having obtained a pretty numerous and highly respectable list of subscribers, a first part of the work has been put to press, and will be published in February. This, consisting of thirty-five sheets, is estimated to be about a sixth part of the whole. A part will be published every three or four months till the whole is completed, making two handsome quarto volumes, of from 8 to 900 pages each. This publication is said to contain above 40,000 authors, and the titles of about as many anonymous works.

New editions being in preparation of Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary —of Capper's Topographical Dictionary of the British Islands—and of Watkins's General Biographical Dictionary; corrections, additions, and improvements, are earnestly solicited by the authors and publishers.

The other branch of the northern expedition has failed, and returned, after coasting part of Baffin's Bay, without any success as to a north-west passage. A variety of puffs, equivocations, and special pleadings, have appeared on the subject in the newspapers; but the truth is, that neither of these expeditions has discovered or effected so much as any one of fifty voyagers that have gone the same route before. Even the little they have discovered, for it is impossible to sail in such unfrequented seas without tracing some novelties, is underrated, owing to the extravagant expectations raised in regard to certain impossible discoveries, which it was empirically stated they could not fail to make. A couple of quartos, at least, may be expected as the fruits of the voyage; in preparing which, it is to be hoped, that the *critical* secretary of the Admiralty will make a sparing use of his multiplying and magnifying glasses.

The first portion of the splendid work of Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland, will appear early in next year. The drawings are made expressly for this work by J. M. Turner, esq. R.A., A. W. Calcott, esq. R.A., W. John Thomson, M. E. Blore, &c. &c. and will be engraved by Messrs. G. Cooke, John Pye, John and H. Lekeux, and W. Lizars. The historical illustrations are by Walter Scott, esq.

Macklin's Bible, with its numerous and splendid engravings, is preparing for republication, on an improved, yet far less expensive, plan, and now including a preface and historical accounts of the several books, written expressly for this purpose, by the Rev. Edward Nares, D.D. rector of Biddenden, in Kent, and Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. It is to be completed in twelve parts, published monthly, at two guineas each.

Mr. S. Fleming has circulated proposals

posals for publishing, by subscription, at two guineas, the Life of Demosthenes; containing all that is recorded of that celebrated orator, both in his private and public conduct; with an account of the age of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, embracing the most interesting and brilliant period of ancient Greece, in arts, literature, and eloquence. It will be handsomely printed on a fine paper, and make a large quarto volume, replete with curious and valuable matter.

The Rev. JAMES TOWNLEY, author of "Biblical Anecdotes," has nearly ready for the press, Illustrations of Biblical Literature, exhibiting the history and fate of the sacred writings, from the earliest period to the present; including biographical notices of eminent translators of the Bible, and other biblical scholars. The work will be interspersed with historical sketches of ecclesiastical manners and superstitions, and various dissertations on the origin of alphabetical characters; and will be accompanied with fac-similes of several biblical manuscripts, and other engravings.

Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS announces the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, drawn from the state papers, with six subsidiary memoirs:—On the calumnies concerning the Scottish queen; memoirs of Francis II.; on Lord Darnley; on James Earl Bothwell; on the Earl of Murray; on Secretary Maitland. The whole to be illustrated with ten plates of medals, portraits, and views, and printed in two volumes, quarto.

Mr. HONE proposes to elucidate his forthcoming enlarged Report of his Three Trials, by an abundance of additions, from materials of singular interest and rarity, with numerous coloured and other engravings, and portraits, and various fac-similes, which will render it as acceptable to the curious collector as to the general reader. The work is in forwardness, and will be printed in royal octavo, by subscription.

Dr. CLARKE's Travels through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia, with a description of the city of St. Petersburg, during the tyranny of the Emperor Paul, being the third and last part of the author's travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, will speedily be published.

The sixth number of Italian Scenery, from the exquisite drawings of Miss BATTY, is in preparation.

A high quarrel with the Pope is announced, in a copy of a correspondence between the Court of Rome and Baron von Wessenberg, bishop of Constance; in which the bishop disputes the authority of the Pope in Germany, and endeavours, with every probability of success, to effect a general reformation in the German Catholic Church.

The first number of Swiss Scenery, with five engravings from drawings by Major COCKBURN, will be published in January.

Parliamentary Letters, and other poems, by Q-in-the-Corner, are about to be published.

Dr. M'CRIE's expected Life of Andrew Melville will contain illustrations of the ecclesiastical and literary history of Scotland, during the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, with an appendix of original papers.

Messrs. LYSONS announce their Historical and Topographical Account of Devonshire, being the ninth part of Magna Britannia, or a concise Account of the several Counties of Great Britain.

PROFESSOR ROBISON's very able System of Mechanical Philosophy is about to be re-published by that equally able philosopher, Dr. BREWSTER, with notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the physical sciences.

A complete history of the partially useful art of Lithography, from its origin to the present time, is preparing by the inventor, ALOIS SENEFELDER. It will contain clear and explicit instructions in all its branches, accompanied by illustrative specimens of this art.

The History of the late War in Spain and Portugal is preparing by ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq. in no less than three quarto volumes.

The Education Committee, as may be expected, experience considerable difficulty in obtaining answers to their circular. Within the last few weeks, several hundred copies of the subjoined were dispatched to all parts of the kingdom:

House of Commons.

To the Rev. the Officiating Minister of the Parish or Chapelry of ——

Committee on Education, April 13, 1818.

Reverend Sir,—I have to require that you will transmit, as speedily as possible, answers to the following queries:—

1. What schools upon charitable foundations exist in your parish?

2. How many are taught in each such school.

3. How many are clothed or boarded in each such school.

 4. What

4. What increase or diminution has taken place in the above numbers, as far back as you can trace?

5. What salaries and other emoluments have the masters, mistresses, and other persons employed in each such school?

6. What are the funds possessed, or, according to the prevailing belief in the neighbourhood, supposed to be possessed, by each such school.

7. Are there any funds, generally understood in the neighbourhood to have been originally destined to the support of any school, and which are not so applied, or in part misapplied?

8. What schools, not supported, in whole or in part by charitable endowment, exist in your parish?

9. Are the poorer classes in your parish without sufficient means of educating their children?

10. Are those classes desirous of having such means?

You will be pleased to address your answers to these queries under cover to me, at the "House of Commons, London;" and write in the corner of the direction, "Education Returns."

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
H. BROUGHAM, Chairman.

A work will very soon be published by Mr. W. F. POCOCK, architect, calculated to supply the wants of many persons who, at this time, are seeking information and directions in furtherance of the intentions of the legislature, in building a number of new churches. It will consist of a series of designs for churches and chapels of various dimensions and styles, with plans, sections, &c.

Mr. THELWALL has announced, for immediate commencement, at his institution in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a threefold Course of Lectures: one, on the Science and Practice of Elocution, including ample elucidations of the agreement of physiological and harmonic principles in the organic structure of language, and of the English language in particular; with criticisms philological and grammatical; and exemplifications of the requisites of good delivery from the intelligible formation of the simple elements of speech to the highest accomplishments of the senatorial and popular orator. The second on Poetry and the Drama; from their origin in remotest antiquity, to the present state of those arts in England, France, and Germany; and more particularly on their progress in this country from the age of Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate; and of the representations of the ancient pageants and mysteries, to the times of Spenser and Shakspeare, of Denham and Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Cibber; and thence to the present day; the actors, poets, and dramatists of which are intended to be subjected to the strictness of analytical and impartial criticism. The third course is to be upon what the lecturer chooses to call the Philosophy of English History; but which, if he had not evidently stood in awe of the misapprehensions and prejudices that might be excited by a word, he would probably have called Lectures on the History of the Revolutions of England, civil, intellectual, and political, as well as military: since it is his avowed intention to treat his subject in a manner similar to that, (though more popular,) in which Vertot has treated the Revolutions of Rome and of Portugal, &c.; and, to shew the bearings of remote and progressive events on the present genius, feelings, prejudices, and social condition, of the people of this nation, and the consequent principles that ought to actuate the prospective jurisprudence and administration of the laws. An introductory oration, elocutionary, critical and political, will probably be delivered about the time of the publication of this number of our miscellany; and the respective Courses are alternately to be delivered on the ensuing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mr. PICQUOT, author of "the Universal Geography," has in the press a Chronological Abridgment of the History of Modern Europe, compiled from the best English, French, and German authors.

A work, designed as a proper companion to the "Comforts of Old Age," is now in the press, and will be published in a few days, called the Enjoyments of Youth. The object of the author of this small work, the scenery of which is laid in genteel life, is to impress upon the minds of the young the pleasures of religion and morality, in contradistinction to the inanity of the customary pursuits (which are delineated) of the well-bred young of both sexes in modern days. The story is told, not in the way of dry and abstract axioms, but by scenes (in the Vicar-of-Wakefield style), in which all or most may be supposed to participate in their progress through life.

Mr. PARKINSON is preparing for the press, a Familiar Introduction to the Study of Fossils.

A society has been formed in London for the Encouragement of Industry, and the Reduction of Poor's Rates. The committee,

committee, with a view to regulate their ultimate proceedings by the best intelligence, have circulated the following QUERIES, answers to which are requested to be addressed to their secretaries, Messrs. WILLS and LIVESEY, at the King's Head, in the Poultry:—

1. If such of the poor, as have small families, and are out of work, or whose low wages are insufficient to maintain them, were supplied, with a small portion of land, nearly rent free, with the means of erecting a cottage, if necessary, on the same, would it prove a stimulus to industry, be accepted and cultivated, and eventually render parochial relief unnecessary?

2. For persons with large families, say six children and upwards, in similar circumstances, would it be considered likely if a cow and a sufficient quantity of land, say one and a-half, or two acres, at a low rent, were supplied, that such would be enabled to live without parochial assistance?

3. What effects might such assistance be expected to produce in a given number of years (say ten or fifteen) on the moral condition and happiness of the poor, especially of the rising race, and the welfare of the community at large?

4. If approved, (and the money necessary to accomplish it could be raised,) your opinion is requested as to the best mode of carrying the same into effect?

5. Your opinion is requested on the propriety of large and populous places employing land for the occupation of their poor under suitable superintendence, (which has in some instances been practised,) with a view to enable them to subsist without parochial aid!

6. Any other information on the subject of furnishing employment to our industrious poor, not prejudicial to existing occupations, will be esteemed.

Mr. JAMIESON is preparing for publication, a work entitled Conversations on General History, ancient and modern; for the use of school and private instruction.

A Grammar of Logic, by the same compiler, will also be ready for publication early in the ensuing month.

A Journal is announced of an Expedition over Part of the (hitherto) Terra Incognita of Australasia, performed by command of the British government of New South Wales in 1817, by JOHN OXLEY, esq. surveyor-general.

Speedily will be published, Maternal Conversations; by MADAME DUFRESNOY.

A Grammar of the German Language, written with a view to facilitate its study, by C. T. KERSTEN, will be published in the course of the present month. The author has endeavoured to simplify the principles of that language, and to remove the difficulties attached to some parts of its acquisition.

Two volumes of Sermons by EDWARD MALTBY, D.D. are in the press.

Mr. GRINFIELD announces a volume of Sermons on the Parables and Miracles.

We are desired to observe, that in Mr. MILL's History of India, a work which is otherwise well entitled to be preserved in libraries, it is asserted, (vol. 2, p. 688,) "that in this committee (the select) was included *Mr. Francis*, who had obtained a seat in parliament on his return to England; and the most laborious of its members was Mr. Edmund Burke." Now the fact is, that the first parliament in which Sir Philip Francis had a seat, met in the summer of 1784, and that he never belonged to any committee of inquiry on any subject. He landed in England in October 1781.

A second edition is printing of the School Fellows; by the author of the Twin Sisters.

A professional work will speedily be published, entitled, the Fountain of Life Opened, or a Display of Christ in his Essential and Mediatorial Glory; by the late JOHN FLAVEL.

By the Quarterly Report of the Universal Dispensary for Children, we have the satisfaction to believe that great benefit is likely to result from this rising establishment, both as a school for pupils and also for improvement in a line of practice too much overlooked. The total number of patients admitted to Nov. 1, 1818, were 4850; of whom there were—

Cured and relieved	4130
Died	80
Vaccinated	120
Upon the books, and remaining under cure	520
	4850

Among these cases were two remarkable ones of hydrocephalus, which had baffled the efforts of the ablest medical abilities of the metropolis, till they came under the care of Dr. M. B. DAVIS, of this Institution.

The Rev. JOHN GRIFFIN has in the press, a third edition of his Memoirs of Captain James Wilson, considerably improved, and ornamented with a portrait of Captain Wilson.

An improved edition, in two vols. 8vo. of SCHMIDIUS' Concordance to the Greek New

New Testament, from the Glasgow University press, will appear in January.

Abelard and Heloise, a new and original didactic poem; by ROBERT RABELAIS, the younger, is in the press, and will be published in a few days. The work is historical, but the various elucidations may be deemed amatorial, matrimonial, comical, farcical, tragical, satirical, &c.

Another edition of a Father's First Lessons; by JAUFFRETT, author of the Travels of Roland, is in the press.

A fine and curious work of Scripture Costume, in imperial quarto, is preparing. It will consist of a series of engravings, accurately coloured, in imitation of drawings, representing the principal personages mentioned in the Old and New Testament. The drawings are under the superintendance of B. WEST, esq. P. R. A., by R. SATCHWELL, and accompanied by biographical and historical sketches.

In January, a work will be published, in a small volume octavo, entitled Apeleutherus, or an Effort to attain Intellectual Freedom; in four parts—1. On religious and moral instruction; 2. On public and social worship; 3. On supernatural revelation; 4. On a future state.—A small impression of this work, in a very imperfect state, was some years ago distributed amongst the author's friends, but never advertised for sale. It has since received many additions, alterations, and corrections; and he wishes those friends to consider the former impression as entirely superseded and cancelled by the present publication.

In December will be published, *La Rentrée des Vacances, ou Present aux Jeunes Demoiselles, par* MARIE ANTONETTE LE NOIR, auteur des Conversations d'Ermstine, &c.

Shortly will be published, a second edition of Family Suppers, or Evening Tales for Young People; by MADAME DELAFAYE.

The Rev. THOMAS WATSON, author of Intimations and Evidences of a Future State, &c. will shortly publish, Various Views of Death and its Circumstances, intended to illustrate the Wisdom and Benevolence of the Divine Administration, in conducting mankind through this awful and interesting event.

In a few days will be published, the Importance of Peace and Union in the Churches of Christ, and the best means of promoting them; a Sermon, preached before the associated independent churches of Hampshire, by SAMUEL SLEIGH.

A corrected and enlarged edition is announced of the Book of Versions, or Guide to French Translation and Construction; by J. CHERPILLOUD.

In the press and shortly will be published, Duravernum, or Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Canterbury, with other Poems; by A. BROOKE, esq.

Miss SPENCE, author of Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Scenery, of Scotland, &c. &c. is preparing for publication a new work, entitled, a Traveller's Tale of the last Century.

Le Curé de Wakefield, translated into French, by J. A. VOULLAIRE, will be published in the course of this month.

In the press, Coral, a novel, in three vols. 12mo.

Shortly will appear, in one vol. 8vo. Practical Observations on the Construction and Principles of Instruments for the removal of Muscular Contraction of the Limbs, Distortion of the Spine, and every other Species of Personal Deformity; by JOHN FELTON, (late of Hinckley), surgical mechanist to the General Institution for the relief of bodily deformities, Birmingham.

At a recent meeting of the Shropshire Auxiliary Bible Society, Archdeacon Corbett drew a parallel between Mr. SAMUEL LEE, and the admirable Crichton. From the reverend gentleman's statement, it appears, that Mr. Lee had merely the education of a village school, viz. reading, writing, and arithmetic; that he left the school at twelve years of age, to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder. While thus employed, he became, *self taught*, a Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan scholar. These languages he acquired in six years, at the hours during which he was relieved from manual labour. Since that period, Mr. Lee has had more assistance, and is now, in addition to the tongues we have mentioned, familiar with Arabic and Persian, Hindostanee, French, German, Italian, Ethiopic, Coptic, Malay, Sanscrit, and Bengalee—in all, SEVENTEEN LANGUAGES, in *fourteen years*.

GERMANY.

The Rosetta stone, of the British Museum, and which was published in several plates, by the Society of Antiquaries in 1810, has lately been copied by the lithographic process, at Munich, and makes seven plates in folio.

Counsellor Gieseke, of Vienna, distinguished

tinguished by his dramatic works, undertook some years since a voyage to Greenland, for the purpose of making observations in Natural History. He remained six years in that country, and the collections which he made were sent to Copenhagen, for the purpose of being arranged according to their classes, and published. This task the traveller himself has now undertaken, and his performance may be speedily expected.

FRANCE.

The tea shrub, which was introduced into France in 1814, promises to become naturalized. There are already three hundred stocks, which it is easy to multiply; and the tea has received the approbation of the first naturalists in France.

It is calculated that the present French monarchy contains 29,800,000 inhabitants, of whom 108,000 speak Basque, 900,000 the Kymrique, or Low Breton, 160,000 Italian, 1,700,000 German, and the remaining 27,000,000 French. It is also calculated that of these there are 26,400,000 professed Catholics or free-thinkers, 2,300,000 professed Calvinists, 1,100,000 professed Lutherans, 60,000 Jews, 2,000 Herrenhuters, and 550 Quakers.

ITALY.

The copy in Mosaic of Leonardo da Vinci's Lord's Supper, begun by order of Napoleon, and finished under the auspices of the Emperor of Austria, has been sent to Vienna as a present from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to the Empress. Eighty horses, in various carriages, were employed in its conveyance.

M. Millin, in his late Travels in Italy, speaks at large of the *Alimentary Tables*, found in 1747 by peasants in the hill, where later researches have discovered the ruins of Velleia. The magistrates of the Roman people, who feared the consequences of any effervescence caused by want or distress, were provided with an abundant supply of the necessaries of life; and, for the support of the indigent, they distributed what they most urgently wanted. The Emperors followed the same policy; and the Table of Velleia informs us that Trajan extended this benevolence to a distance from Rome. He bestows one million one hundred and fifty thousand sesterces for the purchase of lands, the income from which should be employed in the maintenance of two hundred and forty-five boys, legitimate children of their parents, and thirty four girls, also legitimate. The inscription further declares, that Cornelius Gallicanus had added to the sum given the further sum of sixty-two thousand sesterces, for the acquisition of certain other property then in possession of divers individuals, but destined to form a fund for the support of eighteen other boys and one girl, all to be legitimate; to receive the same allowance as the others; and the income is also calculated at five per cent. amounting to three thousand six hundred sesterces. This Table derives additional interest, from exhibiting the names of the places where the property was situated, the names of the persons from whom it was purchased, and other particulars, whereby it becomes a geographical authority, and especially in reference to that part of Italy whereto it belongs.

In 1816, Messrs. Zohrab, a learned Armenian at Venice, and Angelo Maio, at Milan, published, in Latin, a considerable portion of the Chronicon of Eusebius. They gave reason to hope at the same time for a complete edition of the work, which, though lost among the Greeks, had been preserved among the Armenians, in a manuscript of the most valuable kind, preserved in the Ambrosian Library. These literati have at length determined to realize their resolution; and to publish the contents of this manuscript in the Latin language, accompanied with notes, and a preliminary discourse. The printing being already in forwardness, the learned editors offer the work to the studious by subscription.

UNITED STATES.

Messrs. T. Gilpin and Co. of Delaware, have made some improvements, by which a sheet of paper is delivered of greater breadth than any made in America, and of *any length*—in one continued unbroken succession, of fine or coarse materials, regulated at pleasure to a greater or less thickness. The paper, when made, is collected from the machine on reels, in succession as they are filled; and these are removed to the further progress of the manufacture. The paper in its texture is perfectly smooth and even, and is not excelled by any made by hand, in the usual mode of workmanship—as it possesses all the beauty, regularity, and strength, of what is called well-closed and well-shut sheets. The mills and engines now prepared, are calculated to do the daily work of *ten paper vats*, and will employ a water power equal to about twelve to fifteen pair of mill-stones of the usual size.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Report *of* **Diseases** *and* **Casualties** *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* **City Dispensary**, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

IT is the intention of the writer of these periodical essays to allude, in the December paper of each passing year, to the prominent circumstances that shall have occupied the attention of the medical world during the period of that year.

For the last twelve months, the epidemic fever of the metropolis, and other parts; the question of vaccine security against small-pox infection; and the subject of syphilitic diseases;—have proved the prominent points of pathological interest. On the last of these topics, as pertaining principally to the province of surgery, it will not be proper for the Reporter to descant. Fever and vaccination are, however, subjects not only of professional, but of popular, concern: and the present opportunity will, therefore, be embraced of adverting to these two particulars as largely as the reach of a single report will allow.

The real cause, or actual essence, of the prevailing fever remains still an undecided point in the chancery of medical judicature. Some conceiving typhus to be a disease *sui generis*, and invariably dependant upon a specific contagion; while others maintain that it is capable of being produced by the more common causes of disease; such as irregularity in diet or temperature. One author, indeed, goes so far as to deride *in toto* the notion of contagion; and to affirm that the source of the disease is exclusively atmospheric, and that the distemper itself is incapable of being imparted from one individual to another.*

The Reporter has already expressed his own sentiments on this disputed point as being intermediate. He conceives that an undetected something in the air gives a cast and character to the reigning malady; but that, such a condition of the atmosphere existing, fevers are more easily excited by cold and other causes, and likewise more easily fall into that state which engenders a contagious virus. How is this contagious virus communicated to another? Almost demonstrably through the medium of the lungs alone. And it is of consequence to recollect, that the poison which exhales from an individual affected with the most contagious fever, is immediately destroyed by the atmosphere; so that every attention being given to cleanliness and ventilation, and every care being taken to avoid the immediate breath of the sufferer, a second individual may be in his room, and even about his person, with very little apprehension of consequences.* The air, then, is thus the vehicle of bane and antidote; and it is an actual fact, that individuals residing next door to a fever-house are as much out of the reach of pestiferous influence as if they were on the other side of the Atlantic. The poison however, let it be recollected, although thus disarmed by the air of all its malignant properties, is capable of being preserved active, and even conveyed to a distance, provided it be excluded from the air. So that it is a necessary part of every preservative plan against the propagation of fever, freely to expose every thing to the breath of Heaven, that has been in contact with the sick person. Hence the explanation of the greater facility with which the epidemic spreads from individual to individual, from family to family, and from street to street, in those districts of the town where indolence, and poverty, and filth, are familiar inmates.

With regard to the treatment of these diseases, the writer's notions have already been more than once expressed. He thinks it, however, but justice to say, that, although he is himself not in the general practice of copious blood-letting, he has lately witnessed,

* Dr. Maclean.—See his work on Epidemic and Infectious Diseases, in which he proposes an entire abolition of the quarantine laws, upon the principle that even plague itself is not a contagious, but merely an infectious, distemper.

* Dr. Bateman, in his recent work on the Contagious Fever of the Metropolis, has announced this fact as if with the air of novelty; whereas it has been a long time an admitted principle with the profession, and has been communicated to the public in a variety of forms. With respect to the general character of Dr. B.'s work, it may be incidentally remarked, that it is very well as a more description of the disease upon which it treats, but that it is deficient in the higher qualities which we should have expected to see in a regular dissertation on fever.

witnessed, in the practice of others, much apparent good resulting from large venesections. Active purging has been the writer's great sheet-anchor; and with the preservative powers of this practice, when had recourse to early, he has had reason to be amply satisfied.

The question of vaccine security, it is not necessary to say, is a matter of paramount importance to the welfare of mankind. Is a child, having had cow-pox, equally secure against the small-pox, with another who has been inoculated with the variolous poison? This query involves a problem of greater importance to the physical interests of our race, than has ever been propounded or agitated by man. Recent occurrences have caused the revival of doubtful feelings on this most momentous point. But, in favour of vaccine security, two essential particulars may at least be adduced. In the first place, it is an actual fact, that small-pox itself is known occasionally to visit a person twice in the course of life. The curate and lecturer of the parish in which the Reporter is writing has, in his own person, proved this position. Now, when it is recollected that the numbers of vaccinated children, in a given time, have been almost incalculably greater than were ever submitted to inoculation, it will be allowed that the chances of these anomalous occurrences must have been in the same measure multiplied; and that this, therefore, may be one explanation of the greater number of vaccine failures. Secondly, we hear, in the present time, almost nothing of chicken-pox; whereas, during the prevalence of the inoculating practice, this last disease was of comparatively every-day occurrence. Now, it has lately been advanced, and that upon very plausible grounds, that the modified small-pox, which sometimes succeeds to vaccination, is nothing more than chicken-pox; which, under the last denomination, excited no apprehension or alarm, but which, now that it is called small-pox, fills every father and mother with fears for the safety of their vaccinated offspring.

But whether this be or be not the case, (and the restricted space of this paper prevents the more ample discussion of the question,) and whether vaccination be or be not of absolutely equal preventive efficacy with variolous inoculation, a sufficiency of positive evidence is, in the writer's opinion, before the world in favour of the former practice; which introduces into the system a mild, in place of a malignant, disease; which, even when not entirely preventive of small-pox, so much modifies the latter, as to render its occurrence of scarcely any consequence, and which is less apt to excite morbid humours and cutaneous eruptions than the old inoculation; it being a fact, established by the most unquestionable testimony, that chronic diseases of the skin of all kinds have been rather upon the decline than increase, both as it respects number and virulence, ever since the introduction of vaccine practice.

D. Uwins, M.D.

Thavies-inn; Nov. 20.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE following method has been proposed by Brugnatelli for discovering arsenic and corrosive sublimate in their respective solutions, and to distinguish them from each other:—We must take the starch of wheat boiled in water, until it is of a proper consistence, and recently prepared; to this is to be added a sufficient quantity of iodine to make it of a blue colour; it is afterwards to be diluted with pure water, until it becomes of a beautiful azure. If to this azure-coloured solution of starch we add some drops of an aqueous solution of the oxide of arsenic, the colour changes to a reddish hue, and finally is quite dissipated. The solution of corrosive sublimate, poured into the induretted starch, produces in it almost the same change with the arsenic; but if, to the fluid discoloured by the oxide of arsenic, we add some drops of sulphuric acid, the original blue colour is restored with more than its original brilliancy; whilst the colour of the fluid that has been discharged, by the corrosive sublimate, cannot be restored, either by the sulphuric acid, or by any other means.

Professor Hare, of William and Mary College, in Virginia, has invented an apparatus for burning tar instead of oil, in lighting cities and manufactories.—It is said that tar, burned in this apparatus, gives a strong and clear light; and it is computed, that four or five barrels of tar will serve a lamp for one year, and will give eight times the light of a common street-lamp. The following is given in the Union as a description of the apparatus:—"It consists of a fountain reservoir to hold four or five pounds of tar to supply the lamp at a uniform height, and a lantern, with a draught-pipe attached to it.—The lamp presents, at one end, a cylindrical mouth for receiving the pipe of the reservoir; at the other end, a cylindrical cup, in which the tar is ignited; the flame being

being drawn up through a central hole in the bottom of the lantern, so as to occupy its axis in passing to the draught-pipe. All the air which supplies this is made to meet in the same axis, and thus to excite the combustion."

Dr. LALLEMAND has published at Paris an elaborate system of the Animal Economy, from which he deduces the following general conclusions:—

1. All the nerves of animal life derive from the part from which they originate, whether the brain or spinal marrow, the nervous influence necessary to fulfil their functions.

2. It is from the cerebrum that arise the determinations of the will.

3. The cerebrum exerts on the spinal marrow an influence which is not confined to the direction of its action according to the will, but there also results from it an increase of energy in the functions of the spinal marrow.

4. The influence of the cerebrum is not the same on all parts of the spinal marrow; on those, for instance, which furnish the nerves for respiration.

5. The influence is greater, and more necessary, in proportion to the length of the period from the birth of the fœtus.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*Oct. 23.*							*Nov. 20.*							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	5	0	to	5	0	0	£4	5	0	to	4	15	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	3	0	—	6	8	0	5	0	0	—	6	8	0	ditto.
———, fine	7	0	0	—	7	18	0	7	0	0	—	7	18	0	ditto.
———, Mocha	7	10	0	—	8	0	0	7	14	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	7	—	0	1	9	0	1	6	—	0	1	8	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	1	8	—	0	2	1	0	1	8	—	0	2	0	ditto.
Currants	5	0	0	—	5	12	0	4	14	0	—	5	8	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	3	10	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	80	0	0	—	83	0	0	80	0	0	—	83	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	50	0	0	—	51	0	0	49	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	7	7	0	—	9	9	0	7	7	0	—	9	9	0	per cwt.
———, Bags	6	6	0	—	8	0	0	5	12	0	—	7	7	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	12	10	0	—	13	0	0	12	10	0	—	13	0	0	per ton.
———, ———, Pigs	7	10	0	—	8	0	0	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	16	0	0	—	17	0	0	16	0	0	—	16	10	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	98	0	0	—	100	0	0	96	0	0	—	98	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	1	0	—	3	3	0	3	2	0	—	3	5	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	0	0	—	0	0	0	5	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2	12	0	—	2	14	0	2	6	0	—	2	7	0	ditto.
———, East India	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	17	0	—	1	8	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	1	0	—	1	12	0	1	8	0	—	1	11	9	per lb.
———, Bengal, skein	1	2	0	—	1	2	8	1	0	7	—	1	2	9	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	13	10	—	0	14	0	0	12	1	—	0	12	4	ditto.
———, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	4	0	0	3	9	—	0	3	10	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	6	5	—	0	6	8	0	6	0	—	0	6	3	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	8½	—	0	0	8¾	0	0	8¼	—	0	0	0	ditto.
———, ———, white	0	0	11½	—	0	1	0½	0	0	11½	—	0	1	0½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	7	3	—	0	8	2	0	6	6	—	0	7	0	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6	—	0	3	8	0	3	6	—	0	3	8	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	8	—	0	5	6	0	3	3	—	0	4	3	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
———, Jamaica, fine	4	5	0	—	4	8	0	4	5	0	—	4	10	0	ditto.
———, East India, brown	1	17	0	—	2	2	0	1	16	0	—	2	2	0	ditto.
———, lump, fine	5	10	0	—	6	2	0	5	7	0	—	5	15	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	4	17	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Russia, yellow	4	10	0	—	0	0	0	4	7	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	7	—	0	2	8	0	2	7	—	0	2	8	per lb.
———, Hyson, best	0	5	8	—	0	6	0	0	5	8	—	0	6	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
———, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
———, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s.—Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 20s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 3g.—Greenland, out and home, —.

Course of Exchange, Nov. 20.—Amsterdam, 11 7 C. F.—Hamburgh, 33 8 2½ U.—Paris, 24 15 2.—Leghorn, 51½.—Lisbon, 58½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL

CANAL shares sell for 241l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 970l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 330l.—Trent and Mersey, 1530l.—East India DOCK, 190l. per share.—West India, 196l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 10l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 47l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 86l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 25th, were $77\frac{7}{8}$; 3 per cent. Reduced, $77\frac{3}{4}$; $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. $86\frac{3}{4}$; and 5 per cent. 108. The enormous Loan in the conversion of 3 into $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, and the financial operations on the continent, have rendered money scarce all over Europe, as well for public as for commercial purposes.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov.* 1818; *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 114.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ARTHUR J. Red Lion street, Holborn, cabinet maker. [Jeyes
Ashford C. S. Harrow road, ironmonger. [Richardson and co. london
Adams J. S Newcastle under Lyne, merchant. (Fearnhead, Nottingham
Allen S. S. Little Yarmouth, Suffolk, corn merchants. (Swain, london
Bagelmann J. St. John's Coffee house, Cornhill, broker. (Smith and co
Brown H. Charles street, Westminster, builder. [Veale
Brown W. East Retford, Nottinghamshire, corn factor. [Hamilton, london
Bills S. Darlaston, Staffordshire, dealer [Clarke and co. L.
Brayley J. W. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. (Baxters and co. london
Bishop R. Whitchurch, Hampshire, linen draper. (Bishop and co. london
Bovill J. and G. J. De Witte, Commercial Chambers, merchants. (Evitt and co.
Bowman J. Crooked lane, wine merchants. [Gregson and co
Carter J. New Bridge street Vauxhall, grocer. [Arnott, L.
Chettleburgh D. jun. Norwich, wine merchant. (Goodwin
Chivers W. Commercial road, master mariner. (Atcheson
Cockram P. Bath, tailor (Gaby and co.
Curtis and Hall, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Day R. H. Iouil, Kent, seed crusher. [Wiltshire and co. london
Dennett J. Carisbrooke, builder. (Worley, Newport
Drouet L. Conduit street, float manufacturer. (Chippendall
Dyson G. China terrace, Lambeth, auctioneer. (Hodson
Emery T. Worcester, wine merchant. (Cardale and co.
Ehrenstrom E. Fen court, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Eicke and co.
Fawcett G. George yard, Lombard street, paper hanger. [Hunter
Fitch T. Highgate, butcher. (Harvey and co. L.
Fowler C. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant, (Spence, L.
Glaysher J. Hammersmith, ironmonger. [Camesford
Gliren M. jun Broad street, Ratcliff, oilman. (Collins, L.
Gibson J. and S. Foster, Wardrobe place, Doctors' Commons, dealers in lace. [James
Godfrey T. Salters' hall court, merchant. (Cocker
Graham R. Garstang, Lancashire, grocer (Blakelock, L.
Gunn J. Eton, coach maker. (Richardson, L.
Harris J. Heaselor, Warwickshire, dealer. (Meyrick and co. london
Hampton T. Manchester, merchant. [Windle, L.
Hawks W. C. Okehampton, banker. [Holland, L.
Harrison J. Aldermanbury, factor. (Hubbersty
Horstum W. Long lane, Bermondsey, carpenter. (Kempster, Kennington lane
Harper J. Fleet street, bookseller. (Eicke and co.
Howes G. Rochester, tavern keeper. (Pownall and co. L.
Hall E. Holbrook, Devon, grocer. (Heelis, L.
Humble S. Liverpool, hop factor. [Kearsey and co. L.
Hall J. Chatham, tailor. [Nelson, L.
Irwin R. New House, Stapleton Cumberland, grocer. (Clennell, london
Johnson J. and J. Smith, High-Holborn, linen drapers. (Chapman and co.
Langford J. Ludgate-hill, chemist. (Walton.
Lancaster, G. Liverpool, merchant. [Milne and co. L.
Law W. Copthall chambers.
Lees L. Newport Moore, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Meddowcroft, london.
Longman J. Totnes, Devonshire, miller. (Elliot L.
Lloyd R. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Sive.t and co.
Lockington W. Pendleton, Lancashire, joiner. (Meadowcroft, london
Lord S. Sutton, Surrey, innkeeper. [Adams L.
Mott J. Hadleigh Suffolk, miller. [Bridges L.
Mills C. E. Stamford, cabinet maker. [Anstice and co. london
Mitchell W. Plaistow, and Poplar, shipbuilder. (Knight and co. london
Morris W. G. Stratford upon Avon, banker. (Meyrick and co. london
Morris W. M. Brighton, nurseryman. (Palmer and co. L.
Mills H. New Bond street, linen draper. (Dawson
Minchin T. A. W. G. Carter, and A. Kelly, Portsmouth, bankers. (Atcheson, london
Middleword J. High street, Whitechapel, perfumer. (Argill
Noble J and W. Ring, Bath, victuallers. [Hannam, L.
Nowill J. and J. Burch, Jewry street, stationers. (Lee and co.
Oakley, T. P. Ealing, brewer. (Vincent, L.
Prior C. Cirencester place, Fitzroy square, oilman. [Cailon
Ransom T. Cheapside, lace manufacturer. (Mitchel and co.
Raven J. Cheapside, warehouseman. [Sweet and co.
Ratsay, J. Finch lane, stock broker. (Pownall and co.
Reynolds W. Bristol, soap manufacturer. (Poole and co. london.
Richards G. Sherrard street, silversmith. (Palmer and co.
Rogers H. Ashton upon Mersey, Cheshire, corn dealer, Milne and co. london
Rust W. Sheffield, merchant. (Wilson, L.
Roberts J. W. Collegehill, cheesemongers, (Pitcheson and co. london
Rowed J. Harp lane, dealer, (Reed
Rouse, W. High street, Poplar, rag merchant. [Russen, london
Shelley G. M. Union street, Whitechapel, hosier. (Lang
Soane G. Margate, printer. (Lewis, L.
Scutford T. and J. Blackfriars road, dealers. (Clarke and co
Sivoac C. Wilmot street, Brunswick square, merchant. (Rivington
Scholey, R. Paternoster row, bookseller. (Abbott and co.
Singer S. High street, Kensington, haberdasher. (Dimes Inn, london
Snuggs J. W. A. Lime street, spirit merchant. [Chapman and co.
Slater J. J. Slater, and J. Slater, jun. Yeadon, Yorkshire, clothiers. [Atkinson and co. Leeds
Syder G Homerton, dealer and chapman. (Sandys and co london
Sawyer R. J. B. Tobler, and J. Cumberledge, Leadenhall street, merchants. [Weston and co.
Sansum S. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, clothier. [Clarke, L.
Spreat J. Exeter, coal merchant. (Darke and co.
Talbot W. George Yard, Lombard street, merchant. [Richardson
Taylor J. Monkwearmouth shore, brewer. [Blakiston, L.
Thompson G. Bishopsgate street within
Thompson J. Wheathampstead, Herts, wine merchant. (Churchill, london
Twynam, T. Plymouth, flour factor. [Adlington and co. london
Tovee W. Exmouth street, Spa fields, builder. (Rose
Ward D. Sutton Scotney, Hampshire, innkeeper. (Hamilton, london
Walker N. Dover, brewer. [Lodington, L.
Walker R. Bristol, shoemaker. (Hicks and co. L.
Warren W. Fenchurch street, victualler. (Aldridge and co. london
Wilkinson J. W. Horne, and J. Wilkinson, Friday street, warehouseman. (Steel
Willson J. Rathbone place, bookseller. (Nind and co.
White J. Falmouth, mercer. (Reardon and co. L.
Wilton T. Morton, Lincolnshire, grocer. (Anstice and co. london
Wild J. Rochdale, dealer in glass. [Battye, L.
Warrington N. High street, Southwark
Whitebrook W. Hungerford street, Strand, victualler. [Pasmore
Wilcox R. Strand, woollen draper. [Hurd and co.
Woodriffe J. Commercial road, broker. (Tomlinson
Whitmore W. Holland street, Blackfriars road, cordwainer [Parnell
Wood J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, cotton spinner. [Appleby and co. london
Whitby W. and P. Withington, Clement's lane, brokers. [Low and co.
Williams W. Amen corner, bookseller. (Smith and co.
Wyatt J. Hinckley, baker. (Becket, L.
Yates J. E. Shoreditch, pewterer. (Cartwright
Yorke R. Fleet market, butcher. (Shepherd
Youlden S. jun. Brixton, Devon, merchant. (Brookling, Dartmouth.

DIVIDENDS.

Anderson A, Philpot lane
Adcock J, St. Mary Axe
Anderson R, Achlaiu in the Wolds, Yorkshire
Alexander T, Upper Hurstbourne
Aimon J, Tower street
Almond R, Dartmouth
Allen B, Leicester
Appleby R, North Shields
Bendy G, Charles square, Hoxton
Balfour J, Basinghall street
Banks D, Stonehouse, Devon
Becher C, C, Lothbury
Bell J, and J Snowden, Leeds
Bath R, Heath street, Commercial road
Browning W, St. Mary Axe
Broom W, Liverpool
Brown E, Bradford, Wilts
Brodie J, Fenchurch street
Brown W, A, College hill
Bush J, Thatcham
Bath W, Esher
Bulley C, C, Pope's head alley
Bryan W, White Lion court, Camberwell
Blackmore E, Henrietta street
Bowley W, Half moon street
Bragg J, Great Hanway street
Cattle T, Chatham
Childers R, George street, Oxford str,
Croucher J, H, Great Alie street
Collins J, M, Newton Abbott
Clark S, Tring
Chiles C, Commercial road
Davies R, New Bond street
Davidson J, East India Chambers
Danson T, Liverpool
Dutton T, King street, Cheapside
Dry J, High Ercall, Shropshire
Dowley T, and J, Willow street, Bankside
Dodson H, and J, Three Ton court, Southwark
Dowdall J, J, Dartmouth street
Ellis J, A, Great Yarmouth
Elgar W, Maidstone
Evans E, Llaniadwrn
Evans J, Tottenham court road
Fairlamb J, Wynyatt street, Goswell street road
Fowler J, Birchin lane
Fisher W, Union place, Lambeth
Gall B, jun. Woodbridge
Gray J, Billiter square
Gillam T, and W, Weaver, Bedwardine, Worcestershire
Gore S, V, Bishopsgate street
Goodyear T, Aldersgate street
Glover D, Gutter lane
Gover J, Lower Brooke street, Hanover square
Granville A, Plymouth dock
Grisbrook G, Sloane terrace, Chelsea
Holmes T, J, Harris, and J, D, English, Long Acre
Higgins W, Newport, Shropshire
Harper C, and J, M'Whinnie, Snow's fields
Hartley J, Manchester
Hockly D, and W, S, Hall, Brook street, Holborn
Holden T, Manchester
Hopkins W, Great Trinity lane
Holmes F, Vere street
Hooper W, Tenbury
Hill J, Bradwell, Derbyshire
Hall G, Norwich
Jackson G, jun. Bishopsgate street without
Jones S, St. Paul's Church yard
Jacobs and Hayward, Woodbridge
James S, Lawrence lane
Kent L, London road, Ratcliffe
Kencaid D, Spital square
Knapp J, Talbot court, Gracechurch street
Kelly J, A, S, A, Kelly, and T, H, Kelly, Strand
Kilshaw E, Lancaster
Kimscott D, Walcot, Bath
Latham J, D, and J, Parry, Devonshire square
Lister J, Netherton, Yorkshire
Lester T, Hatton Garden
Lawrence J, Houndsditch
Manby N, and J, Woodbridge
Marsh, Dean, Westbrook, and H, B, Dean, Reading
Mockett J, St. Peter the Apostle, Isle of Thanet
Mewis J, Birmingham
Noble J, Bucklersbury
Orme W, Southwark
Oliver P, Plymouth
Parker W, High street, Whitechapel
Parker J, Mortimer street
Phillips L, and J, Phillips, High Holborn
Pitcher J, Back road, St. George's
Pothonier F, Corporation row, Clerkenwell
Purday T, Sandgate
Powell P, M, Hastings
Pennell R, and L, Pennell, Bow lane
Rose T, Brideport, Dorsetshire
Randall W, Leeds
Rains J, S, Wapping wall
Reynolds J, and J, Kendalls, Whitechapel
Robinson G, Paternoster row
Rose S, Swansea
Rance H, Worcester
Rouse W, High street
Southee G, Canterbury
Sanderson R, Ockiam, Yorkshire
Seager S, P, Maidstone
Sewell R, Piccadilly
Smith J, Tabernacle walk
Smith W, Beer'erris, Devonshire
Sweenson J, Manor row, East Smithfield
Seerwood W, Liverpool
Stanton J, Strand
Snow J, Swarkeston, Derbyshire
Thompson J, P, Great Newport street
Thomas R, Helston
Thurkle G, M, New street square
Tomlinson W, Nottingham
Turner J, Bury mill, Herts
Utting J, H, Norwich
Velvin J, Bradford, Wilts
Wolffe S, and J, Dorville, New Bridge street
Woods W, Crawford street
Walker D, Holborn
Wilmot S, R, Bristol
Webb P, Wellington, Shropshire
Williams W, Limehouse Causeway
Welsh R, and G, Liverpool,

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, between the 22d of October and 21st of November, 1816.

	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
		Oct.			Nov.					
Barometer ..	30.16	29	N.W.	29.16	5	E.	0.42	17	1.00	29.68
Thermometer	63°	27 & 28	S. & W.	35½°	21	E.	16¼°	27 & 7	27½°	50.53
Thermomet. hygrometer	26½	27	E.	0	4 & 5	S.	26½	28	26¼	9.85

Prevailing wind,—East.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 11.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo stratus.	Nimbus.
10	21	13	16	3	1

The observations on the atmospherical pressure are noted three times a-day, from an upright barometer, at the hours of eight in the morning, five in the afternoon, and eleven at night. The height of this and the two following instruments is twenty-seven feet from the ground.—The temperature is taken from a register thermometer, suspended under a small shed, having an eastern aspect.—The thermometrical hygrometer is made in the following manner:—Let two spirit-of-wine thermometers be chosen, as nearly of the same size as possible, and graduated so as exactly to coincide at different temperatures; let the bulb of one be covered with blue or purple silk, while the other remains naked; and let them be suspended about the distance of two inches from each other; let the covered bulb be then wetted with pure water; and the two thermometers will very soon indicate a difference of temperature; the wetted one, from the cold produced by the evaporation sinking below the other, more or less, according to the rapidity of the evaporation, that is, according as the air is more or less dry. If the thermometers be graduated to Fahrenheit's scale, each degree of difference must be multiplied by 5½,

5⅓, and the product will express the degrees of Professor Leslie's hygrometer nearly; or if they are graduated to the centigrade scale, the degrees of difference, multiplied by ten, will give the hygrometric degrees exactly."*

This method I have adopted, with slight variations; and, from observations made since August 1817, I am tolerably satisfied as to the general correctness of the above communication. A. E.

St. John's-square; Oct. 22.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

Results for October 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.71—maximum, 30.20—minimum, 29.10—range, 1.10 inches.
Mean monthly temperature, 56°.5—maximum, 67°—minimum, 44°—range, 33°.
Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .46 of an inch, which was on the 12th.
Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 19°, which was on the 5th.
Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 2.5 inches, number of changes, 11.
Quantity of water evaporated, 817 of an inch.
Monthly fall of rain, 2.170 inches—rainy days, 12—foggy, 3—snowy, 0—haily, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	1	9	8	7	5	1	0	0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	11	0	14	0	6	1

This has been a most extraordinary period for mildness; indeed, the temperature falls little short of the three summer months of 1815 and 1816. In referring to the last eleven years' observations of the weather, the Reporter is enabled to say, that the mean of the present October considerably exceeds the mean of any other corresponding month: the mean of October 1807 was 52°; the mean of 1811 was 45°; whereas the present October's mean is 56°.5. The general mean for October upon the twelve years will be 49°; so that the present month has had an excess of heat of nearly eight degrees above the general mean.

There have been a few foggy mornings, but neither snow nor frost; indeed, the weather has been so open, humid, and brilliant, that mushrooms were exposed for sale in the market on the 31st.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

NOTHING of particular novelty or interest has occurred since last month, excepting the opening the ports for foreign wheat,—the result, as well of the generality of farmers declining to thresh, from the necessity of husbanding their fodder, as of the certainty that the crop is far short of previous sanguine speculation. Errors of this kind always have prevailed, and the barn-floor is the only place in which to rectify them. The reports from every part of the country, as far as concerns its resources, culture and growing crops, are simply those of the most encouraging prosperity. We have been fortunate, for some years past, in favorable autumnal seasons; but, probably, the oldest man in existence cannot recollect, dating from the first week in September to the present day, a latter season equal to the present: the present writer, a constant and attentive observer of the weather, can answer for full fifty years. Roses and flowers in full bloom, strawberries, cucumbers, peas, cauliflowers, contribute to deck out and cater for this delightful autumn. Both the pastures and the stubbles afford luxuriant and plentiful food for sheep; and the straw-yard, fortunately, will be a very late resource. Grass has been so high as to be laid, and has been mown within the present month. The cows yield a summer flow of milk, and the butter produced is excellent in quality. Early turnips generally good, and those sown not later than mid August prove beyond expectation. Latter potatoes have risen well. The cattle crops, rye, tares, &c. never more promising. Price, in the midland counties, of an acre of common turnips, 10l. upwards; and for Swedish turnips, to be eaten on the land, 20l. per acre has been refused. Upon certain high and dry lands, wheat-seed has not been yet, or but lately, got in; and, upon such, fallowing could not be so forward

* If the degrees of Fahrenheit's scale are multiplied by 5⅓, the result will be the same as in the last-mentioned operation; but, to save the trouble of calculating every observation, I have computed a table from 1¼° to 100° of Leslie.

ward as it has elsewhere generally been, attended also with the most plentiful manuring which has been bestowed of late years. The wheat looks well on all, and is as forward on rich warm soils as in some seasons in the month of May. The apprehension that the luxuriance of the plant may exhaust it, has induced the practice, in many parts, of eating the wheat off with sheep, a custom unknown in autumn, and at all times slovenly and dangerous to the crop. Fat cattle have borne a good price. Stores still dear. Sheep at a great price, the rot still suspected. Fine wool stationary; long wool still advancing in demand. Hops a dull and declining market. No possible remedy for the measures under which the cultivators of the earth still labour, but a retrenchment of public expences: in other words, an abatement of taxation: another measure of at least equal justice and necessity is, that the labourer may demand his due, and not be continued in the slavish and degrading state of compulsion to receive an insufficient part of it, in a mode known by the nick-name of charity.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 6s.—Mutton 5s. to 7s.—Lamb —— Veal 5s. to 7s. —Pork 4s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.—Bacon —— Fat 5s. 8d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 86s.—Barley 40s. to 75s.—Oats 28s. to 44s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 12½d.—Hay 6l. 10s. to 8l. 10s. per load. —Clover do. 6l. 10s. to 9l. 9s.—Straw 2l. 6s. to 3l. 3s.

Coals, in the pool, 35s. to 46s. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex, Nov. 25.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

NETHERLANDS.

THE Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle is dissolved, without having publicly committed any offensive act; on the contrary, the following papers, which terminated its proceedings, extort our approbation, as promising a state of permanent peace. At present it would be illiberal to surmise that this royal confederacy has any further designs against liberty and the progress of liberal opinions; and, at any rate, we will hope for the best.

Protocol signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 15th Nov. 1818, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

The ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, as a consequence of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention signed on the 9th of October, relative to the evacuation of the French territory by the foreign troops, and after having addressed to each other the notes, of which copies are subjoined, have assembled in conference, to take into consideration the relations which ought to be established, in the existing state of things, between France and the co-subscribing powers of the Treaty of Peace of the 20th of November, 1815; relations which, by securing to France the place that belongs to her in the system of Europe, will bind her more closely to the pacific and benevolent views in which all the sovereigns participate, and will thus consolidate the general tranquillity.

After having maturely investigated the conservative principles of the great interests which constitute the order of things established, under the auspices of Divine Providence, in Europe, by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, the recez of Vienna, and the Treaty of Peace of the year 1815, the courts subscribing the present act, do, in consequence, unanimously acknowledge and declare—

1. That they are firmly resolved never to depart, neither in their mutual relations, nor in those which connect them with other states, from the principles of intimate union which has hitherto decided over all their common relations and interests—a union rendered more strong and indissoluble by the bonds of Christian fraternity which the sovereigns have formed among themselves.

2. That this union, which is the more real and durable, inasmuch as it depends on no separate interest or temporary combination, can only have for its object the maintenance of general peace, founded on a religious respect for the engagements contained in the Treaties, and for the whole of the rights resulting therefrom.

3. That France, associated with other powers by the restoration of the legitimate, monarchical, and constitutional power, engages henceforth to concur in the maintenance and consolidation of a system which has given peace to Europe, and assured its duration.

4. That if, for the better attaining the above declared object, the powers which have concurred in the present act, should judge it necessary to establish particular meetings, either of the sovereigns themselves, or of their respective ministers and plenipotentiaries, to treat in common of their proper interests, in so far as they have reference to the object of their present deliberations, the time and place of these meetings shall, on each occasion, be previously fixed, by means of diplomatic communications; and that, in the case of these

these meetings having for their object affairs specially connected with the interests of the other states of Europe, they shall only take place in consequence of a formal invitation on the part of such of those states as the said affairs may concern, and under the express reservation of their right of direct participation therein, either directly, or by their plenipotentiaries.

5. That the resolutions contained in the present act shall be made known to all the courts of Europe, by the subjoined declaration, which shall be considered as sanctioned by the Protocol, and forming part thereof.

Done in quintuple, and reciprocally exchanged in the original, by the subscribing cabinets.

(Signed) *Metternich. Hardenberg.*
Richelieu. Bernstorff.
Castlereagh. Nesselrode.
Wellington. Capo D'Istria.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

DECLARATION.

Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished, by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution, which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the ministers and plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the * Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have received orders from their sovereigns, to make known to all the courts of Europe the results of their meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle, and with that view to publish the following declaration:—

The Convention of the 9th of October, which definitely regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the Treaty of Peace of November 20, 1815, is considered by the sovereigns who concurred therein, as the accomplishment of the work of peace, and as the completion of the political system destined to secure its solidity.

The intimate union established among the monarchs, who are joint parties to this system, by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquillity.

The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing Treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated.

* The names of the powers are put alphabetically.

The sovereigns, in forming this august union, have regarded as its fundamental basis, their invariable resolution never to depart, either among themselves, or in their relations with other states, from the strictest observation of the principles of the right of nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each government and the stability of the general association.

Faithful to these principles, the sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognisance of questions in which other governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their councils, and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings; and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end.

It is with such sentiments that the sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the promotion of the acts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their states, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.

(Signed) *Metternich. Hardenberg.*
Richelieu. Bernstorff.
Castlereagh. Nesselrode.
Wellington. Capo D'Istria.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

In these public declarations we discover the romantic rectitude of Alexander, combined with the wary policy of the hackneyed statesmen who took part in their composition. There is, on the face of them, nothing to quarrel with; nothing to excite jealousy; yet, is it to be believed that a Congress was held for no other purpose than to make such *milk-and-water* declarations? Was nothing else discussed? Was nothing else agreed on? Are there no secret articles? If not, then we congratulate the world on the moderation displayed; on the deference paid to public opinion; and on this new proof of the march of knowledge. And, if the association to preserve peace be entered into, from a just conception of the

the folly and wickedness of war, and not with a view, by a common union, to suppress opinions unfavorable to the assumptions of arbitrary power; then, also, we may congratulate the world on the ascendency of knowledge.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A case of questionable discretion, in the use of that anti-British law, the Alien Bill, has occurred within the month, in the seizure of General GOURGAUD. The spirit which it displays, *as existing in the persons exercising the powers of government in England,* leads us to suppress all our feelings. We shall record the affair as it has been published in a servile print, and also as described in the Morning Chronicle, a journal whose energy of independence is honourable to the free press of an enlightened people.

The Courier gives the following account:—

"On Saturday morning (Nov. 14,), the Baron Gourgaud was served with an order to quit this kingdom, under the provisions of the Alien Act, and was removed from his house by virtue of a warrant from the secretary of state, with a view to the execution of that order. His behaviour was most violent; and the officers, in the discharge of their duty in removing him, were severely bruised in the scuffle which arose from his resistance.

"A belief, however, is attempted to be created, that the officers, in the execution of their duty, made use of wanton cruelty. This, we are desired to state, is without the slightest foundation: the only persons that suffered were the officers. Upon being informed of the object of the officers' coming, that they had an order to remove him under the Alien Act, he exclaimed, that it was a plan to rob and murder him. He flew to the window, and addressed the persons in the street, alleging that attempts were making to rob and murder him. He wished to excite a mob to rescue him. Upon taking his papers, he tried to seize a pair of loaded pistols and a short dagger. He was first conveyed to the house of Mr. Capper; where he remained some time, in order, if he chose, to send for his clothes from the lodgings he had occupied: but this he declined. He was then put into a post-chaise, and sent off to Harwich. On his arrival at Romford, being market-day, and the inn-yard full, the horses were changed in the open street, where there were many persons assembled. He then called out—"Thieves—murder—I am General Gourgaud—they are going to rob and murder me!" A few miles further on, he wished to be taken before a magistrate. On his arrival at Harwich, he was put on board the packet, which is said to have sailed on Sunday night for Cuxhaven."

This is the account in the Morning Chronicle:—

"On Saturday morning (November 14), about seven o'clock, a well-dressed man and six attendants rushed into the bed-room where General Gourgaud was in bed, threw the clothes off him, dragged him out, and conveyed him to the front parlour. The General, terrified at such an outrageous proceeding, attempted to open the window, to alarm the neighbourhood and ask for help,- supposing, in fact, it was an attempt to murder him. The female servant of the house in vain expostulated with them, telling them he was a defenceless foreigner, and ought not to be treated in that manner. The General a second time attempted to open the window, and, in their scuffle to drag him from it, they drove his head through the glass, breaking three panes. They then threw him down on the ground, under the table, three several times, and beat him with canes on the knuckles and on the head. The noise brought down one of the other lodgers, a lady, who begged of the officers to treat him with more humanity; adding, that if he was guilty he would be tried, but in the mean time they had no right to beat him in such a manner. They answered, it was a case of high treason, and that they were acting for the king. She told them, at all events they had no right to treat him thus.

"They then dragged him, bleeding profusely, towards a coach standing at the door. Terrified and confused, he called on the servant-girl not to abandon him; and, by this time a mob being collected round, the officers were anxious to force him into the coach without loss of time: seeing that a considerable interest had been excited among the bye-standers, a report was given out that he was insane, and they were conveying him to a mad-house. The officers then redoubled their exertions, and dragged him towards the coach, into which they pushed him. He fell down in the coach, and one of his legs was still out of the door; they forced the door to, and it is feared his leg was much injured. He was driven off to a detached cottage in Vauxhall-walk, next door to the Academy. Inquiries being made, it was discovered that the cottage belongs to Mr. Capper. Not being able to walk, two of the men carried him through the garden into the house. From thence, two hours afterwards, it is supposed he was carried off through a back-door, and conveyed to Harwich or Dover. In the neighbourhood of the cottage, where considerable bustle was observed, the people were also told he was insane."

Queen CHARLOTTE died at Kew, in her 75th year, on the 17th of November, after

after a reign of above fifty-seven years; during fifty years of which period, her opinions are believed to have had no inconsiderable influence on the government of England, and consequently on the concerns of the world. In the affair of Wilkes and the Middlesex election,—in the American war,—during the two wars made on France,—and, in a word, on the general policy of the monarchy, she was considered, in the language of the illustrious Wm. Pitt, as the leader of "that influence behind the throne, which was greater than the throne itself." As a public personage, her history is, therefore, the history of the times, be they good or evil. As a private character, she was chiefly distinguished for an exact system of economy and accumulation, which has been correctly characterized by Dr. Wolcot, in his immortal poems; and, in her person, by manners exceedingly mild and plausible, and by conduct always decorous. We live too near her times to venture, at present, to record anecdotes of her life, in which, we have no doubt, she obeyed her own good intentions and her conscience; but her education and her general views were not calculated to enable her to play the part which she was called upon to fill, with uniform advantage to the world; nor with those liberal views which harmonize with the improved state of knowledge on subjects of political economy and government. Her religious tenets are to be found in the mysteries of Freylinghausen, whose work was printed by Harding, her librarian, under her special patronage, from her own manuscript or translation; and her political principles are exhibited in the instructions of James the Second to his son, inserted in the Stuart Papers by the Regent's librarian,—a fair copy of which, in her own hand-writing, she furnished to her son, for his guide on attaining the regency. Such pains-taking proves that her errors were those of the head rather than of the heart; but it is against all such human imperfections that balances of power have been wisely introduced into governments; and hence the use and importance, in England, of free, independent, and uncorrupted Parliaments. —An extra London Gazette announced her death in the following official terms:

"*Whitehall, Nov.* 17.

"This day, at one o'clock, the Queen departed this life, to the inexpressible grief of the royal family, after a tedious illness, which her Majesty bore with the most pious fortitude and resignation. The many great and exemplary virtues which so eminently distinguished her Majesty throughout her long life, were the subject of universal esteem and admiration amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and render the death of this illustrious and most excellent Princess an unspeakable loss to the whole nation."

FRANCE.

The foreign troops, guards of the Bourbons, except the 5000 Swiss at Paris, have left France; and the fortified places have been evacuated.

The French letters published in the London papers ascribe very seditious dispositions to the French populace. The militia is now drawing in the departments; and this conscription, say they, has every where produced discontent. For instance, as Louis was lately taking his usual airing in his carriage, attended by the Duke d'H—, some of the people, as he passed, cried "*A bas les Bourbons!*" (Down with the Bourbons?) The Duke exclaimed with indignation against this treason; but Louis checked his warmth, by saying, "You are mistaken, Sir; they are crying *Vivent les Bourbons.*" The *tri-colour* cockade, and the cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* had become common in some of the departments, where the conscripts were drawn; and some daring fellows, in Paris, placed *a piece of bacon* in their hats, in ridicule of the King, to whom the nickname of *the Hog* has been applied.

An application has been made to the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the government of France, for an extension from nine to twelve months of the time originally appointed for the payment of the forced contributions to the allied powers: it was acceded to, and the consent of the Congress specified in the Protocol. But this time has since been further prolonged to eighteen months, in consequence of a representation made to the Congress, by Mr. Baring, respecting the financial circumstances of France, and the pecuniary embarrassments that might be expected to arise from too rapid an exportation of specie. The first payment of these contributions is, however, to be made on the 6th of January, as before settled; and the remainder of the 265 millions are to be discharged by seventeen equal monthly instalments,—if the Bourbons stay in France so long.

ST. HELENA.

The public war, so magnanimously and heroically carrying on by the confederated *legitimates* against the EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON, through their British agents, is attended by the usual features of passion and exaggeration. In the course of the month, a fast-sailing sloop arrived at Portsmouth, under circumstances of dramatic secrecy, which gave rise, through London, for a whole day, to a report that the illustrious *deténue* had effected his escape. We did not believe it; because such an act would be unworthy of such a man, whose cause is not merely his own, and would be worthy only of those who deserve to be in his situation. We confess, however, that we saw in the streets no signs of that dismay and grief which, it is said, took place on the occasion at Aix-la-Chapelle, and among the old ladies (male and female) who infest the purlieus of certain courts. These scenes, however, we leave to be depicted by the Hogarths and Gillrays of the day, pursuing our duty as grave historians in stating that instantaneous meetings took place of the regent's ministers, the results of which were sent in all haste to Congress; where, for the present, they are buried among other equally-important secrets of state! For our parts, we wish the directors of the affairs of the world, on this and all other subjects, to respect its unsophisticated feelings, and in so doing to be at once respectable and respected.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By letters from Trinidad to the 25th September, from Angostura to the 15th, and by Oronoko gazettes, it appears that General Bermudez had collected 500 soldiers, who were in the mountains of Guiria, and was soon to occupy all the coast to Cumana. Marino was at Maturin, with from 1,500 to 2,000 men; and Montes at Cumanacoa, with 300. Admiral Brion was at Granada, victualling his ships, and Margarita was full of prizes.

The following letter has been addressed by Simon Bolivar, supreme chief of the republic of Venezuela, captain-general of the armies, and those of New Granada, &c. to his Excellency the Governor of the island of Barbadoes, &c.:

"*Head-quarters, Angostura, Sept.* 1, 1818.

"I have the honour to address myself to your Excellency, for the purpose of informing you of the true military state of Venezuela, which certainly is not such as General Morilla has communicated to your Excellency, from his head-quarters of Guaraparo, under date of 8th May, ult. It is painful to me, in presence of your Excellency and of the whole world, to have to contradict a general, who, for the sake of his own reputation, and the respect due to the British chiefs, whom he addresses, ought not to have violated the truth in so scandalous a manner.

"That general informs your Excellency, that he has triumphed over the arms of Venezuela, in Sombrero, Maracay, La Puerto, Rincon de los Toros, San Carlos, and Savana de Cogede; and that, in consequence of these victories, we had lost 3,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 2,500 muskets, 200 loads of ammunition, 2000 horses, 1000 mules, my staff, &c.

"When General Morillo was wounded in the city of Calabozo, he stated, in his official dispatch, that our army was composed of 2,000 cavalry and 1,500 infantry; and we are compelled to confess, this is the first time he has conformed to the truth. Consequently, it is not certain we could have lost 3,500 men, nor 2,500 muskets: for, in the first case, we should have lost the whole of our army; and, in the second, we should have lost 1,000 muskets more than we really had. Unfortunately, up to the present moment, we have been in want of arms and ammunition; and for this reason it is not certain that we lost the 2,500 muskets, 200 loads of ammunition, four pieces of cannon, and much less the horses and mules mentioned by General Morillo.

"On the other hand, I can assure your Excellency, without the smallest exaggeration, that the Spanish army in Venezuela was beaten in Calabozo, Sombrero, San Fernando, La Puerta, Ortiz, and Cogede. In consequence of these defeats, that army has been reduced to the miserable state of a skeleton. In these actions, our enemies have lost more than 5,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. General Morillo, and his second in command, La Torre, have been dangerously wounded; and Colonels Lopez, Villa, Navas, Aragonez, Quero, and many other chiefs, have been killed.

"If General Morillo had obtained the victories of which he boasts, he would have re-occupied the immense country he has lost in the last campaign, from one extreme to the other of Venezuela; and he would not be reduced to a miserable state of defensive warfare, and to the defence of the passes leading to the capital of Caracas. If General Morillo still exists in Venezuela, he owes this his precarious fortune to a want, on our part, of military elements; but, now we possess them, very soon he will no longer be able to date his lying dispatches from Venezuela."

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

A CROWDED meeting was held, on the 17th, at the Crown and Anchor, of the electors of Westminster, Sir F. BURDETT in the chair, to put in nomination an independent candidate in place of Sir S. ROMILLY, who had been returned at the late election, with so much honour to his own character and that of his constituents. Mr. BRUCE, the noble-minded gentleman who aided the escape of La Valette, proposed Mr. JOHN HOBHOUSE (son of Sir Benjamin), the gentleman whose liberal history of the last reign of Napoleon has extorted our frequent praises; and, after some discussion, the nomination was unanimously carried. Among the speakers, Mr. JOHN THELWALL reclaimed attention, after a retreat of twenty-one years, in a speech exhibiting philosophical views of liberty, and exposing the odious conspiracy of despotism which he thinks is seeking to enslave the world. Mr. HOBHOUSE also delivered a speech, which ought to inspire the electors with unanimous confidence; and, as his only alledged sins are those of his father, we can assert, on personal knowledge, that that gentleman has no sin beyond a too easy credulity in the professions of a plausible party, with which he connected himself after the approved treaty of Amiens. Mr. HUNT, after a very able speech, proposed Mr. COBBETT; whose claims were generally admitted, but his return against Sir M. Maxwell, the Treasury candidate, was not considered as so probable as that of Mr. Hobhouse.

The Grand Jury of the city (composed, it should be known, chiefly of members of the corporation,) having reported on the improved and satisfactory state of Newgate, Mr. H. G. BENNETT has published a flat contradiction of their statements, and reiterated his calls for further improvements in that prison. The state of the condemned cells, we can certify, are unworthy of a civilized country, and well-fitted for the confinement of untameable wild beasts.* These dungeons should be seen to be known; and those who cannot sympathise in their horrors should pass only one hour in one of them with the doors locked. That the victims retain their reason might be made matter of wonder; but that reports should be deferred from sessions to sessions, and such horrors prolonged, can proceed solely from the ministers of state, and others concerned, being unacquainted with the nature of the intermediate confinement. In these living tombs, wretches used formerly to be confined for twenty, twenty-one, and even twenty-two hours, out of the twenty-four: the writer of this paragraph was the humble means of extending the time of enlargement to eight or nine hours; and the present keeper of Newgate has kindly extended it to the hours of day-light. Nevertheless, in our opinion, few crimes ever were committed for which the sufferings of two or three nights in these frightful dungeons would not atone to the most vengeful spirit of Justice.

At the last Old-Bailey Sessions, TWENTY-FIVE capital convicts received sentence of death; THIRTEEN were sentenced to transportation for life; FIFTEEN to transportation for fourteen years; and SEVENTY-SIX for seven years.

Upon discharge of the Grand Jury, the foreman presented to the court a written address, in which the grand jury regretted the inefficacy of *executions* for forgery, and suggested that *perhaps* solitary imprisonment, judiciously applied, would produce a more salutary effect.

A magnificent hospital is now building in the Regent's Park, solely for soldiers affected with the ophthalmia and other affections in the eyes.

MARRIED.

Mr. James Lorimer, of the Strand, to Miss Harriet Jury, of Walthamstow.

Mr. John Kirkman, of Cloak-lane, to Miss Maria Spedding, of Harefield.

Mr. Lethargie, of Pall Mall, to Miss Ann Ayres, of Stratford.

David Barclay, esq. of Bury-hill, Surrey, to Miss Maria Dorothea Williamson, of Whitburn hall, Durham.

The Rev. George Mingay, M.A. rector of Kennet, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Mary Webb Grand, of Sunbury.

Alexander Brymer Belcher, esq. of Clarence-lodge, Roehampton, to Miss Maria Alcock, of Roehampton.

At Haslemere, G. Smith, esq. to Miss Sophia Fielding, of Denbigh-house.

P. Ogier, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Davison, of Eastcott-lodge, Middlesex.

Wm. Tothill, jun. esq. of Staines, to Miss Hannah Darby, of the Hay, Salop.

J. L. Reiss, esq. of London, to Miss Sarah Levyssohn, of Rotterdam.

Mr. Wm. Staniforth, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Eliz. Crouch, of Clerkenwell.

Mr. Wm. Undershell, of Bermondsey, to Miss Mary Wootten, of Oxford.

J. Priestley, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Eliz. Watson, of Highbury-place.

* "I visited Newgate," says Mr. B. "on Tuesday last, the 3d instant, and found forty persons in the condemned cells, under sentence of death; two of them boys about 15 years of age. These forty persons were shut up in fifteen cells (being nearly three in each), which are in dimensions nine feet long by seven wide; and the prisoners are shut up in them at least twelve hours in the twenty-four!"

Alexander Robertson, esq. of Little St. Thomas Apostle, to Miss Anne Phelan, of Aldersgate-street.

Major Reid, of the Engineers, to Miss Sarah Bolland, of Clapham.

J. Davis, esq. of Malta, to Miss Sarah Fletcher, of Guildford-street.

John Woige, esq. of Euston-street, Euston-square, to Miss Bucknall, of Dalby-terrace, Islington.

Mr. C. A. Robberds, of Nelson-square, to Miss Sarah Cooper, of Great St. Helens.

Mr. Joseph Greenway, to Miss Ann Cooper, of Judd-street, Brunswick-square.

Mr. S. Vale, of Barbican, to Miss Jane Knott, of Evendon, Northamptonshire.

W. H. Strange, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Louisa Jeffry, of Westminster.

George Pettit, esq. of Islington, to Miss Sarah Pettit, of Essex.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Wm. Gomme, K.C.B. of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Sophia Penn, of Hertford-street.

The Rev. Richard Birch, rector of Widington and Bradwell, Essex, to Miss Elizabeth Webb, of Great St. James-street, Bedford-row.

Mr. William Tate, of Salisbury-street, Strand, to Miss Eliza Widdowson, of Lincoln.

The Rev. Evan James, of Stepney, to Miss Sarah Anne Paisley, late of Jamaica.

Mr. Wm. Westall, of the Kent-road, to Miss Butler, of Rye.

Mr. J. E. Tozer, of London, to Miss Eliza Hall.

Lieut. D. H. F. Anstice, of the 53d regt. to Miss Dyball, of Tavistock-square.

Mr. Henry Pulley, of Peter's-hill, Doctors' Commons, to Miss Corben, of Kingston, Dorsetshire.

George Ranking, jun. esq. of Chalkhill-house, to Miss Jane Frances Buckle, of Pyrton, Oxfordshire.

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult. at one o'clock in the afternoon, *Queen Charlotte*, who is further noticed at page 465.

At East Cowes Castle, the seat of John Nash, esq. *the lady of Sir Samuel Romilly.*

In Russell-square, *Sir Samuel Romilly, knt.* (See page 420.)

In Camden-street, Islington, *the wife of the Rev. J. Harris*, late of Aylesbury.

On Tooting Common, 29, *C. Dagnall, esq.*

At Ledger's, Croydon, *Mrs. Stanhope*, widow of Philip Stanhope, esq.

At Enfield Highway, 68, *Mrs. Esther Hacker*, widow of Daniel H. esq.

In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, 66, *Mrs. Susannah Bryant*, widow of the Rev. Edward B. of Newport, Essex.

At Stanwell, *John Hull Harris, esq.* late of Caius College, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

At his chambers in the Temple, *the Rev. E. W. Whitaker*, late of Thorpe, vicar of St. Mildred's and All Saints', Canterbury, one of the oldest of the Surrey magistrates, and author of many works of classical character.

At the vicarage, Shalford, near Guildford, 27, *Katherine*, wife of the Rev. H. K. Creed, and second daughter of Colonel Herries.

At Betchworth, at an advanced age, *Mrs. Letithea Scawen*, last surviving daughter of Thomas Scawen, esq. and sister to the late Countess Dowager Bathurst.

At Flint-house, near Boxhill, *J. Fuller, esq.* of Piccadilly, an eminent banker in Cornhill.

At Greenwich, *Dame Elizabeth*, wife of Sir Thomas Mayron Wilson, bart. of Charlton-house, Kent.

At Ripley, Surrey, 79, *Mrs. Harrison*, wife of Robert H. esq.

In St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, 58, *Mr. John L. Wollin*, merchant.

At the vicarage, *Elizabeth*, wife of the Rev. George Mathew, vicar of Greenwich.

At Croydon, *Miss S. A. Knapp.*

In Grove-place, Hackney, *Jane*, wife of D. Shirley, esq.

In Hatton-garden, 66, *Mr. John Wyatt*, original proprietor of the Repertory, and a very ingenious and useful man.

At Gwynne's-buildings, Islington, 83, *Angus Mackey, esq.*

At Ealing, 20, *Ellen*, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, *Thomas Hogard, esq.* of Morton, Lincolnshire.

At Down-hall, Kent, *B. Spitta, esq.* of Doctors' Commons.

In Jermyn-street, 63, *Henry M. Bird, esq.* of Barton-house, Warwickshire.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, 68, *Mr. Simon Bull.*

In Upper Lodge, Windsor Castle, 82, *General Bude*, a Swiss, and formerly much in the confidence of the King.

At Peckham-Rye, *Henry Goldfinch, esq.* of Lombard-street.

In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, *Mrs. Lytton*, widow of Richard Warburton L. esq. of Knebworth-place, Herts.

At Mount Edgcumbe, 24, *the Right Hon. William Richard, Viscount Valletort*, son of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

In New-street, Bishopsgate, 76, *S. d'A. Finzi, esq.*

In Upper Gloucester-place, Portman-square, *John Burrows, esq.* He had been previously visited by a paralytic affection, a renewed attack of which was the immediate cause of his death.

In Little Britain, *Thomas Simpson Evans*, D.D. F.L.S. master of the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital. He was eminently distinguished by his mechanical, mathematical, and philosophical acquirements. As an astronomer, perhaps, he had few equals in this country: his lectures at the Royal Institution procured him his

degree

degree of LL.D. and bear ample testimony to this assertion. His translation of M. Le Roy's Memoir on the best Method of measuring Time at Sea, with his own judicious remarks, had previously secured him the approbation and freedom of the Clockmaker's Company; and his various productions in different periodical publications, particularly in the Philosophical Magazine, demonstrate the solidity of his understanding, and profundity of his researches into the abstruse sciences. In his intercourse with society, Dr. Evans was open, generous, and sincere. The duties of his profession he discharged with a fidelity and perseverance which, no doubt, led to his dissolution, at the early age of 41 years, and vacated an office rendered honourable by the names of Ditton, Dodson, Wales, and Evans.

At Lambeth, in an apoplectic fit, 62, *Samuel Goodbehere, esq.* an alderman of London, and an eminent goldsmith of Cheapside. As he was a temperate, active, and healthy man, no event was more unlooked for; and, as he was beloved by all who knew him for his amiable qualities, and honoured by the world for his virtuous political principles, no event was ever more sincerely deplored. Since the French revolution, he has been the steady advocate, in the public councils of London, of its benign principles; and the unshaken opponent of that party whose malignant opposition, and whose eternal machinations, covered France with blood, and led to a destructive and disgraceful war of 25 years' duration. To oppose this all-powerful faction required great strength of nerves in a private citizen; and an inflexible adherence to the principles of civil liberty, of which few can judge who have not lived through the times. We have on record the persecutions of popery during the struggles of the reformers of religion; but the persecutions of despotism, during the struggles of the reformers of governments remain to be depicted by future Foxes and Burnets. Alderman Goodbehere has the merit, therefore, of setting at defiance the pains of political martyrdom, and of adopting good principles when bad ones were in fashion, and acting up to them without regard to the frowns of mistaken power. His fellow-citizens had anxiously looked forward to the period when, in the civic chair, he would have had an opportunity of realizing many of his principles; but they are disappointed. He stood next in rotation, in the ensuing year, for that distinction; but he has stood first in their hearts during the two last years; and his non-election arose solely from the modesty with which he forbore to press his pretensions, when of a personal nature. Be it recorded of him also, that, in attending to the affairs of his country, he did not, like many politicians, neglect his own; but, by a long course of honourable industry, accumulated a princely fortune, which devolves to his amiable widow and to an only son, a gentleman who has evinced great precocity of mental powers in several pursuits.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. ROBERT HAMOND, M.A. to the vicarage of East Walton, and rectory of Geytonthorpe, Norfolk.

Rev. WM. H. HURLOCK, M.A. elected to the lectureship of Dedham, Essex.

Rev. JOHN MATHEW, M.A. to the rectory of Reepham St. Mary, with Kerdeston.

Rev. H. W. SALMON, M.A. to the united vicarages of Sproxton cum Saltby, Leicestershire.

Rev. G. J. HAGGITT, to the vicarage of Parham with Hacheston.

Rev. T. B. SYER, B.A. to the rectory of Great Wratting.

Rev. EDWARD ANDREW DAUBENY, to the rectory of Hampnet and Stowell.

Rev. ROBERT EARLE, to the vicarage of Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

**** In this Article it is proposed to record Biographical Facts, and not mere verbal Eulogies, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.*

MRS. BILLINGTON.

Called the St. Cecilia of England.

THIS interesting woman was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Weichsell, at one time so well known to the musical world; and she was born in London, in the year 1769.

Her father was of a noble family in Germany; but, not enjoying a fortune adequate to the support of his title and dignity, he resorted to the study of music as a profession, and became a very respectable performer. Mrs. Weichsell was also a vocal performer of considerable merit. In various public concerts, and at Vauxhall, for several years, she held the rank of first

first singer, and her talents were highly esteemed by the first amateurs of the country. Her daughter, Miss Weichsell, was a striking instance of precocity of musical genius. Her first efforts were directed to the *piano-forte*, which, indeed, may be considered as the play-thing of her infancy. On this instrument she made such a rapid and extraordinary progress, that, when seven years old, she performed a concerto at the little theatre in the Haymarket; and, when she had scarcely reached her eleventh year, she appeared in the double character of composer and performer, by playing to a delighted audience a production of her own.

Among her several masters on the *piano-forte*, was the justly celebrated Schroeter, who, being fully sensible of the natural talents of his pupil, spared no pains in their cultivation. Some years afterwards she had for a musical preceptor, Mr. James Billington, a respectable musician, who belonged to the orchestra of Drury-Lane Theatre. She had not been long under the tuition of this gentleman, when a mutual affection took place, which led to a clandestine marriage; an event which greatly disappointed the hopes of her parents. Her voice, which did not at first greatly strike by the excellence of its tone, had improved so much, that it had procured her general approbation, and she was considered as an invaluable acquisition to the stage.

Immediately after her marriage, Mrs. Billington set out for Ireland, where she was eagerly engaged by the proprietors of the Dublin theatre. It was on those boards that she first gave public proofs of vocal pre-eminence. Her fame extended with her efforts, and the managers of Covent-Garden Theatre invited her back to London, with the offer of an engagement on the most liberal terms. In the winter of 1786, she made her *debut* at that house, in the opera of *Love in a Village*, which was purposely commanded by their majesties: the house was crowded, and her reception stamped her reputation as a first rate vocal performer.

In the following year, Mrs. Billington visited Paris, to avail herself of the instructions of the great Italian composer, Sacchini, then in the zenith of his fame. Under so able a master, Mrs. B. made the most rapid progress; she quickly caught from him much of that pointed expression, neatness of execution, and nameless grace, by which her performances were so happily distinguished. Of this excellent composer, she was the last and most shining pupil, and a striking evidence of his genius and exquisitely cultivated taste. She soon afterwards returned to her native country, and performed for several successive seasons at Covent-Garden Theatre to ravished audiences.

Anxious for still farther improvement, Mrs. Billington again quitted England for Italy, in the year 1794, and displayed her unrivalled powers with such success, as to receive the homage of taste wherever she was heard; Milan, Naples, Venice, Leghorn, Padua, Genoa, Florence, and Trieste, confessed the wonders of her skill. At Naples, Mr. Billington, who accompanied her on her travels, died suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, in an apoplectic fit. In this city, Mrs. B. received the most flattering attentions; particularly from Sir William Hamilton and his amiable lady, who, proud of a singer of their own country, who eclipsed all competitors, in the very realms of the god of harmony, procured her the patronage of the king and queen of Naples, from whom she received magnificent proofs of their taste and generosity; as she did from the British nobility then at Naples.

In the year 1797, Mrs. Billington married a M. Felessent, a commissary in the French army, which situation he almost immediately resigned, and retired to an estate in the vicinity of Venice, purchased by his wife, whilst she returned to England to exert her improved professional talents. By this journey to Italy, Mrs. B. had realized a very considerable property, twenty thousand sequins of which she deposited in the bank of Venice; but, on the entrance of the French into Venice, this property fell into their hands.

Her first appearance, on her return to England, was at Covent-Garden Theatre, on the 3d of October 1801, in that most happy combination of the Italian and English schools, the serious opera of Artaxerxes, in which it has been very justly said, that our illustrious Arne "has united the beautiful melody of Hesse, the mellifluous richness of Pergolese, the easy flow of Picini, and the finished *cantabile* of Sacchini, with his own pure and native simplicity." She now played alternately at Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres, at an immense salary from each theatre, and filling each house to an overflow.

From this period to that of her retirement from the stage, in 1808, nothing could exceed the brilliant applause with which she was honoured, nor the liberality with which her talents were remunerated. In one season, the winter of 1801-2, the profits of her various engagements exceeded ten thousand pounds, and subsequent ones were not less productive.

About twelve months ago, M. Felessent, who had abandoned his wife for more than sixteen years, but to whom she had allowed an ample provision, came to this country and declared he could no longer live without her; and, notwithstanding the anxiety with which her numerous friends implored her not to leave her native country,

try, yet, as her husband demanded her, she declared that she thought it was her duty to comply. She, therefore, returned with him to St. Artien, near Venice, where, after living with him for a few months, she was taken ill on the 18th of August last, and expired on the 25th of the same month, having made over the whole of her property to her husband.

She possessed an excellent heart, an unaffected modesty, and a truly benevolent disposition. Unprotected talents and unfriended distress were always able to command all the assistance which she could afford them; and her benevolence was wholly without ostentation. Hospitality was another prominent feature of her character; and her friends were among the most respectable persons in this country. In person, she was in her meridian among the most fascinating females of her age; but in the latter part of her life she became very lusty, though always fair and beautiful.—Sir Joshua Reynolds painted a fine picture of her, as *St. Cecilia*, intended as a companion to that of Mrs. Siddons in the *Tragic Muse*,—a chorus of angels, singing with her, are wonderfully animated and beautiful. The original is in possession of M. Bryan, esq. and it has been well engraved in mezzotinto by Mr. Ward.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, ESQ.

At Pickering, in Yorkshire, William Marshall, esq. of general reputation and eminence, through a long course of years, as an able and elegant writer on rural economy and statistics. He had attained the age of somewhat more than seventy years. Mr. Marshall, to make use of his own expression, was born to the plough, to which, after having relinquished it awhile, he again returned. In effect, he was put to the linen trade in London by his friends, which, not agreeing with his inclinations, he never engaged in it on his own account. We next find him in a farming concern, near Croydon, in Surrey, to which he paid an experimental attention during four seasons, afterwards publishing the results under the title of, 'Minutes in Agriculture.' This was probably the only period in which he acted in the character of a stationary farmer, commencing almost immediately those agricultural tours, imitating and rivalling the example of his eminent predecessor Arthur Young. These tours, continued through a number of years, extending to most parts of England, and the numerous volumes which describe them, are to be found in every agricultural library in the kingdom; occupations, equally useful to his country, as honourable and profitable to their author. Mr. Marshall assisted in the formation of the Board of Agriculture; and was occasionally engaged as a land agent and superintendant of rural improvements, being eminently successful for the late Sir Francis Drake, and Lord Heathfield, in Devonshire. His last work, published in five volumes, consisted of an examination and strictures on the system and plans of the Board of Agriculture. He was a man of grave and formal exterior, of independent mind and circumstances; and, by the general tenor of his writings, of great liberality of sentiment. In his political principles, he was a decided Whig. He resided many years in Clement's Inn, London; but, on his marriage, which took place after a courtship of twenty-five years, he removed to Pickering. He has left a widow and a natural son, formerly, and perhaps still, a bailiff in the service of Lord Heathfield.

Marshall's writings are of a general nature, comprehending every branch of rural culture and economy in very ample detail. It must be allowed, from the nature of his labours, that the information to be gathered from his books is the result of his observation, not practice; at the same time, he was most persevering and correct, as is evinced by his occasionally taking up his residence for many months at a particular farm, where any branch of practice, an accurate knowledge of which he desired to acquire, might be advantageously examined. In short, his voluminous writings give an ample exhibition of both the best and the worst husbandry of England, during the middle and towards the close of the last century, forming a very useful and accurate body of English statistics. He possessed considerable knowledge of political economy, was a man of acute intellect and a clear head; his style of writing perspicuous and sufficiently elegant, although often affected, and occasionally remarkable for verbal coinages of rather a ludicrous termination. The present writer regrets, that truth should oblige him to detract, in any degree, from the fair posthumous reputation of this otherwise publicly and privately estimable and respectable man; but assuredly, his late attack on the chief members of the Board of Agriculture is written passionately, and too much in the spirit of prejudice and disappointed ambition. However just his provocations might have been, and they are not here controverted, the exercise of a greater portion of candour and urbanity would have more befitted the nature of the case and his own respectability. With regard to the reality of his proposed improvements, the public, as it appears, has not, of late years, been much disposed to take any concern in such an investigation. For some years after its commencement, Mr. Marshall wrote the Agricultural Report of this miscellany with correctness and integrity.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE inhabitants of Darlington are now labouring under a painful idea, of an extent being issued against them, for upwards of 4000l. for income tax, collected in 1815. Thirty-nine thousand pounds were deposited in the bank of Mowbray and Co., which failed on the 20th of July, 1815.

Married.] Mr. Robert Johnson, to Miss Elizabeth Henderson; both of Newcastle. —William Burrough Strong, esq. of the 44th regiment of foot, to Miss Margaret Gray, of Newcastle.—Mr. Thos. Weddle, to Miss Ann Kirk.—Mr. William Ainslie, to Miss E. Metcalf.—Mr. R. Smith, to Miss M. Liddell: all of Durham.—Mr. George Prior, to Miss Mary Humble.—Mr. James Grierson, to Miss Janet Fairweather: all of North Shields.—Mr. Morgan, to Miss Ann Bell; both of Sunderland.—Mr. G. Buddle, of Sunderland, to Miss Wiseman, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. James Fox, of the 54th regiment, to Miss Charlotte Brown, of Sunderland.—Mr. John Dixon, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Powell, of Hendon.—Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Ann Hepwood, of Nile-street, Newcastle.—Mr. J. Dove, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. Joseph Jopling, to Miss J. Robinson; both of West Auckland.—Mr. J. Lamb, of Stockton, to Miss Lydia Robinson, of Hartlepool.—John W. Younghusband, esq. of Elwick, to Miss Dean.—Rob. Claxton, esq. of Hurworth, to Mrs. James Wilson, of Darlington.—Mr. Robert Addison, of Danby, to Miss Colling, of Heighington. —Mr. J. Collingwood Tully, of Heworth Grove, to Miss Mary Jane Wylam, of Crowhall.—Mr. William Smails, to Miss Eleana Brown; both of Warkworth.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Pilgrim-street, 21, Mr. Robert Hepple.—In Percy-street, 87, Mr. William Stephenson.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Robson.—In the Butcher-bank, 29, Mrs. Elizabeth Jobling.—In the Manor Chare, 72, Mrs. Catherine Anderson.—In Newgate-street, Mrs. Spark.—In Lower Friar-street, 84, Mrs. Margaret Lenox.—In Northumberland-street, 28, Mr. George Jackson.—68, Malin Sorsbie, esq.—At Gateshead, at an advanced age, Mrs. Fothergill.

At Durham, in Bow-lane, North Bailey, 67, Mrs. William Evance.—82, Mr. Chas. Wade.—58, Mr. Joseph Smith.—In South-street, 83, Mr. John Elliott.

At Sunderland, 54, Mr. Joseph Brown.

At North Shields, 68, Mrs. Frances Anderson.—77, Mr. Jacob Venus.—Mr. John Hunter.—57, Mrs. Ann Fenwick.—73, Mrs. Elizabeth Mordue.—20, Miss A. Johnson.

At South Shields, 76, Mrs. W. Walker, in consequence of her clothes taking fire.

At Tweedmouth, 75, Mrs. Ann Dixon.

At Darlington, 33, Miss Ainsley.

At Barnard-castle, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Lockey.—63, Mrs. Kinsey Crampton.—73, Mr. William Swallow.

At Bishopauckland, 77, John Wood, esq. much respected.

At Morpeth, 55, A. Marjoribanks, esq.

At Dilston, Mr. Francis Armstrong, of Woodhall.—At Old Urpeth, 85, Mr. G. Spark.—At Cow Fauld, 64, Mrs. Milcher Chambers.—At Whitton Shields, 26, Miss Elizabeth Dobson.—At Warkworth, 24, Mrs. Elizabeth Castle, much respected.—At Rothbury, 42, Miss Ann Brown.—At Hetherwick, 103, *Mrs. Potts.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Kendal, to promote the future return in Parliament of Mr. Brougham, for Westmoreland. The following is their principal resolution:—"That every member do hold himself bound to promote, by all lawful means, the object of the association, more particularly if a freeholder, by seeing that he is regularly rated to the land-tax, so as to prevent the recurrence of the practices which have proved so injurious to the cause of this election; and by obtaining freehold qualifications by enfranchisements, purchase, and otherwise."

On the 5th ult. a numerous and respectable company assembled at Kendal, to commemorate the glorious revolution in 1688. The mayor presided.

Married.] Mr. Michael Hodgson, to Miss Mary Griffin:—Mr. Isaac Pearson, to Miss Mary Currant:—Mr. Wm. Thrilkeld, to Miss Jane Liddle:—Mr. John Hughes, to Miss Sarah M'Garr:—Mr. James Armstrong, to Miss Charlotte Maxwell:—Mr. James Savage, to Miss Eliz. Lusk:—Mr. Wm. Banks, to Miss Betty Nixon:—Mr. Archibald Kirkpatrick, to Miss Mary Armstrong: all of Carlisle.—The Rev. A. Lawson, of Ecclefechan, to Miss Ferguson, of English-town.—The Rev. J. Thompson, of Patterdale, to Miss Dorothy Mounsey, of Patterdale-hall.—Mr. W. Slack, of Intack, to Miss Brown, of Low Burnthwaite.

Died.] At Carlisle, 75, Mr. John Hebson, banker.—In Castle-street, 40, Mrs. Jane Beaumont.—In Rickergate, 58, Mr. Thomas Bulman.—In English-street, 24, Mr. Robert Hart.—In Castle-street, 72, Mrs. Mary Robinson.—In Caldewgate, 41, Mr. Thomas Lothian.—70, Mrs. Jane Glendenning.—In Botchergate, 30, Mr. George Storey.—96, Mrs. Jane Charles. —In English-street, 42, Mr. Christopher Johnstone.

At

At Whitehaven, 83, Mrs. Jackson, widow of Capt. J. much respected.

At Kirkandrew's-upon-Eden, 23, Mr. Edward Norman.—At Rockliff, 50, Mrs. Margaret Forster.—At Murrayfield, 95, Wm. Murray, esq.—At Scotby, 82, Mr. Thomas Graham, deservedly regretted.—At Stanwix, 82, Mrs. Mary Carruthers, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

A cause was lately heard in the Vice-chancellor's Court, Wilson and others *v.* the Corporation of Doncaster, respecting a charity founded in 1683 by a Mr. Stokes, by whom a number of alms-houses were erected at Doncaster, for the support of several indigent persons of both sexes. Certain funds were allotted for their support, and several regulations laid down by the founder for the management of the fund. The corporation of Doncaster had interfered in the management, removed some of the houses, and directed the appropriation of the funds. The Vice-chancellor said, that he was convinced that enough was made out to justify the case being sent to the master, for him to enquire and report how far the corporation of Doncaster had or had not a right to interfere in the management of this property. This court was not only bound to see the rights of trustees properly attended to, but also to take care that they did not exceed the limits prescribed to them, nor act where they had no right.

Preparations are making for lighting the new asylum at Wakefield with the gas of vegetable oil, rape or linseed. The patentee for vegetable oil gas has proposed to make a gasometer for 100l. which will furnish light equal to 100 mould candles. A gasometer costing 30l. will supply a large manufactory with abundant light.

A person, in angling lately, in a branch of the River Leven, near Stokesly, caught a trout eleven inches long, which had a lizard in its belly three inches long.

Married.] Frederick Swineard, esq. of York, to Miss Grace Russell, of Sulton-hall.—Mr. Robert Vause, of York, to Miss E. Robinson, of Denton-park.—Mr. Wm. Draper, to Miss Cook:—Mr. C. Lumley, to Miss Mary Lumley:—Mr. T. Clifton, to Miss E. Richardson:—Capt. Robert Wrigglesworth, to Miss Woolley: all of Hull.—Capt. John Wilson, of Hull, to Miss Margaret Allen, of Sutton.—Mr. Gaunt, to Miss Arabella Richardson:—Mr. James Archbell, to Miss Eliz. Haigh: Mr. T. Saville, to Miss Ann Hardisty: all of Leeds.—Mr. John Pontey, of Huddersfield, to Miss M. A. Kemp, of New Millerdam.—Mr. Hesp, to Miss Wilson:—Mr. John Cornwall, to Miss M. Kirk: all of Scarborough.—Capt. Agar, to Miss Ann Dale, both of Whitby.—Mr. Josiah Blackwell, of Sheffield, to Miss Mary Harrison, of Scarborough.

Died.] At York, 88, Mrs. Shadwell, widow of Jeremiah S. esq.

At Hull, 50, Mrs. Morley.—62, Mr. W. Coulson.—51, Mr. John Harper.—63, Mrs. Mary Mead.—52, Mr. Thomas Acrid.—Miss Ann Coxford.—86, Jeremiah Herd.—74, Mr. T. Autherson.—56, Mr. Joseph Bowman.

At Leeds, Mr. Joshua Calvert.—28, Mr. Thomas Mallinson, deservedly lamented.—In St. Peter's-square, 78, Mrs. Jane Fell, much and justly respected.—In Sempson's Fold, 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Heaton.—71, Mr. Inkersley.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Myers.—In St. John's-place, 87, Mrs. Mitchell, much and deservedly respected.

At Ferrybridge, Mrs. G. Alderson.

At Haigh-hall, 81, Mrs. Hannah Wilson.

At Great Ayton, in Cleveland, Henry Richardson, esq. an esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

At Pulford, John Judson, esq. late of Stoke Newington, justice of the peace for the liberty of the Tower of London, &c.—At Moorgate, near Rotherham, suddenly, 47, J. Oxley, esq. solicitor.—At Falsgrave, universally respected, John Pierson, esq.—At the Harehills, near Leeds, 87, Mr. Griffith Wright. He was, perhaps, the oldest proprietor of a newspaper in the kingdom, having established "Wright's Leeds Intelligencer" in 1751.

LANCASHIRE.

Two of the principal houses of Manchester lately received several extensive orders for different descriptions of manufactured goods, for the South American markets; and letters hold out the assurance that they would shortly be followed by others of equal magnitude.

The committee of master cotton-spinners in Manchester have returned their acknowledgments to J. C. Curwen, esq. M.P. for Carlisle, for the open and candid manner in which he stated his sentiments on the subject of limiting the hours of work in the cotton-factories. We subjoin the following resolution of the master spinners, the spinners at Preston are now acting upon it. "We, (as signed,) agree to limit the working of the moving power of our mills to seventy-two hours per week, and to direct that an account be kept of the time worked during each week at our respective mills, that it may be produced in court, if found necessary."

Mrs. Fry, before her late departure from Liverpool, organized a committee of ladies for carrying into execution her benevolent plans for improving the condition, habits, and morals of the criminals and other prisoners confined in the jails.

Mr. Campbell, author of "the Pleasures of Hope," &c. has been delivering a Course of Lectures on Poetry, in Liverpool.

Married.] Mr. John Aldcroft, to Miss Sarah

Sarah Hobson.—Mr. James Kelly, to Miss Mary Horsefield.—Mr. James Taylor, to Miss Elizabeth Dean.—Mr. Joseph Guilleford, to Miss Eleanor Guy: all of Manchester.—Mr. Samuel Whittaker, of Manchester, to Miss Martha Smith, of Gorton.—Mr. John Noble, of Preston, to Miss Noblet, of Lea.—Mr. Wright Wakefield, to Miss Margaret Hughes.—Mr. Edmund Crossfield, to Miss Diana Guile.—The Rev. T. H. Heathcoate, A.M. to Miss Elizabeth Roughsedge.—Mr. John Stowart, to Miss Sarah Casmey: all of Liverpool.—George Womack, esq. to Mrs. Howson, both of Ashton-hall.—James Underhill West, esq. of Eccleston, to Miss F. Hill, of Denton Green.—Mr. John Walker, to Miss Mary Thompson, both of Rawden, and of the Society of Friends.——Mr. Thomas Grundy, of Pendleton, to Miss Ellen Wilkinson, of Salford.

Died.] At Manchester, 22, Mrs. Ann Broad.—In Deansgate, Mrs. Christiana Bradshaw, one of the Society of Friends.—75, Mrs. Docker.—In Bridge-street, Miss Basnett.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Whitaker, deservedly lamented.—64, Miss Mary Wilkinson.—In Queen-street, 45, Mrs. Isabella French.—In John-street, 81, Mrs. Ellen Abbott.—In Castle-ditch, Mr. Holland.—59, Mr. Thomas Meadows.—In Pitt-street, Mrs. Mary Braik.—In King-street, 26, Mrs. Alice Fazackerley.

At Preston, 33, Mr. John Strickland, deservedly regretted.—80, Mrs. Fothergill.—77, Edward Pedder, esq. one of the aldermen, and deservedly respected.

At Oldham, 66, Mrs. Mary Scholes, deservedly lamented.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Thomas Bradford was lately chosen Mayor of Chester, for the ensuing year; after which a smart contest took place for the office of sheriff. The candidates were, Mr. Dodd on the popular interest, and Mr. Wilding on that of the corporation; Mr. Dodd was declared elected by a majority of eighty-one. On this occasion 1223 citizens gave their votes, though, at the late election for members of Parliament, the number that gave their suffrages was no more than 1190.

Married.] Mr. George Carnes, of Northwich, to Miss Arrowsmith, of Kerminchan.—Mr. Tomlinson, of Northwich, to Miss Davis, of Lower Tabley.—Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Knutsford, to Miss Mary Stringer, of Manchester.—At Overton, John Lightfoot, esq. to Miss Mary Jones.—Mr. Thomas Millington, of Trafford, to Miss Smith, of Hoole.—Mr. William Barratt, to Miss Anne Cooper.

Died.] At Chester, in Watergate-street, George Bushell, esq.—At Boughton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bell.—In Northgate-street, Mrs. Moores.—76, John Chamberaine, esq.

At Nantwich, Miss Mary Ann Mainwaring, youngest sister of Sir Harry M. M. bart. of Over Peover.

At Stockport, Mrs. Elizabeth Barlow, of Portwood.

At Congleton, Mrs. Helen Pattison.

At Hartford, 28, Miss Ann Dunn.—At Benford, 29, Mr. Thomas Edleston.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Smith, to Miss Newton, both of Repton.—The Rev. Joseph Arkwright, of Willersby, to Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, bart.—Mr. John Hutchinson, of Bakewell, to Miss Sarah Scholfield, of Taddington.

Died.] At Derby, 33, Mrs. J. Gascoyn.—28, Mrs. W. Ingham.—55, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.—Miss Reading, esteemed.

At Coldwell-hall, 86, Mrs. Evans.—At Brampton, 31, Mr. Williams, deservedly respected.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Charles Archer, to Miss M. Pinkney.—Mr. E. Taylor, to Miss M. Plice.—Mr. J. Watkinson, of Barker-gate, to Miss S. Dodd.—Mr. Paul Simpson, to Miss R. Barratt.—Mr. John Attney, to Miss Ann Fox.—Mr. Thomas Black, to Miss Elizabeth Sibert: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Joseph Simpson, of Nottingham, to Miss Eliza Curry, of Manchester.—Mr. Calvert, of Nottingham, to Miss Alethea Manners, of Goodby-hall.—Mr. Chamberlaine, to Miss Marriott, of Bulwell.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. William Harris, late of the factory, Greyhound-yard.—In Parliament street, 72, Mrs. Jane Woodward.—In Postern-place, 29, Mrs. Tindale.

At Newark, 25, Mrs. Ann Green.

At Mansfield, 64, Mrs. Bonsor.—59, Mrs. B. Drakard.

At Welford-rectory, 80, the Rev. Owen Dinsdale, rector, and of Eastwood.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. George Quilter, M.A. vicar of Canwick, to Miss Arabella Maria Julius, of Richmond, Surry.—Mr. Valentine Joyce, of Stamford, to Miss L. Smith, of Ryall.—Mr. Beecheno, of Stamford, to Miss A. E. Crofts.—J. W. Connington, esq. of Horncastle, to Miss Wing, of Thornhaugh.

Died.] At Market Deeping, 74, Mr. J. Miller, deservedly respected and lamented.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. W. Blackwell, to Miss E. Smith, both of Leicester.—Mr. C. Barratt, of Leicester, to Miss Place, of Mountsorrel.—Mr. W. Ingram, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Hannah Pick, of Hallaton.—Mr. John Billings, jun. of Leicester, to Miss Keturah Barsby, of Kensington.—Mr. Charlesworth, of Bishopsgate-street, London, to Miss Ann Hames, of Belvoir-street, Leicester.—Henry Chamberlain, esq. of Newton-Unthank, to Miss Mary Ann Buckley, of Desford.—Mr. John Woolleston,

Woolleston, of Thrussington, to Miss Barton, of Nottingham.—John Sherrard Coleman, esq. of Market Harborough, to Miss H. C. L. Maugeon, of Clifton.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Market-place, 28, Mrs. F. Deacon, deservedly lamented.—Mr. Cooper.—Mr. Alderman David Harris, much respected.—In Belgrave-gate, 84, Mr. T. Beaumont:—Mrs. Wheeler.—In Granby-street, 44, Capt. John Bellamy, R.N.—70, Mr. Isaac Chas. Cockshaw, bookseller and stationer.

At Loughborough, 84, Mrs. Fletcher.—64, Mr. Jonas Sugden.

At Castle Donington, 36, Miss Elizabeth Dunnicliffe.

At Long Sutton, 51, Mr. Wm. Cash.—At Walton, Miss E. M. Tinley, greatly esteemed.—At Ravenstone, 75, Mrs. Deacon.—At Carlton, Mr. G. Fowkes, suddenly.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

By an error in our last, in recording the lamented death of Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Joseph Pearson, of Wolverhampton, the former words were inadvertently omitted: Mr. Pearson being in good health.

Sir C. Wolseley, bart. has addressed an appeal to *the country gentlemen* of England, but especially to those of Staffordshire, on the line of conduct it becomes them to adopt in the present state of government. His main argument is, that they must either lead reform, or sink under a march that will be headed by the middle ranks of society.

The different Associations for the Prosecution of Felons, in the county of Stafford, are said to be projecting a principle of common correspondence, calculated to give operation to an instantaneous and rapid publicity, in all cases of capital felony.

Married.] G. Griffin, esq. of Sandon, to Miss Maria Sanders, of Hoarcross.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Shaw, of Hints.

At Tamworth, Mr. Richard Lea.

At Walsall, 32, Mr. Benjamin Wiggin, jun.—53, Mr. Crump, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Grove, widow of the Rev. T. G.—Mrs. W. Elwell.

At Handsworth, 116, *Mrs. Ann Smallwood.* She was born in 1702.—At the Cherry-orchard Farm, 68, Mrs. A. Heath.—At Austrey, Mr. Richard Hill.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Jones, the Oxford pedestrian, walked in July last upon Warwick course, during two successive days, in twelve and thirteen hours each, sixty miles in a given time; and on the 31st he perambulated a piece of ground, by Huntsfield-house, Leamington, of a quarter of a mile in length, sixty miles in sixteen minutes less than the given time, viz. twelve hours, and came in as fresh as any person who only walks at the rate of three miles an hour.

The new grand hotel at Leamington Spa is roofing-in; it is to be stuccoed; and, when completed, will be one of the most superb hotels in the kingdom.

A stone was lately placed in the church-yard of Sutton Coldfield, over the remains of the unfortunate Mary Ashford, by the Rev. Luke Booker, D.D. The following is the inscription:—"As a warning to female virtue, and a humble monument to female chastity, this stone marks the grave of Mary Ashford, who, in the 20th year of her age, having incautiously repaired to a scene of amusement without proper protection, was brutally violated and murdered on the 27th of May, 1817."

The report that Thornton had confessed the murder, before his escape to America, is premature.

Married.] Mons. Laurent, to Mrs. Blakemore:—Mr. Marriau, to Mrs. Bromwich, of St. Martin's-place:—Mr. T. Gillet, to Miss S. Smollard: all of Birmingham.—Mr. Jonathan Austin, of Marchmont-street, London, to Miss Rebecca Smallwood, of Birmingham.—Mr. Taberuet, of Smallbrook-street, Birmingham, to Miss Chattock, of King's Norton.—Joseph Teasdale, esq. to Mrs. Eliz. Galton, of Wasperton.

Died.] At Warwick, 77, Mr. J. Tatnall.—In Castle-street, 73, Mr. Frost.—85, G. Cattell, esq. alderman.

At Birmingham, 62, Mr. Moseley, late of the firm of Memis and Moseley.—In Legge-street, 66, Mrs. Gibbs.—In High-street, 84, Mr. Abraham Butler, much regretted.—66, Mrs. E. Wilmot.

At Leamington, 78, H. Hickman, esq. of Newnham.—At West Bromwich, Mr. Appleby.—At Chesterton, Mr. Lovell, by his horse falling with him.—At Yardley, 45, Mrs. Claridge.

SHROPSHIRE.

A Mr. Geo. Banks, with three persons, lately went down a pit at Brierly Colliery, when an explosion of gas blew the dial, with which they were latching, against his head, and killed him; the others were burnt.

Married.] Mr. John R. Gardner, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Eliz. Till, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. John Smith, of Ludlow, to Mrs. Mary Wells, of Aberystwith.—Mr. Jas. Bishop, of Ludlow, to Miss A. Budd, of Ann-street, Birmingham.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, 73, Mrs. Esther Bromwich.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. J. Bright.

At Ellesmere, Wm. Jones, esq. late paymaster of the London and Andover district.—At Rhoswiel, Mr. Wm. Thomas.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester Society of Artists have commenced forming a library for the use of the members, consisting of the best works in the different branches of their several pursuits, and are about to raise a fund to hire an appropriate room for the deposit of casts from the antique and other models.

No expence has been spared to render the superb dessert service of Worcester porcelain, prepared by Flight and Barr, the most magnificent either in this country or on the Continent. The paintings, which are groups of flowers and shells equally divided, are executed after the manner of Van Huysum, and other great masters, by the first artists at the works at Worcester, in the most elaborate and finished style. Every plate and part of the dessert service is painted from a different design, forming a collection equally rich and various. The border which encircles the paintings is composed of what is termed the *Royal blue ground*, a colour produced by chymical process from the mineral called *cobalt*. The Regent has been among the first to honour this undertaking with his patronage, by directing a service to be manufactured for himself, the ground colour of which is to be made from English cobalt.

Married.] S. Burlingham, of Worcester, to Martha Moggridge, of Temple-place, Surrey-road, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. H. Pollard, of Birmingham, to Miss Caroline Ann Price, of Stourbridge.—The Rev. Dr. Booker, vicar of Dudley, to Miss Eliz. Grant, of Pembroke.

Died.] At Worcester, 68, Mr. R. Glover.—22, Mr. Grignion.

At Dudley, Mr. Boughey.—At Pershore, T. Hunter, esq.—At an advanced age, Mr. Smart, late an eminent bookseller of Worcester.—At Brierley-hill, Mr. Chevasse.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Hereford agricultural meeting, it was communicated that refuse salt for the purpose of manure is forwarded from Liverpool, duty free, to any part of the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. S. B. Creswell, of Tenbury, to Miss White, of Colington.—Mr. J. Brewer, of Coddington, to Miss Mary Bond, of Stonehouse-farm, Ledbury.

Died.] At Rylands, 42, Wm. Wall, esq.

At Hall-court, Mr. Rich. Brown.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A new line of road is now cutting from Bristol through Acton-Turville to Chippenham, which will reduce the distance between that town and Bristol 7½ miles; and it is proposed that the London mail shall take this route, by which its arrival would be accelerated at least an hour.

Gloucester is about to be lighted with gas of coal.

Married.] Mr. David Evans, to Miss Ann Brown, both of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Nest, of Gloucester, to Miss Mary Griffiths, of Cheltenham.—Mr. Jas. Venn, to Miss Joanna Furcheld:—Mr. Jos. Smith, of Park-street, to Miss Hannah James, of St. James' church-yard:—Capt. William Buckham, to Miss Ann Brown: all of Bristol.—Mr. John Harris, of Bristol, to Miss Hannah Butt, of Standish.—Henry Llewellin, esq. of Chepstow, to Miss E. Fisher, of Bristol.—Mr. Joshua Dike, to Miss Sancroft, both of Cirencester.—W. Brown, esq. of Minchinhampton, to Miss Grace Molineaux, of Lewes.

Died.] At Gloucester, Anne, widow of the Rev. Robt. Foote, rector of Boughton Malherbe.—Mary, wife of the very Rev. George Gretton, dean of Hereford.

At Bristol, in Wellington-place, 28, Miss Mary Perkins.—Mr. John Harding.—In Pipe-lane, Mrs. Ann Lewin.—In Mandlin-lane, 84, Mrs. Mary Mills.

At Clifton, in Bellevue, Mrs. Clarke.

At Cirencester, 71, Mr. Thomas Colen.

At Thornbury, Miss Frances Russell.—At Minchinhampton, Miss Jane Remmington.—Miss Clift, 25, Mr. Wm. Bryant.—At Quedgley, 75, Wm. Hayward Winstone, esq. a justice of the peace for Gloucestershire, and deservedly lamented.

At Prestbury, 68, Wm. Capel, esq.: he was a descendant of an elder branch of the family of Capel earl of Essex. In politics, Mr. Capel was devoted to the Whig interest, and a zealous admirer of the constitutional rights and liberties of the subject.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. S. R. Allom, of Kidderminster, to Miss Mary King, of Oxford.—George A. F. Dawkins, esq. of Over Norton-house, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Sir W. H. Cooper, bart.—Mr. Irons, of Milton, to Miss Hannah Wilson, of Abingdon.—Mr. T. Hale, of Chesterton, to Miss Hannah Tanner, of Bicester, King's End.—Mr. T. Stone, to Miss Mary Harris, both of Standlake.—Mr. J. Shaw, to Miss Elizabeth Hitchman, of South Newington.

Died.] At Oxford, 93, Mrs. Beasley.—27, Mrs. T. Payne.—27, Mrs. C. Day.—54, Mrs. Lucy Slatter.—In Queen-street, 93, Mrs. Love.—54, Mr. Wm. Collins.

At Ensham, 64, Mrs. Scaresbrook.—At Headington, Mrs. Sydenham.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A serious disturbance lately took place amongst the scholars at Eton; they did considerable mischief in the town, as well as offered the grossest indignities to Dr. Keate, the head of the college. A resistance to the discipline of the school seems to have led to the disturbance: it was found necessary to expel seven of the students, and privately dismiss two others.

Married.] William Henry Price, esq. to Miss Maria Michell; both of Loudwater.—Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpsden-court, to Miss Elizabeth Blackden, of Heyenden-Green.

Died.] At Reading, 24, Arabella, wife of the Rev. John Hornbuckle.—At Great Marlow, Mr. Simmonds.—At Newport Pagnall, Mr. John Cutting.—At Ives'-place, Maidenhead, Mary, wife of Thos. Wilson,

Wilson, esq.—At Loudwater, 91, William Davis, esq.—At Delaford, C. Clowes, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Christopher Norman, to Miss Ann Hodgkins.—Mr. S. Freshwater, to Miss Elizabeth Vaughan.—Mr. Zachariah Walker, to Miss Sarah Jordan.—Mr. James Eastaffe, to Miss Ann Farrington: all of Bedford.

Died.] At Bedford, 72, Mrs. Hook.—31, Mr. Charles Farnell.

At Trevor-park, East Barnet, Mrs. Smith, widow of Dr. Hugh S. of Hatton-garden.—At Wrestlingworth, the Rev. W. Curtis.—At Frogmore Lodge, Mrs. Margaret Hudson.—At Stratton-park, Miss Louisa Elizabeth Barnett.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Gamlin, to Miss Susannah Spriggs; both of Peterborough.—Mr. Edw. Thompson, of Peterborough, to Miss Esther Maddison, of Boston.—Mr. Lacey, of Peterborough, to Miss Patson, of Newark.—Mr. Patston, of Eye, to Miss Wyldbore, of Peterborough.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mrs. Cotton.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Jane Felton.—At Creaton, 21, Mr. John Atchison.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Mrs. Scarborough, of Buckden, so oddly charged with secreting a bank-note, has published a statement of her case, which creates just doubts in regard to her presumed guilt. It merits the liberal attention of her neighbours.

The Seatonian prize for an English poem has been this year adjudged to the Rev. A. Dicken, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The subject, *Deborah*.

At a meeting of the committee of independent freeholders, held on the 6th day of November, at Huntingdon, a Report was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be printed and circulated, containing the following passages:—The freeholders can now only look forward to the period when a candidate of principles, perfectly independent, shall give the county an opportunity of exercising its free and unbiassed suffrage. This opportunity may, probably, soon arrive. In the mean time, the committee earnestly recommend their brother freeholders to continue firm in the determination to exercise their undoubted rights and privileges; to involve themselves by no promises or pledges; and ardently to cherish that spirit of independence, which must ultimately secure the county from its present state of political degradation.—The representation of this county must not any longer be considered as an hereditary tenure of one or two noble families, or their particular friends. The unbiassed voice of the county must at length have its due weight. The yeomanry and freeholders at large will strenuously resist every attempt at usurpation; nor will they suffer coalition to destroy the most important privilege, the precious birth-right of Englishmen.

Married.] Mr. James Elger, to Miss Sarah Rushbrooke.—Mr. Peter Barker, to Miss Ann Hall; all of Cambridge.

Mr. R. Edwards, of Ely, to Mrs. Hattersley, of Cambridge.—Mr. W. Coote, of St. Ives, to Miss S. Eden, of Cambridge.—Mr. Ellis Hills, to Miss Mary Cooper.—Mr. Henry Lawrence, to Miss Flanders; all of Ely.—Mr. Fitchew, to Miss Redhead; both of March.—Mr. Inkersole, of Alconbury, to Miss Sarah Barrannee, of Bourne.

Died.] At Cambridge, 43, Mrs. Mary Marsh, deservedly lamented.—At Sutton, 70, Mr. Joseph Maylin.

NORFOLK.

At a late numerous and respectable meeting of land-owners, occupiers, &c. held at Debenham, the Rev. G. C. Doughty, in the chair, it was resolved, that an application should be made to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill for making the River Deben navigable from Debenham to Woodbridge.

A meeting was lately held at Thwaite, of the joint committee appointed to consider of the plan of a navigable canal from Diss to Ipswich.—The report of Mr. Cubitt, civil engineer, was read, and the measure was unanimously agreed to.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Barber, to Miss Sarah Sharpe.—Mr. Boardman, to Miss Maile.—Mr. Geo. Washington Wilks, to Miss Redhouse: all of Norwich.—Mr. Thomas Self, of Norwich, to Miss Susan Gowing, of Hemblington.—Mr. Richard Ferrier, of Yarmouth, to Miss Anna Maria Butcher, of Earsham.

Died.] At Norwich, 50, Thos. Allday Kerrison, esq.; in 1806 mayor of that city.—67, Mrs. Martha Fiddey.—68, Ann Blake, one of the Society of Friends.—In St. Stephen's, 79, Lady Leake, widow of Sir J. G. Leake, of Dereham.

At Yarmouth, 27, Mrs. Ebbage.—12, Mrs. Dawson.

At Wreningham, Mrs. Eliz. Benton.—At East Dereham, Mrs. Susannah Hipkin.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. William Palfrey, to Miss Smith; both of Bury.—M. B. Kingsbury, esq. to Mrs. Reven; both of Bungay.—Mr. William Sharman, to Mrs. M. Graystone.—Mr. James Masters, to Miss H. Herridge; all of Ipswich.—Mr. Charles Ely, of Ipswich, to Miss Rutt, of Clapton.—Mr. Leggatt, of Ipswich, to Miss Wilson, of Framsden.—At Charleston, South Carolina, Mr. Edmund Jermyn, of Ipswich, to Miss M. C. Abbott, the only child of S. Abbott, esq. of that city.

Died.] At Bury, 73, Mr. P. Fleetwood.—At Ipswich, Mrs. T. Kettle.—45, Mr. Peter Chamberlain.

At Beccles, Mr. Rob. Routh.—29, Mr. Thomas Sadd.

At

At Woodbridge, Mr. John Woodward.

At Brockford, 49, Mrs. Sarah Fox.—At Cavendish, 83, Mr. Richard Ambrose.

ESSEX.

At Brentwood, there is a school, which was founded by Sir Anthony Browne, in the 4th and 5th of Phillip and Mary (1557), the revenues of which amount to 1500l. a year; out of which 50l. are paid to five alms-people. There are now about seventy boys in the school, and there is no evidence of negligence or misconduct in the present master, who is brother of Mr. Tower, in whose gift the school is. A Mr. Maypowder held the school for some years before 1800, and in his time the school fell into disrepute; and there were at last no scholars at all.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Dennis, of Colchester, to Miss Jemima Fairs, of Boxford.—Mr. F. Clark, to Miss Sarah Turner; both of Rochford.—Mr. Nathaniel Eastty, of Ipswich, to Miss Mortleman, of Harwich.—J. E. Tabor, of Bocking, to Miss Hayward, of Braintree.—Mr. J. Clemence, to Miss Sarah Appleford; both of Great Coggleshall.

Died.] At Colchester, in Trinity-street, 76, Mrs. Smith, widow of Benjamin S. esq.—24, Miss Susan Tunbridge.

At Chelmsford, Mr. John Beckwith.

At Brentwood, 21, Miss Sarah Wallis.

At Saffron Walden, 21, Mr. Benjamin Searle.

At Rochford, 90, Mrs. Bridget Bragg, a benefactress to the poor.

At Steeple Bumpstead, 95, G. Gent, esq. fifty years a magistrate for the county.

At Halsted, the Rev. T. Baines, LL. B. vicar of Tolleshunt D'Arcey, and rector of Little Wratting, Suffolk; and justice of the peace.

KENT.

A meeting of the freemen of Rochester lately took place at Rochester, to consider of the propriety of petitioning against the legality of Lord Binning's return to serve in the ensuing Parliament. It is stated that counsel have declared their opinion, that his lordship, who is *the son of a Scots peer*, is not qualified to hold his seat.

Married.] Mr. John Taylor, to Miss H. Howard, both of Canterbury.—Mr. Chas. Bond, to Miss Ann Sutton, both of Dover.—Mr. George Culmer, of Woodnesborough, to Miss Mary Minter, of Canterbury.—Mr. Henry Ashtell, to Miss Mary Caister:—Mr. E. Selden, to Miss Jane Butler: all of Folkestone.—Mr. James Knowles, to Miss C. Lewis, both of Maidstone.—Mr. H. Brignall, to Miss Eliz. Baker;—Mr. James Buss, to Miss Mary Sargent: all of Lyd.—Mr. Amos Avery, jun. of Cranbrook, to Miss Crittenden, of Hawkhurst.—Mr. John Atkins, to Miss Hodge; both of Lenham.—Mr. H. Blackman, of Whitstable, to Miss Charlotte Buller, of Chatham.

Died.] At Canterbury, 56, Mr. James Knell.—In Dunstan's, 93, Mrs. Balderston.—In Lamb-lane, at an advanced age, Mr. William Pilcher.

At Rochester, Mrs. Chilley.

At Margate, Mr. Stanley, of London.

At Chatham, in Best-street, 22, Mrs. Stradfield.—46, Mr. John Payne.—65, the Rev. J. Knott.—In the Dock-yard, Mr. J. Palliser, R.N.—25, Mrs. Bristow.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Stephen French.—Mrs. Russell.

At Lyd, 75, Mr. Edward Bailey.—69, Mr. Richard Lepper.—50, Mr. John Lording.

SUSSEX.

John Holloway, corporal of the 31st foot, was tried and found guilty at the late Chichester sessions of the murder of John Brown, a private belonging to the 9th lancers, and subsequently executed.

Married.] Mr. G. Cursons, of Chichester, to Miss Haytar.

Died.] At Chichester, Maria, wife of Benjamin Ridge, esq.—29, Mr. Jabez Baxter.

At Broadwater, 77, Mrs. Thompson, widow of Beilby T. esq. of Escrick, Yorkshire.

HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth, within the month, was thrown into the utmost consternation in consequence of Messrs. Godwin and Co.'s bank having stopped payment. Such was the confidence of the inhabitants in the firm, that there is scarcely an individual in any sort of business that did not hold some of their notes. Government had a claim of 80,000l.

There have been recently discovered in the parish of Motteston, on the south side of the Isle of Wight, the bones of that stupendous animal supposed to be the Mammoth, or Mastodon. Several of the vertebræ, or joints of the back-bone, measure thirty-six inches in circumference; they correspond exactly in form, colour, and texture, with the bones found on the banks of the Ohio in North America, in a vale called by the Indians Big-bone Swamp.—Also, in the parish of Northwood, on the north side of the island, the bones of the Crocodile have recently been found by the Rev. Mr. Hughes of Newport. They seem to have belonged to an animal of that species, whose body did not exceed twelve feet in length.—Their calcareous nature is not altered; but the bones of the Mastodon (found on the south side of the island) contain iron.

Married.] George Waller, esq. of Kingston-crescent, Portsea, to Miss Elizabeth Dowling, of Bransbury-house.—Mr. Curtis, to Miss Barnard: Mr. William Watts, to Miss Beeley; all of Romsey.—Lieut. W. Nettleton,

W. Nettleton Boyce, R.N. to Miss Ann Harrow, of Alton.—Mr. Stephen Lovelock, to Miss Parham, of Southwick.—Mr. R. A. Grove, of Lymington, to Miss Mitchell, of Brompton.

Died.] At Winchester, in George-street, Mr. James Rogers.

At Andover, 68, Mr. Stratton.

At Portsmouth, Colonel Cuyler, 11th Foot.

At Portsea, Mrs. H. Collins.—Miss Salmon, of London.—Miss Crossweller.

At Alresford, 77, Mr. Bulbeck Dancaster, deservedly lamented.—At Calbon New Born, Isle of Wight, Miss Way.—At East Lavant, Mrs. Deacon.

WILTSHIRE.

A fire lately broke out in a melting-house belonging to Mr. James Cusse, chandler, in Meeting-lane, Warminster, which, with a range of warehouses and workshops, and the dwelling-house of Mrs. and Miss Smith, dress-makers, was entirely consumed.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Clark, to Miss Sarah Perkins: Mr. E. Bannister, to Miss Sarah Howes: all of Trowbridge.—The Rev. Thomas Martin, of Malmsbury, to Mrs. Vizard, of Bristol.—Mr. John Prichard, of Devizes, to Miss Harriet Harding, of Warminster.—Mr. Jacob Knoyle, to Miss Elizabeth Cupland, both of Warminster.

Died.] At Marlborough, 60, Mr. Cooper.

At Melksham, Miss Mary Redman.

At Swindon, 40, Mr. William Guy, deservedly lamented.

At Corsham, Mr. Edward Barton, much respected.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The admirable regulations of the gaol at Pennsylvania have been long held out as a model for British adoption; this county exhibits a correct counterpart of the trans-atlantic plan. The new House of Correction, at Shepton Mallet, presents the same busy scene of useful labour, the same application of otherwise worthless labour, and the same direction to moral results. The building, for interior fitness to its purpose, and outward corresponding character, will, when completed, be inferior to none in the kingdom. The enlargement and improved state of Ilchester gaol, presents another instance of the beneficial application of prison-labour.

Married.] James Mann, esq. to Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of Lady O'Brien.—James M'Guie, esq. to Miss Hunt, of Duke-street: all of Bath.—Benj. Gaby, esq. of Bath, to Miss Eliz. Bignell Aplin, of Upper East Hayes.—Mr. R. Caines, of Langport, to Miss Mary Ann Sylvester, of Fullbrook.

Died.] At Bath, Capt. Rowe, R.N.—In Laura-place, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Lowe, esq. of Barbadoes.—In Burlington-place, 34, Mr. William Payne.—In Chapel-row, 77, Madame Le Boucher.

At Taunton, 62, the Rev. Francis Hunt Clapp, vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, deservedly regretted.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Bryant.

At Bathwick, Miss Sedman, justly esteemed.—At North Cheriton, Mrs. Gatehouse, widow of the Rev. Sam. G. rector.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Col. King, of West-hall, to Miss Penelope Cooke Bellamy, of Chetnole.

Died.] At Dorchester, the Rev. T. Bryer, rector of All Saints, and St. James, Shaftesbury.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Smetham.

At Weymouth, Sir Edward Leslie, bart. highly esteemed.—Joseph Yerbury, esq. suddenly, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

At Wimborne, Thomas Dean, esq.—At Chalfont, St. Giles's, Mr. Jackson.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Thos. Forwood, esq. of Stoke Cliff-cottage, Exeter, to Miss Rossiter, of Tiverton.—W. Stephens, R.N. to Miss Brock, of Plymouth.—Mr. E. Youel, to Mrs. Goodridge, both of Plymouth.—Lieut. G. Rorie, R.N. to Miss Jeffrie, of Winsor-house.—Capt. Hawker, to Miss Cooke, of Ilfracombe.—The Rev. Charles Burn, rector of Tedburn St. Mary, to Miss Tothill, of Cheriton Bishop.

Died.] At Exeter, 43, Mrs. Grace Lendon, deservedly respected.—52, Mr. Wm. Drewe, generally regretted.—68, Mrs. W. Street.

At Topsham, 50, Mr. William Tickell, deservedly lamented.

At Collumpton, Robert Were Tae, esq. deservedly lamented, one of the Society of Friends.

At Tavistock, 91, Mrs. Christian Davy.

CORNWALL.

A new mode of preventing the dry-rot has lately been submitted to the Navy Board, by Mr. Cummins, of Truro; it consists in boiling the timber in allum-water previous to its being used.

Married.] Mr. E. Parnell, of Padstow, to Miss Celia Martyn, of Helston.—Mr. T. Hosking, of Helston, to Miss Nanny Odger, of Gweek.

Died.] At Falmouth, 68, Mrs. Trounce, much and deservedly lamented.

At Trethowell, 84, Mrs. Martin Magor.

WALES.

The new iron bridge, intended to be thrown over the Menai strait, will be 1000 feet in length, and will be suspended between two rocks, at the height of 100 feet above the surface of the water.

A line is now making for the laying of an iron railway, to communicate between the Glamorganshire hills and the Bristol Channel, for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of coals, with which those hills abound, and a depot is to be formed near Ewenny-bridge, to receive them.

Married.]

Married.] Mr. Thomas Birchall, to Miss Elizabeth Bath, both of the Society of Friends, Swansea.—Capt. Hicks, of the 4th Veteran Batt. to Miss Eliza Tucker, of Swansea.—Mr. Edward Taylor, of Wrexham, to Miss Edwards, of Fir-grove.—John Rigby, esq. of Hawarden, to Miss Hancock, of Aston-bank.—John Williams Gwynne Hughes, esq. of Tregit, to Miss Margaretta Julianna Lloyd, of Glansevin.

Died.] At Aberystwith, 63, Capt. C. Griffiths, of the Marines.

At Neath, 65, Mr. Edw. Yorke, highly respected and lamented.

At Milford, 67, Daniel Starbuck, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly lamented.—At Llanwrst, 82, Mrs. Edwards, widow of the Rev. Edward E. M.A. rector.

At the Hay, Breconshire, 23, Miss Charlotte Lloyd.—At Congbonddy Newchurch, Carmarthenshire, 74, E. Thomas, esq.—At Doulais-house, Mrs. Hutchins.

SCOTLAND.

The Liberty, a Kirkaldy pinnace, from Leith, lately to Kirkaldy, with passengers, when nearly opposite to Seafield-tower, on the Fife coast, suddenly went down, and all on-board perished. The number on-board of her has been stated to be five men and three women passengers, a child, and three of the crew.

Married.] The Rev. Robert Smith, of Newtyles, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Buccleugh-street, Edinburgh.—The Rev. Hugh Fraser, of Ardchattan, to Miss Maria Campbell, of Barcaldine.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Susannah Prentice, wife of Richard P. esq.—In George-street, Miss Agnes Smith.

At Glasgow, J. Corbet Porterfield, esq.—Catherine, wife of Robert Davidson, esq. professor of law in this college.—The Rev. Dr. Balfour, universally regretted.

IRELAND.

A packet, called the Hibernia, has been fitted up at Dublin, for the purpose of sailing between that city and Holyhead; it has propellers under water, which drive her against wind and tide, exclusive of a full set of rigging and sails.

Married.] Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Drogheda, to Miss Louisa Blakely, of Comor.—Peter Cavanagh, esq. of Golden-bridge, county of Dublin, to Miss Maria Sheil, of Cork-street, Dublin.

Died.] At Waterford, Richard Strangman, esq.—At an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Dea.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Bombay, on the 6th of January 1818, after a long and painful illness, Dr. David White, second member of the Medical Board of that presidency. Ardently and unremittingly occupied in the pursuit of knowledge, and in the duties of his profession, and gifted in an unusual degree with activity of body as well as mind, the doctor had passed through a long period of service (upwards of twenty-eight years,) in India, enjoying almost uninterrupted health. With a few eccentricities, the doctor possessed many of the higher and milder qualities of our nature; and to superior literary attainments he joined an active spirit of benevolence and charity which we have seldom seen exceeded, and which have ever secured to him the affection and respect of all whom he honoured with his friendship.—*Bombay Courier; January* 17, 1818.

At Cairo, M. Burkhardt, the traveller. This enterprising gentleman, a native of Germany, offered his service, some years ago, to the English Society for promoting discoveries in the interior of Africa. Having learned the languages, and collected all the information necessary for such a journey, he proceeded to Cairo, in order to join the caravan which travels every year from Tombuctoo, and to penetrate into that country which has hitherto been inaccessible to Europeans. But the agitations which arose in that part of the world, retarded the arrival of the caravan for the space of a year. With the help of his Mussulman dress, and his perfect knowledge of the Arabic and Turkish languages, Mr. Burkhardt made various new and important discoveries, an account of which will probably be published by the English Society. At length the caravan arrived; but, before Mr. Burkhardt could make the necessary arrangements for his departure, he was attacked with the dysentery, and this disorder proved the cause of his death.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We are promised accounts of M. Fraser's steam-heating apparatus in our next; and also of the steam printing-engines, and of the new American press.

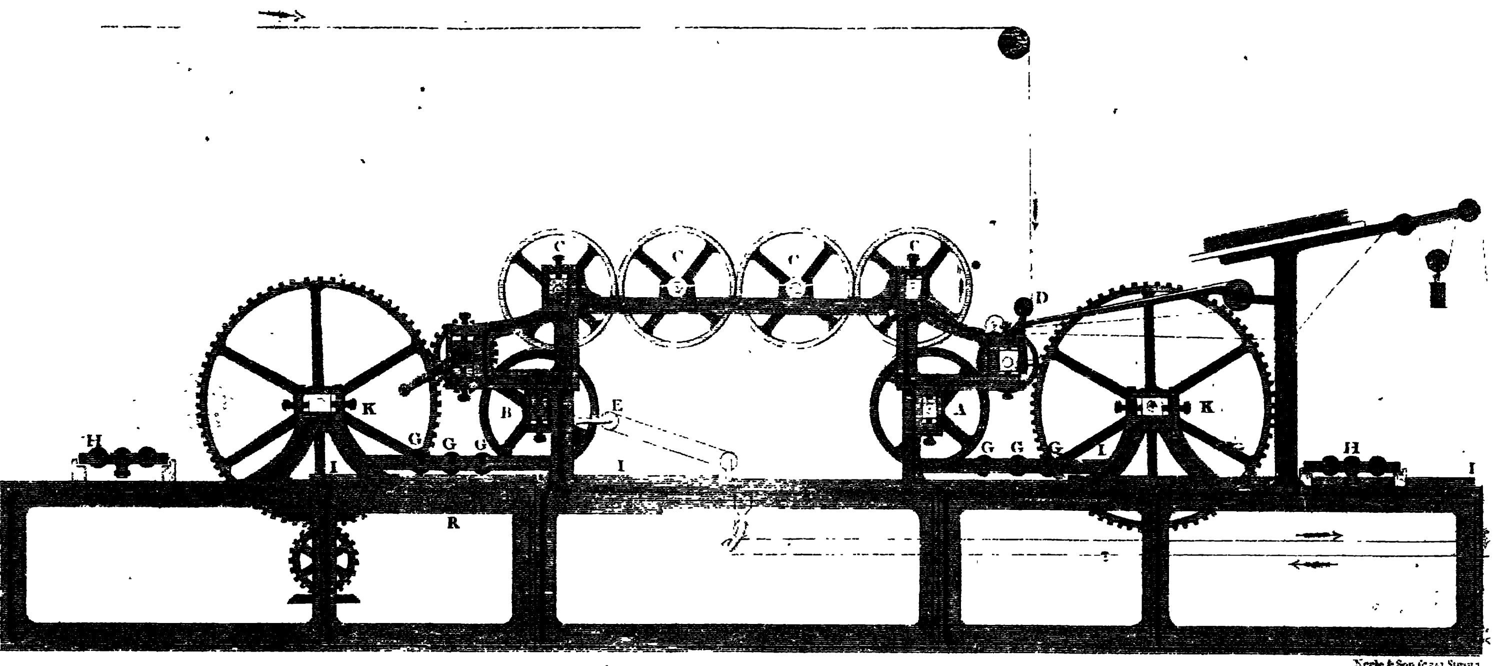
An answer shall be given in our next to various poetical friends.

The interesting Letters of Cortez will be continued in every third number till finished.

We hasten to correct the erroneous statements of the biographer of the late esteemed Mr. Repton, which stated, "that he was born in Norfolk, on an estate of the late Mr. Windham, and brought up to the humble business of a stocking manufacturer; and that his sister and daughter, for many years, kept a hosier's shop at Hare-street." The former part of this statement being entirely incorrect, and the latter part totally unfounded in fact.

ERRATUM.—At page 209 of the number published Oct. 1, line 10 from the bottom, read, "overtures of Caulincourt—*hence* our opinions of the justice and necessity of the war were changed. There existed in our minds, &c. &c." The error consisted in putting *however* for *hence*, and the stops in the wrong places, so as totally to change the sense.

COWPER'S MACHINE FOR PRINTING BY STEAM, &c.



THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 320.] JANUARY 1, 1819. [6 of Vol. 46.

When the Montuly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to my promise, I here send you some account of the almanack writers of former times.

First, I begin with Mr. ROBT. WHITE, the original author of the Ephemeris bearing that name, under the title of the "Celestial Atlas, or New Ephemeris, by Robert White, teacher of the mathematics." Mr. Robert White was born at Bingham, in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1693; I knew him personally, and used to visit him there in my younger days, he being a relation of my mother's; he was a lame man, and was about the middle size; he began the world by keeping a school, and used to practise physic, and this was the motto on his bills, "*Venienti occurrite Morbo.*" After a time, he removed to Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and there kept a public grammar and mathematical school for some years, and at times used to make calculations of eclipses, &c. and publish them in a contemporary Magazine. The first almanack he published was for the year 1750, he being then at Grantham: but, about the year 1754, he removed from Grantham to his native town of Bingham, where he declined attendance on a public school, and took into his house only a few boarders, to be taught geography and the mathematical sciences. He continued to write almanacks until the day of his death, which was the 3d of June, in the year 1773; and he lies interred in Bingham Church, where a plain stone is put up to his memory, mentioning that he was born in that town, and lived most of his time there.

Before Mr. White began to publish almanacks, there was a very good Ephemeris (besides Parker's), calculated and compiled by a Mr. EDMUND WEAVER, of Friestone, in the parish of Caythorpe, near Grantham, my native place; his almanack was called, "The British Telescope; being an Ephemeris of the celestial motions, with an almanack, calculated according to arts, and referred to the meridian of London, metropolis of Great Britain, but to the latitude of fifty-three degrees north, from new tables never yet published; which are so correct and fit for navigation, that the longitude, by help thereof, may be discovered to one degree: by Edmund Weaver, licensed physician, and student in the celestial science." Mr. Weaver published his first almanack for the year 1715; but it was not published again until the year 1722, and it was then, with improvements, annually published until the day of his death, which was on the 27th of December, 1748, in the sixty-fifth year of his age: but his almanack for 1749 was then printed and published; and, after the death of Mr. Weaver, Mr. White of Grantham was applied to, to calculate, compile, and continue, Weaver's Ephemeris, it being an almanack so well received by the public; but Mr. White refused to compile and continue it under the old title and in the name of Edmund Weaver, but only in his own name, and on a plan he thought proper himself; which was, I am informed, reluctantly complied with: as, by dropping the original name and title, it would be a great hindrance to the sale thereof, as the new almanack, under the name of Robert White, would require some time to make it known; which I find was the case: but, after the first two or three years, White made several improvements in his Ephemeris, which at last became a very useful one, as

as it is at this day. Mr. Weaver was a very skilful astronomer, and calculated the eclipses, and drew types of them, more accurate, and far beyond any other almanack writer in his time, and his Ephemeris was well esteemed as a very correct one, during the time he wrote it. He lies interred in Caythorpe churchyard, where a stone is put down to his memory, mentioning that he was "a good astronomer, a good husband, a tender father, a quiet neighbour, and a sincere friend." I never knew him, as he was dead before I could have any knowledge of him, though born nearly next door to his house; but remember, when a boy, seeing several sun-dials about his house, with other particulars, shewing that a scientific man had lately lived there; and I used to lament that he did not live long enough for me to know him. I did not think Mr. White was altogether so skilful a man in astronomy as Mr. Weaver was; but White's Ephemeris is now well conducted, and a very useful one it is, even next to the Nautical Almanack.

The next almanack writer I shall here notice is FRANCIS MOORE, the original author of "Vox Stellarum, or a Loyal Almanack, by Francis Moore, licensed physician, and student in astrology." This was its first title. It is not known exactly when he died, but he was living in the year 1715, and I believe not long after: he lived at that time at the sign of Dr. Lilly,* near the old Barge House, in Christ-church parish, Southwark, where he practised physic, &c. Moore's Almanack has of late years undergone some improvements, especially in the astronomical part: it was but a poor performance in Mr. Moore's own time to what it has been since; it was, just after Moore's time, compiled by Mr. JOHN WING, and afterwards by his son TYCHO WING, both of Pickworth, in the county of Rutland, near Stamford. Since their time it has fallen in other hands.

Mr. John Wing, Mr. Tycho Wing, and Mr. Vincent Wing, were all notable almanack writers in their day, but have now all been dead many years: Tycho died, I believe, about the year 1750. They taught astronomy and astrology: some of the Wings were very clever men in their day, especially Tycho Wing. HENRY ANDREWS.

Royston; Nov. 20, 1818.

* Lilly the astrologer.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TRUST the free-will offering of my mite of legal information will, like the widow's mite recorded in Holy Writ, be favourably received; and, to continue the simile, may, like hers, be considered worthy to be cast into the treasury of contributions.

J. O'LANFRAC.

November 13, 1818.

BLACKSTONIANA:

OR, THE LEGAL OLIO.

Contingent Remainders.

"A limitation of a remainder to a bastard before it is born, is not good: for, though (says Blackstone,)* the law allows the possibility of having bastards, it presumes it to be a very remote and improbable contingency."

This reason is more remote from the true one, and more improbable than the contingency. Our laws, I should conceive, consider it, and very properly, a void remainder, not on account of the remoteness and improbability of the contingency, but the gross breach of the laws of morality on which it is founded.

Settlement by Forty Days' Residence.

It appears by that ancient book of legal knowledge the Mirror,† that formerly no person was permitted to abide in any place in England above forty days, unless he was enrolled in some tithing or decenary, which, most probably, gave rise to the limitation in the Act of Car. 2. relative to settlements that now prevails of gaining a settlement in the place in which a person resides forty days without being removed.

Nemo debet esse Judex in propria causa. (Law Maxim.)

This legal maxim cannot lay claim to any great antiquity, for, by the feudal law, (which was generally introduced‡ soon after the conquest into this kingdom, and continued the law of the same till a very late period,) the lord, who granted a feud, was constituted the sole judge whether his vassal performed his services faithfully;‖ of course, therefore, this maxim did not then exist, for, if it had, in case of any default in his vassal

* Com. v. 2, p. 170.

† C. 1, § 3.

‡ I say "generally introduced," because the feudal system prevailed partially in the time of the Saxon monarchy.

‖ Black. Com. v. 2, p. 55.

or

or feudatory, the lord must have resorted to some other tribunal than his own for redress.

It may be worthy of remark, that, as in all criminal causes the king is the prosecutor; and, as in the proceedings every offence is stated, and is, in fact, against his peace, and as he is the person who pronounces judgment on the offenders, by means of his delegates or representatives, the judges; it necessarily follows, that the king is made a judge in his own cause.

Such an anomaly ought to be removed, particularly as it is not of any essential use to the proceedings.

As to there being no Fractions of a Day in Law.

"In the space of a day, (says Blackstone,)* all the twenty-four hours are usually reckoned, the law generally rejecting all fractions of a day in order to avoid disputes." "Therefore, (he adds,) if I am bound to pay money on a certain day, I discharge the obligation if I pay it before twelve o'clock at night."

This, however, does not appear to be settled law in several instances; and particularly, whether a bill of exchange can be protested for nonpayment on the same day that it is due, or the acceptor has the whole day to discharge it in.† And the law allows of the fraction of a day in the case of rents, which are strictly demandable and payable before the time of sun-set of the day whereon it is reserved;‡ though, perhaps, not absolutely due till midnight.‖ And, if the lessor dies before sun-set, on the day upon which the rent is demandable, it is clearly held and settled, that the rent unpaid is due to his heir, and not to his executor; but, if he dies after sun-set, and before midnight, it seems to be the better opinion, that it shall go to the executor, and not to the heir.§

Of the Legal Time of Memory.

Formerly, when the art of writing was little known and seldom practised, the evidence of most transactions depended entirely on the oral testimony of witnesses. A person, therefore, acquired a good and indisputable title to what he had, however obtained, if there were no living witness to prove the insufficiency of it. And most probably, the stat. 32 Hen. 8 c. 2 limited the period, in a writ of right, to sixty years, by analogy, to the comparative life of man.

In every case, time, whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, as the lawyers term it, ought to be limited to the same period; and should not be continued so absurdly to be reckoned from an era so very antiquated as the commencement of the reign of Richard the First.

Lawyers are said to have long consciences, it also seems they have long memories!

As to the Construction of Statutes.

"When some collateral matter (says Blackstone,)* arises out of the general words of an Act of Parliament, and happens to be unreasonable, there the judges are, in decency, to conclude that this consequence was not foreseen by the Parliament; and, therefore, they are at liberty to expound the statute by equity, and only *quod hoc* disregard it." "Thus, if an Act of Parliament (he adds,) gives a man power to try all causes within the Manor of Dale; yet, if a cause should arise in which he himself is party, the Act is construed not to extend to that, because it is unreasonable that any man should determine his own quarrel."

The case here given by way of illustration is not apt, nor would the construction of such an Act depend or be governed by the reason stated. He could not decide his own cause, let the words of the Act be ever so general; because a maxim of the common law has declared, "*Nemo debet esse Judex in propria causa.*" And, when a statute is merely in the affirmative, it is clearly held, that the common law is not restrained, but has a concurrent authority.

Derivation of the Word Bote.

The common expression in Yorkshire, among the vulgar, in making their exchanges between things of unequal value is, what will you give to bote? (pronounced broad, boot;) that is, what will you give or allow for the exchange. And, by its frequent use in that county, has been considered a genuine Yorkshirism, though the fact is otherwise. It is an ancient Saxon word, signifying, in its most extensive sense, a sufficient allowance of any thing; and, in this manner, it is considered and used in law when a tenant may take off the land demised to him, house-bote, &c. which is a sufficient allowance of wood to repair or burn in the house.

* V. 2, p. 141, Co. Litt. 135.
† 4 T. R. 170.
‡ Co. Litt. 202, Anders 253.
‖ 1 Saund. 287; Prec. Chan. 555; Salk. 578.
§ 1 P. Wms. 178.

* Com, vol. 1, p. 91, 8 Rep. 118.

Permit me here to suggest (and perhaps the suggestion may not be useless or inappropriate,) to your readers the compilation of a glossary of the various words peculiar to the several counties of England, with their significations and derivations. A work of this nature would be very curious and highly acceptable; and, probably, even contributions of the same kind to the Monthly Magazine would be well received by its editor.

No Good Reason why the Estate of Electors should be of Freehold Tenure.

Blackstone says,* the estate of electors for knights of the shire must be freehold, that is, for term of life at least; because beneficial leases for long term of years were not in use at the passing of those statutes, viz. 8 Hen. 6th. c. 7, and 10 Hen. 6 c. 2.

This reason cannot be well founded, for, in Madox's collection of ancient instruments, there are several demises for very long terms of years, a considerable period previous to the above named statutes.†

The Common Law vindicated.

"The common law of England (says Blackstone,)‡ does never inflict any punishment extending to life or limb, unless upon the highest necessity."

This, adds his editor, Mr. Professor Christian, "is a compliment, which, I fear, the common law does not deserve; for, although it did not punish with death any person who could read, even for any number of murders or other felonies, yet it inflicted death upon every felon who could not read, though his crime was the stealing only twelve pence farthing."

What Mr. C. has here advanced does not argue any thing against the common law, or what Blackstone has asserted, if properly considered and maturely examined.

It is well known to all readers of the present day, and, indeed, the fact is indisputable, that in ancient times learned men, or even persons who could read, in this island were few in number. The common law, therefore, very wisely and judiciously ordained, for the benefit of society, that those who could read, by way of eminence formerly styled clerks, should not, for the first felonious offence be punished with death: which was called, having the benefit of clergy.

The offence was not considered the less heinous but for the reasons stated; the capital part of the punishment attending it was remitted in case the offender could read.

And, though the common law punished with death those who could not read, for only stealing, as Mr. C. invidiously remarks, twelve-pence farthing; yet, it must be recollected that twelve-pence in ancient times, considering the relative or comparative value of money at the present day, would be equivalent to such a considerable sum as sufficiently to warrant the infliction of the punishment.

Sunday—a dies non *in Law.*

The Lord's day, though now considered as no day in law, was formerly held otherwise; and, on it, many important transactions have anciently taken place both with respect to public and private affairs.

The statute 6 Edw. I. was made at Gloucester, the Sunday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, as well as two other statutes in the same reign. And there is now remaining among the records of the corporation of Doncaster a grant from John de Lacy, and Johanna his wife, to Thomas de Fledburg; the execution of which is attested at York on Palm Sunday.—*See Miller's History of Doncaster.*

Quere.—At what time then did this day begin to be reckoned a *dies non*, relative to law matters, in this country?

Origin of one of the Properties of the Tenure in Gavelkind.

This tenure, previous to the Norman conquest, was, agreeably to Mr. Selden's opinion, the general custom of the realm by which all lands were holden;* and was most indubitably introduced into this island by the Saxons.

Now, among their German ancestors, a male at fifteen years of age was considered to have attained manhood, and capable of bearing arms; was then considered one of the community, and no longer part of the father's household; and received in public council a shield and lance, which was equivalent to the *toga virilis* of the Romans.†

This, therefore, accounts for one of the peculiar distinguishing properties of the tenure in gavelkind, viz. that the tenant

* V. 1, p. 172.

† See Bl. Com. v. 2, p. 142, &c.

‡ Com. v. 1, p. 133.

* Bl. Com. v. 2, p. 84.

† By the feudal law, also, when the lord's eldest son reached fifteen, he was held to be capable of bearing arms, and the lord might have demanded from his vassal an aid to make him a knight.—*Lamb. Pecamb.* 614.

tenant is of age sufficient to alien his estate at fifteen; that is, by means of such conveyance as was anciently in general use, which is a feoffment.

Members of Parliament.

"That they must not be (says Blackstone,)* any of the twelve judges, because they sit in the House of Lords."

By an analogous reason, then, the king's learned counsel, being serjeants, and the masters in chancery, are not eligible. Yet it is notorious that some of them have been lately returned.

Custom of the Annual Distribution of Lands whence derived?

Among the ancient Germans, feuds or fees continued only from year to year; an annual distribution of lands being made by their leaders in their general councils or assemblies.† This was professedly done (in the words of Blackstone,) lest their thoughts should be diverted from war to agriculture; lest the strong should encroach upon the possessions of the weak; and lest luxury and avarice should be encouraged by the erection of permanent houses, and too curious an attention to convenience and the elegant superfluities of life.

In several parishes in England this custom prevails, and particularly in Swinton, in Yorkshire; and, from what has been said, we may presume it was derived from our ancient German ancestors.

Any observations or historical facts relative to this antiquated custom, from your correspondents, would oblige me.

Municipal Law—a Rule.

Blackstone,‡ after defining municipal law to be a "rule of civil conduct," &c. explains the meaning of the word rule, and says, "It is called a rule, to distinguish it from a compact or agreement; for a compact is a promise proceeding from us, law is a command directed to us."

"In compacts (he adds,) we ourselves determine, and promise what shall be done, before we are obliged to it: in laws we are obliged to act, without ourselves determining any thing at all. Upon these accounts law is defined to be a rule."

This explanation of the word rule, as applied to the definition of law, can only, with strict propriety, be referred to natural law. For, as to the municipal law of this island in particular, the very reverse of this is true, or rather we might apply the explanation of the word compact; no law being of any validity till we expressly determine and agree that it shall be so, that is, by our representatives in Parliament.

The preamble to our laws recognizes this, that it is made by and with the advice and consent of lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in Parliament assembled.

Grants of Offices.

With respect to offices, Blackstone says,* "neither can any judicial office be granted in reversion: because, though the grantee may be able to perform it at the time of the grant, yet before the office falls he may become unable and insufficient: but ministerial offices may be so granted, for those may be executed by deputy."

The office of sheriff is a judicial, as well as ministerial, office; and yet the city of London have the inheritance of the shrievalty of Middlesex vested in their body by charter.† And the shrievalty of the county of Westmoreland is hereditary in the family of the Earl of Thanet, and was once executed by a lady.

Origin of a Legal Vulgar Error.

Anciently it was held for law,‡ with respect to the crime of rape, that the woman (by consent of the judge and her parents,) might redeem the offender from undergoing the execution of his sentence, by accepting him for her husband; if he also were willing to agree to the exchange, but not otherwise.

This no doubt gave rise to the saying, (now classed amongst the vulgar errors,) "that a woman's marrying a man under the gallows will save him from execution."

Of the Construction of the Rules of the Common Law.

Blackstone, in speaking of the common law,‖ says, "Precedents and rules must be followed, unless flatly absurd or unjust." This his editor, Mr. Professor Christian, in unqualified terms, or, to use Blackstone's word, flatly contradicts, and, in support and illustration of his opinion, puts this case:—If an act of Parliament had been brought in at the close of a session, and passed on the last day, which made an innocent act criminal,

* Com. v. 1, p. 175.

† Tacitus de Mor. Germ. c. 26, and Cæsar de Bell. Gall. l. 6, c. 21.

‡ Com. v. 1, p. 45.

* Com. v. 2, p. 36.

† 3 Rep. 72.

‡ Blac. Com. v. 4, p. 211.

‖ Com. v. 1, p. 70.

criminal, or even a capital crime; and, if no day were fixed for the commencement of its operation, it had the same efficacy as if passed on the first day of session (previous to the stat. 33 George III. c. 13); and all who, during a long session, had been doing an act which at the time was legal and inoffensive, were liable to suffer the punishment prescribed by the statute. This (he adds,) was both flatly absurd and unjust, and could only be abrogated by the united authority of the king, lords, and commons, in Parliament assembled.

Now this is correct with regard to an act of Parliament; but Mr. C. has misconceived Blackstone, who was laying down the construction of the rules of common law, and not statute law. It undoubtedly requires the same authority to repeal an act as to make it; and of course, therefore, the judges are bound by unrepealed existing statute-law, though manifestly "absurd and unjust." Not so, however, with respect to the common law. What is common law is only declared and determined by the judges for the time being, and their determinations are only binding on their successors when the same is not evidently absurd and unjust, as Blackstone says—"For the law and the opinion of the judge are not always convertible terms, or one and the same thing; since it sometimes may happen that the judge may mistake the law." If therefore the former decision of what is common law be found to be manifestly absurd and unjust, it is not binding on any succeeding judge, and he is at liberty to declare, "not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law; that is, that it is not the established custom of the realm, as has been erroneously determined."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read in your Magazine an article, headed Wm. Burdon, esq., and having lived for many years in close intimacy with that gentleman, I trust you will permit me to discharge a debt of justice to his memory, by stating the following remarks on that publication, which, though it contains a very exalted and just character of my friend, terminates in a conclusion which, in my opinion, is erroneous and contradictory. You tell your readers, Sir, that "Mr. Burdon was *proverbial* for his kindness to the destitute;" and you also say, "that his charity was equalled by his integrity," which, you assure us, "was of the most inflexible kind, and such, in fact, as no certainty of personal advantage could, for an instant, induce him to compromise."

Now, the fact is that Mr. Burdon was very eminent as a political writer, and it is easy to conceive how a person with such high notions of rectitude must have been disgusted with those transactions so commonly beheld in the political world, where the same measures are upheld or opposed as the party happens to be in place or out of it. Such political tergiversation necessarily compelled a writer of Mr. Burdon's character to bestow censure, where before, perhaps, he had been lavish of his praise; but for this the writer of the article, above mentioned, appears to make no allowance; he continues thus—"Having said this, we lament to state, that, had he been less vacillating in his political opinions, we should feel more disposed to bestow our approbation on this part of his character. To us, accustomed to adopt an uniform and decided mode of thinking and writing, it is difficult to divine those latent springs of human action, which, in their operation, confound our reason and awaken our sorrow."

This writer has fully admitted the inflexible rectitude of character, which every one who had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Burdon will be ready to confirm; and surely, after such an admission, there could be no difficulty in divining his real motives, or necessity to explore "those latent springs of human action," which the writer says "have confounded his reason and awakened his sorrow," inasmuch as a man of such inflexible integrity must say that on all occasions which he believes to be the truth, or forfeit that character. He may be deceived in his judgment, but his principles remain always the same; there is no "vacillation in his political opinions," on grand and fundamental questions; nor was there with my friend, of whom I can truly say, that he was at all times the friend of freedom and the enemy of corruption. On these points I never found in him the least changing, or shadow of turning; in short, I do not believe it possible that any consideration upon earth could ever have induced Mr. Burdon to become, for one instant, the apologist of corruption. His veneration for the constitution was equal to my own, but he often changed his opinion of men as he believed them to

to be false or sincere in their professions respecting it. The greatest alteration, in his opinion, occurred in respect to Bonaparte; but who will say that the character of Bonaparte himself had not suffered alteration? Who will say that Bonaparte as first consul, and Bonaparte, emperor of France, and grasping at the sovereignty of Europe, ought to be considered in the same light? For this change of opinion Mr. Burdon fairly stated his reasons, which I shall lay before your readers as an exculpation from the charge that has been made against him:—when a man is gone, and cannot defend himself, it is the duty of a friend to take that task upon him.

In the preface to the Life of Bonaparte, edition 1804, the author says, "The representation which is here given of Bonaparte will, I trust, be found to contain a fairer estimate of his faults and his merits than that contained in the "Materials for Thinking." I acknowledge myself at that period, like many others, to have been blinded by the splendid blaze of his success, his exploits, and his promises; but now that time and the possession of power have unmasked him, and reflection has taken place of sudden surprise, I am no longer an enthusiast in his praise; but view him as he deserves to be viewed by every lover of liberty and of human nature. The real intentions of the man are hostile to the repose and happiness of the world; and, instead of being, as he pretended, the benevolent pacificator of the universe, it appears that he will have peace only on the terms which he chooses to impose, and that his aim is universal empire."

Seymour-court, near Marlow. JOHN JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extreme liberality with which Mr. Sturch introduces some strictures in your Magazine for November, on a former communication of mine, claims from me an ingenuous return. To be complimented by such a man is ample amends for his formidable gauntlet. "I love a generous foe," says the sublime Ossian; and I had rather be convicted of partial error than that the subject should stagnate upon the public mind. Mr. S. is well entitled to my thanks, though I crave his indulgence to the assertion, that I think his urbanity, in the present case, has rather outstripped his argument.

Whoever reads for general information will feel his mind impressed with general conclusions, without attempting the impossibility of storing his memory with every observation which may have engaged his momentary assent, and contributed its share towards the formation of his ultimate opinions. This must be the usual result of inquiry. The traveller advances step by step, he reaches at length his destination, and, recollecting but few of the objects which invited his regard, the detail is lost in the leading characteristics of the road. To be perpetually making extracts would soon render the mind of a reader a complete pawn-broker's shop, with articles crowded and ticketed—*ad infinitum*; and, perhaps, exactly in the proportion of this correctness would be the deficiency of his judgment. A writer may be as easily overstocked with the opinions of others, as a tradesman with goods; and, instead of fulfilling his engagements and keeping his store within the compass of his control and inspection, he may soon find himself half buried in useless and unmanageable lumber.

With these impressions upon my mind, I presumed to give an opinion upon the theory of Mr. Malthus, without attempting, in so small a compass, to enter into particulars; and I do not hesitate to say, that the more I read and reflect, the more I feel disposed to maintain my former position:—That, whatever may be the feelings or intentions of Mr. M. in his celebrated Essay, its general "tendency" upon the public mind and conduct is "baneful;" and that an "erroneous application" of its principles may and will produce more misery than he has anticipated, however gloomy and desponding his mind may be in consequence of dwelling so long and partially on his favorite side of the question. I admit (for who disputes it?) the constant and necessary operation of action and re-action between population and subsistence. It must, to a certain extent, be an unavoidable evil; but with my limited comprehension I cannot conceive that Mr. M.'s recommendation, though acted upon to his most sanguine wishes, would obviate the inconvenience otherwise than in a temporary degree. Cut down by starvation, or by any other mode, the population of the world, or any limited portion of it, to a fourth part of its present number of inhabitants, and subsistence must inevitably and rapidly sink

sink exactly in the same proportion, so as to leave the survivors under the same general laws of supply and demand —excess and deficiency. This is a simple axiom, intelligible to all capacities; while the complication of absurdities which clings to the public mind from misconception of the subject is more bewildering than the Dedalian labyrinth—the more reading the more perplexity, while common sense stands aghast with equal surprise and indignation.

In the sentence quoted by Mr. S., in which I asserted that population cannot increase in the geometrical ratio contended for by Mr. M., I merely meant to say, that the experience of the world is a sufficient proof that the natural checks will countervail the natural impulse, so as to prevent, in all cases, an inordinate and alarming fluctuation; and that however local or partial circumstances may destroy the equipoise, the general laws will not admit of excessive inequality. Like the right and left foot in walking, always apparently in defiance of each other, but always in perfect unison and counterbalance; and, as neither of them can take two steps, till the other has made one, so neither can population make any unusual or desperate advances without a corresponding encouragement in the way of supply. This explanation may, perhaps, moderate the surprise of Mr. S., and induce him to allow, that he was somewhat premature in his deductions. I agree with him and Mr. M. as to leading principles; I only object to their perversion by excess; but, if I admit that population "has increased and is increasing," it does not follow that I must consent to the dogma, "that it ought to be diminished."

To withhold from Professor M. the meed of benevolent intentions, would be doing him injustice. Never did a cold heart dictate so beautiful a sentiment, and in such appropriate words, as in the passage stated by Mr. S. on conjugal felicity; but, knowing the weaknesses that "flesh is heir to," it must not be allowed that humanity is always right in attaining its end. Many a domestic tyrant or fanatic inquisitor has inflicted misery on erroneous principles; and a cruel philanthropy may not be a solecism in practice so much as it is in terms. Is it "in the true spirit of benevolence," that Mr. M. so frequently indulges in his censures of the poor, and in vindication of the injustice and monopoly of the rich? How is the "bent and spirit of his book" directed towards benevolence in the notorious simile of "Nature's banquet;" and will he be acquited at the bar of justice and humanity on an indictment for the following libel on their claims?—"The principal cause of poverty has little or no direct relation to forms of government or the unequal division of property; and, as the rich do not, in reality, possess the power of finding employment and maintenance for the poor, the poor cannot, in the nature of things, possess the right to demand them." Speaking of the Irish, he says, "they are degraded in total want of decent pride—they propagate their species like brutes;" and, though he is excessively alarmed lest population should outrun the means of support, yet, having discovered that prolific breeding is there encouraged by the extraordinary produce of potatoes, he turns his artillery against this friendly supply of Nature, takes umbrage at abundance, and proposes encouraging the growth of other articles in preference, as yielding a scantier supply, and being, therefore, less favorable to propagation. Not to multiply instances, will Mr. Sturch still contend for Mr. M. "that the very head and front of his offending" goes no farther than the mild and gentle admonition, "Pause a little, I beseech you, and consider before you take a step which it will be impossible to retrace?"

That the promulgation of such sentiments by such a masterly hand should, in the present state of society, have a "baneful tendency," will either be corroborated by facts, or his system will bid defiance to time and opposition.

Mr. Malthus is evidently misled by his ardour, and, while he holds precarious reins, the passengers in his vehicle are whirled with a velocity unfavorable to sober thinking. He seems to imagine the discovery of an entire new principle, and that, unless all hands and hearts instantly unite in checking the danger, we are galloping headlong to destruction. He says, "the tendency to early marriages is so strong, that we want every possible help that we can get to counteract it." What a sentiment in the hands of a political fanatic, or a profligate unprincipled government! Who shall set bounds to every possible help? And, where persuasion must almost inevitably fail against the potent energies of Nature, how admirably will coertion come in aid of the benevolent

benevolent check! Accordingly we hear, in every direction, that the present distresses of the poor are owing to a redundant increase and a want of their own precaution. Nor is this unfounded calumny confined to the unthinking many, but numbers of our wisest heads have harboured the delusion, and have begun the labour of rectifying the evil at the wrong end. Look to our parliamentary debates for a confirmation of this position; examine the wretched expedients that have been recommended by Curwen, Bourne, Courtney, and others, respecting our Poor-laws. One proposes "that children born of parents below a certain age, at the time of marriage, should be refused relief." Another recommends "withholding assistance from those who have manifestly neglected to make provision when in their power." A third thinks "that a fund may be accumulated from their present means of subsistence, nearly, if not altogether, sufficient to meet the exigency." Others would cut every link of social happiness in the lower class, by wresting their offspring from their attention and management. The parliamentary committee recommends "to withhold support from the children of any marriage hereafter between persons who, at the period of their union, shall have no reasonable prospect of maintaining them." And, lastly, Mr. M. himself (I believe, see Monthly Review for November,) proposes to fix a definite period, beyond which no parochial relief should be given. O! wise and omnipotent legislators,—you may persuade yourselves that plenty is a grievance, and scarcity a blessing; that innocence is guilt, and guilt innocence: these may still be matters of opinion; but "pause, I beseech you," before you attempt impossibilities. Enact that every bankrupt shall pay 20s. in the pound (besides the law expenses); enjoin it by legal authority, that at the expiration of a limited time the Thames shall cease to flow, and that comets shall no longer be permitted to amuse our children or puzzle our philosophers: when these trifles are accomplished, then may you safely deny subsistence to that class of society to whom you are indebted for all your enjoyments, and whose sufferings are so much caused by monopoly and misrule.

J. LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; Nov. 24, 1818.

(*This article will be resumed in our next.*)

N.B. In my paper of last February, I stated the number of persons, in this town, receiving parochial relief, to be 20,000; and for this, I was censured for exaggeration on uncertain ground: I have now before me a printed document on the authority of the overseers, admitting the number to be at Easter, 1817, 24,448, by count from their books.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GREAT credit is due to your correspondent Amicus Veritatis, in your miscellany of the last month, for pointing out the gross inaccuracies in Oldfield's State of the Population and Representation of the Towns of Dover, Hythe, and Sandwich; and which seem now to stand well corrected from good authority. But I cannot agree in opinion with Amicus Veritatis in his statement of the Independency of Dover, as derived from a circumstance which happened at the late general election, when a deputation was sent to France, at the instigation of 700 voters, to invite Mr. Fector to offer himself a candidate to represent that town in Parliament; because it is well known that gentleman is as well attached to administration as the present members, Sir John Jackson and Mr. Wilbraham; therefore, it could make little or no difference to the interest of the minister on whom the choice of the electors might fall. Had an antiministerial candidate been proposed, and 700 voters had enrolled their names in such quick time to have supported his election, a better criterion might have been formed of the independency of Dover, where the Lord Warden has always considerable interest; and being prime-minister, must add much to his influence in a town where there are so many placemen and dependents of various descriptions. The Board of Admiralty, I never heard had any great interest in Dover, nor do I believe they ever tried to gain it. Their attachment was more marked to the town of Sandwich. VERAX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent (in your number for Sept. last,) is mistaken, in supposing the tremulous vapour, seen rising from the earth's surface on a hot summer's day, to be gas: it is simply evaporation of aqueous particles, produced by the rays of the sun on the earth's surface.

Vegetation, at this time, I will admit, gives out much oxygen; but that is entirely invisible.

If your correspondent makes use of a telescope of high magnifying power, he

he will then see the vapour much more plainly than with the naked eye.

The quantity of water that rises from the earth on a hot summer's day is quite incredible.

Let any one dip a glass receiver into cold water, wipe it quickly, and set it on a very dry spot: he will soon find that the interior of the glass will not only be covered shortly with a thick dew, but that large drops of water will run down its sides. X. Y.

N.B. Can any of your correspondents explain the cause of a common fire going out when exposed to the rays of the sun? —Or, explain the cause of the action of a poker laid over a slow fire to make it burn quickly?

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *written after an* EXCURSION *to* PARIS *in the* AUTUMN *of* 1818.

No. IV.

(*Continued from our last.*)

THE distance from Dieppe to Rouen is about forty-two miles: we started at two o'clock, and were told we should reach Rouen before nine. Our fellow-travellers consisted of two females, wives of tradesmen of Rouen, whose information was likely to be of that kind which best illustrated the economy of French families. It was evident that at first they viewed us with jealousy, and looked upon us as national rivals and public enemies. I blushed for my country, at finding that to be an Englishman was sufficient to excite inimical feelings in two ingenuous women. I felt the same chagrin which I have often felt for my species, when, in walking the fields, I have been shunned by the feathered tribe; or when, having by chance approached some proscribed race of unoffending animals, I have heard them shrieking with terror, and seen them fleeing before me as the selfish monopolist of all enjoyment.

I took pains to dissipate these prejudices, by praising France, by extolling the courage of Frenchmen, by admiring the country through which we were passing, by expressing my abhorrence of the wars which, on questionable pretences, had been waged on France, and, in fine, by remarking that Napoleon was a great man. "Yes, sir, (said one of them, with an air of complacency,) he was a great man, and the friend of France; but we dare not say all we think. Is he alive?" "Yes, madam, (I rejoined,) he was alive when the last accounts left St. Helena." Here she interrupted me, her eyes met those of her companion, and they exclaimed, with mutual satisfaction, "Ah! they said he was dead; but they tell such falsehoods,—they say any thing." I continued, that "he certainly was then alive, but that his doctor had published an account of a conversation with his deputy gaoler, which made it doubtful *how long* he might live."—"Ah, monsieur, (she exclaimed,) poor man, I should not wonder!"

I was aware that Napoleon had been guilty of the unpardonable political offence of encouraging the industry and genius of France; and that, as his policy had raised to the highest prosperity the manufactures of Rouen, I concluded that, as a resident of that city, the lady's admiration of the emperor arose from interested motives. I expressed this opinion; but she quickly replied, "Well, and is not this natural? Did not the English call the emperor their enemy, because he encouraged our manufactures, and discouraged theirs; and, for this reason, did they not make war on him? But whom ought the French people to love best? Who is their friend, the emperor who supported their interests, or another who prefers the English interests?" I found that my awkward apologies for the English cabinet made no impression: truth likewise carried conviction to my mind, though uttered by a French woman; and I was glad to escape from the conversation by asking some frivolous questions about objects on the road.

We were now advanced into France, —that country which has afforded topics for conversation, speculation, and party rage, ever since I have filled a station in society. It was Normandy also, the native province of the assuming conquerors of England, whose descendants, even to this day, are the most considerable lords of our soil, and who boast, as matter of great pride, of their Norman origin. I looked about, therefore, at the Normans at home, but I saw nothing among them to furnish food for pride, beyond what may be afforded by the peasantry of any county of England to the countries which we colonize, or the colonies which, at this day, we conquer. What could render more manifest the impertinence of the boast of ancestry than to view in these vulgar Normans the parallel descendants from the common parents of our proudest families? That William the *illegitimate*, taking advantage of divisions among the English in regard to the succession, should invade England, and, partly

partly by treachery, and partly by accident, gain a victory over the popular leader of the English people, is however no more a subject for just boast to these Normans, than certain exactly similar circumstances of our own times are subjects for any just boasting. In one case, as in the other, victory was ingloriously abused, even if in any case there could, or can be, the smallest pretension to ascribe glory to any circumstances of a contest which is aggressive or unjust.

The country of France is like what all England was a century ago; and like many districts even at this day. It is without hedge-rows, or any kind of enclosures. It consists of immense open fields, of which the views are terminated by rising grounds, or extensive woods. These tracts are every where subject to the plough, in various kinds of arable culture; and I never saw greater breadths or finer crops of wheat even in Cambridgeshire. Every part seemed to be in cultivation, and I beheld no wastes, commons, or heaths. The woods supply fuel, and therefore are as necessary as the ploughed tracts to the well-being of the people. The revolution extinguished all those trumpery feudal-titles of lords of the manor, &c. which operate as so vexatious a bar to universal occupation and cultivation in England. It also destroyed the usurpations of priestcraft, and brought to market all the lands which, by various pious frauds, had for a series of ages been engrossed by ecclesiastical establishments. The number of farms, therefore, have been greatly increased in France, and of course a proportionate number of families released from vassallage, and placed in a situation in which they subsist in a state of independance. This circumstance has also decreased the competition of dependant labourers, and tended, with the arrangements of Napoleon already noticed, to improve their general condition.

The champaign of France, from being open, does not present that variety and luxuriance of landscape which is created by hedge-rows, interspersed with the foliage of different kinds of scattered trees. These features of an English landscape confer on the country the aspect of a vast garden; besides giving it the temperature of five or ten degrees of more southern latitude, by breaking the force of the winds, and by increasing the surfaces which reflect the sun's rays. In truth the improvements, by enclosing and more complete draining, give the owner a more palpable claim to the soil, than seems to belong to the claimant of any portion of the earth's surface, in the state in which it was left by Nature, for the apparent use of all. In England, therefore, land which is improved, enclosed, drained, and, if I may use the expression, civilized, deservedly sells and lets for more than in France; and, in an article so extensive as land, adds greatly to the capital stock of the nation. If the improvements are valued only at ten pounds per acre, it adds 400,000 millions sterling to the fee-simple of England; and, before France can be in the same relative situation, it will be necessary to expend on labour and materials at least 1000 millions.

But, independantly of these political considerations, as a lover of Nature, (which is no-where displayed with greater opulence than in an old hedge-row,) I could never enjoy myself in the open champaign of France. I love the retired walk by the hedge-side, the covert of the singing birds; a ramble across the beaten paths of enclosed fields from stile to stile; and, occasionally, to take my seat on one of them, and read—not a book, but the ever-present, yet ever-varying volume of Nature; that book of revelation, which requires no fallible translation, and which speaks, in all languages, at once to the head and the heart. But this enjoyment cannot be felt, in the same degree, in an open country, presenting little or no variety; and which contains no pleasant enclosures, no foreground in the landscape, and few objects on which to feed the poetical enthusiasm, or eccentric movements, of the mind.

The landscape of France is also defective in another feature, which to an English taste is essential to rural beauty: it has few or no detached farm-houses, or isolated houses of any kind. The population are congregated in towns and villages: the traveller beholds no house in passing from one village to another, and the eye stretches over miles without being interrupted by an habitation, or by any separate objects. In this agreeable feature, many parts even of England are deficient, and hence the writer's plan of mile-stone houses, adopted by Lord Egremont, and more worthy of adoption in France. But, in France, the snug and comfortable establishment of a farm-house, its barns and appurtenances, standing amidst land attached to them, is almost unknown. The cause of this deficiency arises from the depravity, not of the French, but of the

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the neighbouring nations. The same security does not exist on the Continent as in an island, protected by such wooden walls as the British navy. A continental people are, or have in remote ages been, liable to be invaded by barbarous or ill-disciplined neighbours, who destroy without mercy all the helpless or unprotected. Hence an obligation to herd in villages and towns has arisen as a measure of security; and hence the deficiency of those agricultural establishments, which form such varied and enchanting objects throughout the British islands.

Nor do the villages appear to be numerous: on this road we did not pass through above four or five between Dieppe and Rouen. The first which attracted my notice was called Osmanville. The diligence stopped to change horses at an inn of such ancient and primitive character, that I was induced to take a view of the interior. The principal room was the kitchen, which was at least twenty-five feet high, lined with shelves to the top, and these were covered with hundreds of dishes and plates, adapted for such a feast as that of Tutbury, recorded by the bard of Robin Hood. Here a *gendarme* demanded the sight of my passport, but I suffered no other visitation of that kind during my continuance in France. Some fruit and a glass of water tended to carry off the effects of the dense clouds of dust which whirled into the end of the vehicle, and had by this time rendered me as white as a miller, and to diminish the fever caused by travelling while the thermometer stood on that day, as for several weeks, between 80° and 95° all over Europe.

This village was of some length, and contained a variety of bulky houses, some shops, and clumsy farms; but nothing merited particular notice. The hedges between the houses and around the homesteads delighted me, and I cried out to my French travellers, "*Voila, l'Angleterre!*" They seemed, however, incredulous when I told them, that all England had the character of the vicinity of that village; and they were evidently piqued when, at subsequent times, on approaching any improved or inhabited spot, I repeated my exclamation.

I may here remark generally, that in France, the exteriors of houses are neither so neat nor so well finished as in England. They want paint, and the little employed being of a dull grey colour, is deficient in effect or in contrast with the white or ochre colour of the walls. Besides, the carpentry is heavy, and often coarsely repaired. The houses of the gentry, which in England add so much to the picturesque character of the country, make in France no prominent appearance. They are few in number, and, owing to all their windows being barricadoed with external Venetian shutters, of a dull grey colour, to keep out the sun, they convey to an English mind the associations annexed to a mad-house. In going from Dieppe to Paris, and from Paris to Calais, above 300 miles on two roads, I did not see a dozen such villas or chateaus as England, in the same distance, would present in every varied form of architectural and picturesque beauty, to the number of at least a hundred. The cause is to be referred to the habitual fear of outrage from foreign invaders; but, whatever it may be, the deficiency of such elegant objects, of farm houses, of variegated enclosures, and of scattered foliage, renders the country of France very dull and monotonous to the eye of an English traveller.

At the same time that these provinces of France exhibit fewer instances of the social deformity of excesses of wealth, there does not appear to be such a proportonate improvement of the civilized condition of the working classes as might be expected. Nature renders it impossible for any selfish combinations to contrive to starve men to death in such a soil and climate as France; yet in artificial luxuries, society seems to have effected little for the labouring classes. If they have enough to eat and drink, they are, nevertheless, badly clothed; their tenements are going to ruins, and the interiors are devoid of comforts and conveniences. The benign principles of the revolution, and the genius of Napoleon, may have done much, but much yet remains to be done by the spirit of benevolence and philosophy. I fear, Paris alone is to France, what its London, and its palaces and villas of wealth, are to England. Incomes are, in both countries, drawn by luxurious, and diseased, and morbid, and wretched idleness, from happier industry, under the name of rents, interest of money, profits of speculations, or annuities from oppressive taxes. These representations of labour are not returned into general circulation with renewed energy, like as the venous blood of the animal system is returned with increased vigour through the all-pervading arteries; but the returns are made

made capriciously and unequally, *and are withheld and stinted in the extremities whence they were derived.* The body social becomes, therefore, languid, ricketty, palsied, and mortified, just as the body-natural would be if the circulation and vital actions were subject to the erroneous reasonings, inconsistent preferences, and selfish policy of man.

The Road itself was not merely a fine one, it was grand and noble. It had every where a breadth equal to three or four carriages, and few or no turnings. The centre was paved, but there was generally room sufficient on either side for the diligence to run. The pavement is an admirable provision for wet weather; but, to avoid the dust, the driver preferred it even at this season. In this respect the French are before us. Ours are good roads in summer, but wretched in winter; and theirs are good either for summer or winter.

There was, however, a feature of the French roads which delighted me beyond my powers of description. For the most part they were planted, or lined on each side, with well-grown fruit-trees—*all* in FULL BEARING. We saw thousands of trees, any of which would, in any part of England, have been visited as curiosities. They presented to the eye the appearance of cones, or sheets of fruit, the weight of which often broke the branches, when not supported by props. These rows, consisting alternately of apples, pears, and plums, frequently extended for miles on both sides of the road without interruption; and, being planted within the bank by the road-side, and unprotected by any fence, they are of course open to the entire population. No poor man, therefore, can be starved to death in France; and the necessity of resorting to public funds for support is almost superceded by an arrangement, at once the most simple, wise, and benevolent. That the hedge-rows and the roads of England are not in like manner lined with productive trees, indicates a gross inattention to the wants and interests of the people. What in comparative worth are the questions about abstract rights, so eloquently enforced by our declaiming demagogues; and what is the worth of the saving-banks and soup-societies, projected by our empirical politicians, compared with the palpable social advantages of such productive public plantations? It was a favorite system of Napoleon, and was extended by him to most of the roads of France, adding to the subsistence and luxuries of the people, and rendering the poor more independent of the rich. *It seems,* indeed, to be monstrous and insulting to plant an unproductive tree in a country like England, where minerals supply fuel; and a tax, in aid of the poor-rates, ought to be assessed on such useless plantations. In France they burn wood, and, therefore, wood is more valuable than in England; but this consideration has not prevented the plantation of fruit trees, when the feeding of the people, at the cheapest rate, was the result to be obtained. What benefit is derived in England from planting lumber-trees, instead of fruit-trees, I am at a loss to discover; and I appeal to the benevolence, the good sense, and the patriotism of my countrymen, to adopt, in this respect, the wise example of the French.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING in the British Press a report of a trial in Huntingdonshire, concerning the right of the poor to glean, which, in the issue, was decided by the prisoner being adjudged guilty of felony; I am induced, from the favourable attention you gave to my former communications on the subject, once more to request your indulgence, and to submit to your notice a few remarks on that extraordinary transaction.

The practical utility of these ill-natured prosecutions, (to designate them in the mildest terms,) it will be, I think, extremely difficult to discover. But, after the summary sentence of condemnation passed on the unfortunate delinquent thus singled out as an object of exemplary punishment, among thousands of helpless victims, by an English jury, who, it may be presumed, were members and sincere friends of the Christian church; for an act, which, by every received law of religion and morality, is undoubtedly venial, any attempt to defend the practice of gleaning on the principles of common justice or natural equity, or any hope of protecting the freedom of the subject in the pursuit of a lawful occupation, having the sanction of Scripture authority, and the support of immemorial usage, from needless restraint or interruption, must, in the unequal struggle, ultimately prove fruitless and unavailing.

At length, it would seem as if the allied sovereigns and rulers of the European world had assumed a superior power

power to regulate, alter, or abolish, at will, the benevolent decrees of the Almighty. The industrious poor of this favoured country, for doubtful reasons of state policy, are to be totally deprived of this beneficial and peculiar privilege, and are not to derive any future advantage from it at their peril!

It is the peculiar excellence and character of a British court of judicature, that a prisoner, whatever be his rank or station of life, when put upon his trial, is deemed innocent, till proved guilty by a jury of his countrymen. The supposed offender, whose humble condition in life claimed adequate protection from the proper authorities, from which it is in vain to discover that he received any benefit, had his cause tried and decided by luke-warm friends of revealed religion, whose only creed of belief would seem to consist in the unceasing pursuit of exclusive monopoly.

A lively recollection of this rural employment, during harvest time, in my early years, when the fullest liberty was allowed, and even every facility and encouragement given the poor in this part of the country to glean, not only wheat, but rye, barley, and even pea fields, by the respective occupiers and owners of the land, suggests a train of most painful reflections on the altered complexion and character of the agricultural body; and enable me to perceive a striking and remarkable contrast between the former and present condition of the lower classes, which must, I conceive, leave the advocates, for the present system of coercive laws, little claim to the praise of either wisdom or humanity; and afford little cause for the triumph of modern improvement and civilisation over any natural state of ignorance and slavery.

BENEVOLUS.

Ipswich; Nov. 27, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the WRECK *of the* MEDUSA FRENCH FRIGATE *in* 1816, *by* M. SEVIGNY, *surgeon of the* MEDUSA; *one of the* 150 *who abandoned themselves to the Waves on a Raft, on which they remained thirteen days, at the end of which period their number was reduced to fifteen.*

AT seven in the morning, on the 5th of July, we abandoned our frigate. The raft on which I was pl ced sunk so low, that we were up to mid-thigh in water. The hope of quickly getting to land, blinded us, in a manner, from perceiving the danger of our situation, and we supported it with courage. From the break of day we had taken no food; and how could we think of any thing else but to embark as soon as possible, and avoid being abandoned on-board the Medusa, whose evacuation was going on with the greatest precipitation and disorder.

During the whole time our vessel remained a-ground, the soldiers, sailors, and even the officers and passengers, had been employed in the hardest exertions; almost deprived of sleep, and only hastily devouring their food, their physical strength had undergone a remarkable alteration. If to these primary causes of debilitation, we add the natural apprehension of every one, respecting the possibility of escaping the danger; apprehensions, stronger, no doubt, in the mind of the West-Indian soldiers, who were less accustomed to the perils of the sea; we may easily conceive that these two causes united, in a singular manner, disposed them to that state of fury and madness, which was the source of all our misfortunes.

In two hours after our departure, the ship's boats quitted us; and, a short time after looking for the provisions we supposed to have been put on-board the raft, we found nothing but wine and about twenty five pounds of biscuit, that had fallen into the sea, and was now reduced to a kind of pickled paste. We severely felt the effects of hunger this first day, but no one complained. Our first meal was a little biscuit paste, soaked in wine. In the night, which was very stormy, we lost twelve of our companions, but we scarcely felt the want of food or drink. A considerable absorption took place in the lower extremities of our bodies; besides this, I remarked, that our clothes, quite soaked with sea-water, kept us in a constant bath. To this cause, no doubt, we owe not having felt thirsty: the day following, I remarked no alteration; and three pints of wine, distributed to every one, sufficed to appease our thirst. The first part of the night was like the preceding, with respect to the effects of abstinence; but, the sea running high about midnight, our people fell into a kind of delirium, accompanied with an ungovernable desire of food. Unable to appease the hunger that preyed on them, their outrageous imaginations conceived the idea of drinking till they lost their senses. In consequence of this they broached a hogshead, in the middle of the raft, and took a considerable quantity of wine; but this liquid soon deranged

ranged their enfeebled minds, their delirium turned to fury, and a cruel engagement took place on-board our raft. Sixty three unhappy men lost their lives on this occasion. During this night, I felt almost insupportable pains in the epigastric region; my thirst was moderate, my legs could scarce support me, and my eyes grew dim; I was on the point of losing my senses, but a little wine brought them back a little, and appeased the pangs that tore my stomach. In consequence of the long and bloody conflict we had sustained, we all fell into a kind of lethargy; so great was my insensibility, that I did not perceive two deep cuts I had received in the fray. Day coming on partly dissipated these melancholy symptoms; it was now seventy-two hours since we had been abandoned. Hunger began to be sharply felt again, on this third day; fortunately, we felt little thirst, for it was attenuated by the absorption in our lower extremities; but, however active this absorption, it could not compensate the want of solid food. The sea-water, by this time, had so macerated the epidermis of our legs and thighs, that it was almost raised off, and our skin was as red as though we had applied blistering plasters. I repeat it, our hunger was now sharply felt, and I suffered intolerable pain in the epigastric region; the least obstacle irritated me, and I had need of all my reason to govern the impetuosity of my motions; others, who had been furious during the night, even became sullen and motionless, unable to utter a single word. Amidst this disorder, some wretched men, tormented with outrageous hunger and driven to distraction by our frightful situation, at length tore off the flesh from the dead bodies that covered the raft, and devoured it instantly. The officers and passengers I united myself to, could not overcome the repugnance inspired by such horrible food; and it was agreed to allow us a greater portion of wine: we, however, tried to eat the belts of our sabres and cartouch-boxes, and we succeeded in swallowing some small pieces; others swallowed rags and the leather lining of hats, that were either greasy or dirty; but we were forced to abandon these expedients, which brought no relief to the anguish caused by total abstinence. A sailor even took up excrements, but tried in vain to swallow them. It is hardly possible to imagine so great a change as that which had taken place in our bodies; four days' sufferings had rendered the most robust men scarcely recognizable; those naturally lean, and apparently weak, underwent little change; in general, from twenty-five to forty years of age appeared the most favorable for resisting such privations; the children, the young men, and the old ones, were the first to sink under them. In the evening, this day, we were fortunate enough to take near two hundred flying fishes, which we divided and devoured immediately: this meal repaired our strength and courage. Having found some gun-powder, we made a fire to dress our fish; but our portions were so small, and our hunger so great, that we added human flesh, which the cooking rendered less disgusting; this was the first time the officers partook of it.

Another engagement took place during the night, and in the morning only thirty were left alive on the fatal raft; the survivors, however, were in the most deplorable condition. The sea-water, by continually irritating the surface of our lower extremities, had rendered them so sensible, that the smallest body that touched them caused the most excruciating anguish; add to that our being covered with bruises or ulcerated wounds, so that our existence could only be a succession of sufferances the smallest cause would aggravate. During all this time, continually immersed in water, we scarcely felt the sensation of thirst: but two days later, when we were only fifteen left alive, (having raised up the middle of the raft to lie on,) it became intolerable; a burning sun scorching us, our mouths were parched up, and in vain we endeavoured to provoke the secretion of saliva, the power was gone. We put ourselves on short allowance, to make the little wine that was left last as long as possible; at meal times, when each received his small portion, he kept it in a little tin goblet, and by means of a quill sucked it up, from time to time; this operation lasted generally a quarter of an hour, and relieved our thirst much more effectually than if we had drank all at one draft.

Our portion of wine being too small to calm our raging thirst, we were under the necessity of seeking other expedients. Some of us found bits of tin, which, taken in the mouth, kept up an agreeable coolness; but the most general expedient was to take up some salt-water in a hat, and frequently wash our face and hair with it, as also plunging our hands in the water for a long time. Having by chance discovered two little

phials,

phials, containing a spirituous tincture for the teeth, the owner kept them most carefully, and only granted a drop or two at a time in the hollow of our hand. This tincture, which I suppose to have been composed of guiacum, cinnamon, cloves, and other aramatic substances, produced the most delicious sensation on the tongue, and, for a few moments, appeased the torments of thirst. Excessive misfortune rendered us industrious, and we made every effort our strength permitted to discover new means of relieving our sufferings. Extenuated by the cruellest privations, the least agreeable sensation was happiness to us; among other things, a little empty phial, belonging to Monsieur Caudin, was eagerly sought for, as it had formerly contained essence of roses. As soon as it could be procured, we breathed its odour with extasy, for it produced the most delicious impression on our senses. The very perfume of wine was extremely agreeable, and I often was greatly relieved by smelling the vessel it had been in. We were now in the ninth day of our sufferings, the hunger that in the beginning had so cruelly tormented us, was now hardly sensible, but our thirst was intolerable, and I was cruelly convinced that thirst is much more insupportable than hunger. In fact, the former was then the only cause of our distress, whilst the latter scarce provoked a complaint. If we eagerly wished for the hour of distribution, it was only to savour a small portion of wine; but it was insufficient, as I already observed; so that, besides the expedients already to moisten our parched mouths, some of us even drank urine. To render it capable of being swallowed, they cooled it in tin goblets; and I remarked, that the urine of some persons was more agreeable to drink than that of others. One passenger could never drink it, but gave it to his comrades, who found the taste agreeable; that of others grew thick and very sharp; and what is remarkable, it was scarcely swallowed before it caused a new desire to make water. I tried salt-water, but it only encreased my thirst, whilst urine really possesses some cooling properties.

When we were come to this state of misery, we fell into such a degree of weakness that we could not stand up for half a minute without fainting; so we were constantly lying down. During the first nights, after we were forsaken, which are very sharp in these climates, we easily supported our immersion; but, during the last nights we passed on the raft, whenever a wave broke over us, it caused such pain as made us cry out frightfully. We were now almost naked, burnt up with the sun, and ten of us hardly able to move our limbs, stript of skin, our wounds changed to ulcers, and a deep alteration exhibited in all our features; our hollow and almost ferocious eyes, and our long beards, added to the horror of our appearance; we were nothing more than our own shadows At length, on the thirteenth day, we were miraculously taken up by the Argus.

The ship's surgeon's first care was to dress our wounds and give us broth, with excellent wine in it; doubtless his intention was to keep us to a severe regimen for some days, and to accustom us, little by little, to light food: but the man who has so long been deprived of every necessary, and finds himself suddenly blessed with abundance, can hardly listen to the voice of reason; thus some few who persisted in taking a quantity of solid food paid for their fatal imprudence with violent vomitings, and the cruelest pains in the alimentary passage. All the care and attentions that were lavished on them were insufficient to save the greater number; three of them, in a short time, fell by adynamic fevers and violent dysenteries. It was very slowly that our strength returned, but even then by no means equal to what it was on our departure from Europe. Pains all over the body gave me continually notice of every change in the atmosphere; my digestion is long and painful, and for these two years past I have been troubled with the colic, at least for eighteen months. My beard sprung out suddenly in forty days' time, that is to say, during the passage from Senegal to France. In two months after we were saved, my body increased remarkably in every dimension: during all this time I was extremely voracious, and yet the victuals were not the most delicate on board the Echo. My urine was so abundant, that I was forced to get up fifteen or twenty times a-night; I was really alarmed at it, and apprehended being attacked with the diabetes. It was limpid, inodorous, and without any taste to indicate the presence of saline substances. Was this a consequence of my sufferings, or the apprehensions of a sea voyage, that so strangely affected the urinary passages? In a few days after my arrival in Brest, all fell into the usual train.

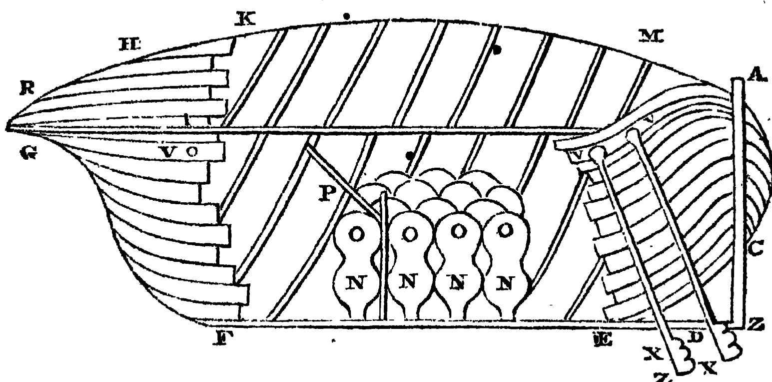
To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is generally known, that Fulton claims not only the reputation of being inventor of steam-packets, but that also of having improved and rendered practicable what had before been deemed an idle and visionary speculation,—the construction of boats for submarine navigation.* Yet the means by which he effected this art, I think, known but to few, and the communication of them would no doubt gratify the readers of the Monthly Magazine, to whose Editor all must allow the praise of giving, in their dawn, the earliest information of new discoveries, remarkable either for ingenuity or apparent public utility. Though it cannot be unknown to most of your readers, that designs of this nature have more than once been published, by Wilkins about two centuries ago, and by others since; yet, as the treatises containing them are not in the hands of every one, and are mostly written in a dead language, which some may not understand, I will, in order to elicit information from others, who may be acquainted with Mr. Fulton's plans, beg to give, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, Borelli's contrivance, taken from his treatise, "*De motu Animalium, Lugduni*, 1685," *pars prima, p.* 280.

Alfreton; Sept. 18. W. BAINBRIGGE.



"The method will be similar to the preceding one, by which a ship occupying in water a space equal to, greater, or less than, itself,† in the same manner as fishes, may either rest in the middle of the deep, descend to the bottom, or be raised to the surface. This will be done if a boat, A C E G, has the bottom, E F, pierced at N N N, and goat-skin bottles, O N, O N, &c. contained within the boat, be fitted with the mouths downward to N; so that the orifice of each bottle be fixed to N with small nails, or with cords tightly tied round the inner projecting lips of the orifices, in order that the water, passing through the holes, may fill the cavity of each bottle, and not be able to flow or exude through the seams or interstices of the nails into the boat. Things being thus ordered, it is evident, that, when all the bottles O N, O N, contained within the cavity of the boat, are filled with water, the boat, whatever be its size, will then occupy less space in the water than it did before; and, being therefore rendered specifically heavier than water, the boat will descend to the bottom like a stone: but, if the bottles be compressed, (by the rod or lever P O, or in any other manner,) the water will be driven out of the boat through the holes N N, and, occupying a greater space in the water than before, it will pass through an equilibrium, and then remain in the middle of the water; but, if it afterwards be rendered lighter than water, it will ascend.

"To such a boat, oars, as V X, may be adapted, in a double goat-skin, fastened by small nails to the lateral openings V V, and bound tightly about the oars, so as to prevent the admission of the water into the boat; which, being of little gravity in the water, may be impelled and moved forward with these, like feet, the rods of the oars resting upon the sandy bottom. Indeed, we may occasionally render the vessel lighter

* Vide Monthly Magazine, vol. xxiv. page 428.

† That is, than its own weight of water.—W. B.

lighter than water, when it ought to be raised to perform its progress.

"For the transverse motion, the oars should have broad expanding ends, X Z, like the feet of geese and frogs, so as to be extended only when they drive back the water, but to be gathered and folded up when the oars are drawn back.

"But perhaps the motion of the boat will be more easily effected, not by lateral oars, but by a single expanding and contracting handshaped one, placed in the prow; from the motion of which, in the same manner as fish are impelled by their tails, the vessel may advance better through the water."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A VARIETY of suggestions having appeared in your miscellany on the subject of an efficacious mode of escape from houses on fire, should the following plan appear to you worthy of publicity, by allowing it a place in your columns, you will much oblige.

On turning my attention to this subject, the object most desirable of attainment seemed to me that of placing some prompt means of rescue in the hands of the firemen, or spectators; as the anxiety of persons in so perilous a situation must generally disqualify them for acting for themselves. For this purpose, I recommend the following apparatus.

Let a pole be provided, (as hereafter described,) to the upper end of which should be attached a pulley, (or ship's block,) for the purpose of raising a basket, or other similar vehicle, of a convenient form and size, which, on being brought on a level with the window, any person might get into, without danger or apprehension, and be lowered into the street with equal expedition and security. And, by the same means also, a man might be raised for the purpose of affording any additional aid that might appear necessary.

For the convenience of carriage, the pole to consist of several joints, about ten feet long; one end furnished with an iron collar, or ferrule, and the other end pointed; so that, by inserting one into another, the pole might be extended to any length required. To the upper joint should be fixed a cross piece, or axle, with a wheel at each end, to facilitate its ascent up the face of the building.

The length of the axle to be sufficient to admit of a free passage for the wheels on each side of the windows; and, to render the whole perfectly steady and secure, the bottom joint might have an iron foot, of a triangular form, with the points inclined downwards.

To prevent accidents while descending, a rope should be fastened to the bottom, by means of which, any person below might prevent its coming in contact with balconies, or other obstacles.

I should imagine that about half-a-dozen of these joints would be quite sufficient for most houses in the metropolis.

One of the fire-engines would serve for their conveyance, and the whole apparatus might be elevated in five minutes. J. K.

Wimbledon; Nov. 17, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONSIDERATIONS *on the* MANUFACTURE *and the* EMPLOYMENT *of* ANIMAL CHARCOAL, *known by the* NAME *of* BONE BLACK, IVORY BLACK, *&c.; by the* CHEVALIER CADIT DE GASSICOURT.

IT is but a few years since the physical and chemical properties of animal coal were known. Formerly, they burned bones and ivory in close vessels to procure a fine black for painting; but, since the discovery of the properties of charcoal, as a purifier and clarifier, they make use of it in sugar-refineries, laboratories, and stills, as well as for purifying oil, &c. Many manufactories have been established, and the preparation of bone-black is now become a separate art, of interesting consideration.

There are many manufacturers of animal charcoal in Paris. Their process is very simple. Some, after filling a number of earthen or iron pots with broken bones, and lute on the cover with potters' earth, then pile one over the other in a potters' kiln, which is then heated with wood or pit-coal: when the degree of heat becomes sufficient to decompose the gelatine and oil of the bones, the luting cracks in small fissures, and gives issue to the carbonized hydrogen gas, which, taking fire, burns, in consequence of several apertures, made on purpose, one above the other, to admit the atmospheric air. When this flame goes out, the combustion is completed. In England and France, other manufacturers distil bones in cylinders of cast-iron that run through a great

a great fire-place, or in iron alembics; but, in these manufactories, the bone-black is only looked upon as of secondary importance; for, it is for the purpose of making carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of antimony, that they generally distil bones. Without that, the black would come too dear, and be little demanded, notwithstanding its utility.

In this process, the form of the vessel is of little importance, provided it be well closed: the great point is to make use of the least fuel possible, and apply the heat equally every where. When this is done on a large scale, the most convenient furnaces are those employed in London, and of late in Paris, for the gas-lights. With this apparatus, you have two choices to make; the first, to make use of the gas for lighting, and it renders a whiter and more lively flame than the gas of mineral coal; the second is the conveniency of burning this gas in the fire-place itself, and thus greatly economise fuel. Should this method be preferred, it will be necessary to adopt two diaphragms of metallic web, *(toille metallique,)* to the funnel which conducts the gas under the fire-place, to prevent explosions; and also to dispose the iron cylinders or cucurbits, so as to be put on or taken off instantly. There are several means for this purpose, but the simplest is to place a disk of strong plate-iron in the bottom of each cylinder, soldered to one or two iron rods a little longer than the cylinder. As soon as the combustion is over, by drawing out the rods, the disk at once carries down all the coal into an extinguisher adapted to the mouth of the cylinder. The disk is then pushed down, and the cylinder is charged and stopped again before it has time to cool. The time saved by this method economises a considerable quantity of fuel.

It is, however, very essential that the cylinders or cucurbits receive the heat equally every where, and that depends on the construction of the furnace. This is a difficult problem to resolve; however many coal-distillers have effected it, by rendering their cylinders or cucurbits moveable, so as to be able to turn them four or five times during the operation, and present every side to the full force of the fire alternately.

In Monsieur Robert's manufactory at the Gros Caillou, where they extract oil from garbage, Monsieur Barruel, head chemist of the school of physic, got a great furnace constructed for distilling bones, in which the laws of Pyratechny are so strictly adhered to, that he can heat his cylinders with cow-dung only, and completes the distillation by consuming the gas in the body of the furnace. His cylinders are always hot, and the operations succeed so rapidly, that the expence of fuel is hardly sensible. Monsieur Barruel has not communicated the construction of his furnace to the public; but manufacturers, interested in adopting it, will doubtless find in him a friend to the arts, disposed to treat, on liberal conditions, for the communication of such useful processes, the well earned fruits of his ingenious inquiries.

Every kind of bones, employed in close vessels, does not yield a similar kind of coal, this coal varies in quality, according as they employ old or young animals' bones, round or flat, heavy and compact, or spungy and light ones. The analysis of these various kinds of charcoal has made us acquainted with the cause of this difference. It was natural to think, that young animals' bones contained more gelatine than those of old quadrupeds; and, consequently, ought to yield a deeper black and more charcoal. This was an error, for great round bones, such as the femur and tibia of oxen, yield more coal when distilled than similar bones of equal weight taken from calves. The proportion of black charcoal in young animals' bones is only four or five parts in a hundred, while that of old compact bones amounts to forty hundredths of the first weight. There is reason why ivory black is the most intense of all animal blacks. Animal charcoal is a mixture of phosphate of lime, a small quantity of quick lime and coal (or calx of carbon). The property of clarifying liquids depends on the mixture of these four substances, none of which separately enjoys this property so perfectly. Now, as all manufacturers are in the habit of deciding on the quality of their materials, when the bones do not appear to contain much gelatine, they take care to add, in the furnace, soft animal matter, such as clotted blood, tripe or guts, membranes, &c.

This is the reason why many refiners esteem most the black produced by the calcination of blood and potash, in Prussian-blue manufactories.

From the foregoing observations, it is evident, whether animal charcoal is intended for painting or clarifying, that which contains the greater proportion of

carbon is always to be preferred; and this proportion is always easily discovered, by the application of muriatic acid to the coal. This acid dissolves the calcareous salts and the lime; then the purged coal remains alone. It is then dried and weighed: should it equal forty-hundredths of the analysed coal, it is very fit for painting and clarifying; but the painters require it much finer than the refiners.

Many refiners, who make advantageous use of animal black, have wisely judged that it might serve more than once. So that, when it has lost its effect as a filtering clarifier, they wash it well in a great quantity of water, and calcine it again with or without the addition of animal matter. They have remarked, that this coal, twice or thrice calcined, was more advantageous, and clarified syrups better, than that which had been calcined only once. The manufacturers of bone-black are, consequently, interested in buying up the coal from the refiners (after they have made use of it), to calcine it over again.

We have remarked, that bone-black was the better for containing a great quantity of carbon: that is true, but that is not all; it is indispensable that the mixture of these different elements be exact, and, above all, that it be well powdered. For this purpose, some manufacturers make use of a pounding-mill, like the paper-makers; others, mill-stones; and some, cylinders. All these methods are good, and the nature of the situation must decide on which. Now, some manufacturers grind the bone-black dry, while others make use of water; and this latter method is both more expeditious and wholesomer for the workman; after that, it is dried before being offered for sale.

In sugar-houses bone-black is sometimes employed as a simple filter, and in this case they only pour the syrup on the moistened animal coal: but, when required as a clarifier, it must be boiled up with the sugar, in the proportion of one-tenth to the quantity of sugar to be clarified. After the sugar, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, has been boiled, and brought to the consistence of syrup, the coal is poured off, little by little, into the basin, by shaking the boiling liquid. It is left seven or eight minutes longer on the fire, and then all is thrown together into a woollen bag, disposed for that purpose. The syrup at first passes a little coloured by the coal it carries along with it; but then they pour it back into the bag, and it runs out clear.

Syrups worked with coal yield a much more abundant crystallisation, and of a very superior quality, to syrups worked without it.

It is to M. Lowitz we owe the discovery of the property of powdered charcoal, for clarifying animal and vegetable substances; at the same time that it takes away their smell. In 1791 he clarified gum-arabic, gelatine, beer, milk, red wine, vinegar, tincture of cochineal, &c.; but the greater part of these substances had been decomposed, He attenuated the smell of bitumen, flowers of benjoin, bugs, empyreumatic oils, the infusion of valerian, &c. by the sole use of wood-coal.

In 1810, M. Figuier, professor of chemistry in Montpellier, after repeating M. Lowitz's experiments, tried animal charcoal, and found it possessed a stronger power of clarification than vegetable coal. Since this period, both are employed to keep water fresh at sea, and to purify oil, and water, meat, and fish, in the first stage of putrefaction. They moreover make use of it to render the most corrupt water potable, to clarify honey, syrups, &c.

M. Guilbert, a confectioner in Paris, remarked that wood-charcoal, which had been long moist, and, during this state, exposed to the rays of the sun, clarifies much better than what is pulverized dry, and employed immediately. He advises to leave the charcoal intended for purifying some time in pure water, to grind it in the water, and then expose it to the light, covered an inch deep with this liquid; and to employ it after being drained, but still in a moist state. No one has as yet examined the effect of light on animal charcoal, according to M. Guilbert's process: this experiment, however, is worthy the attention of chemists and manufacturers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

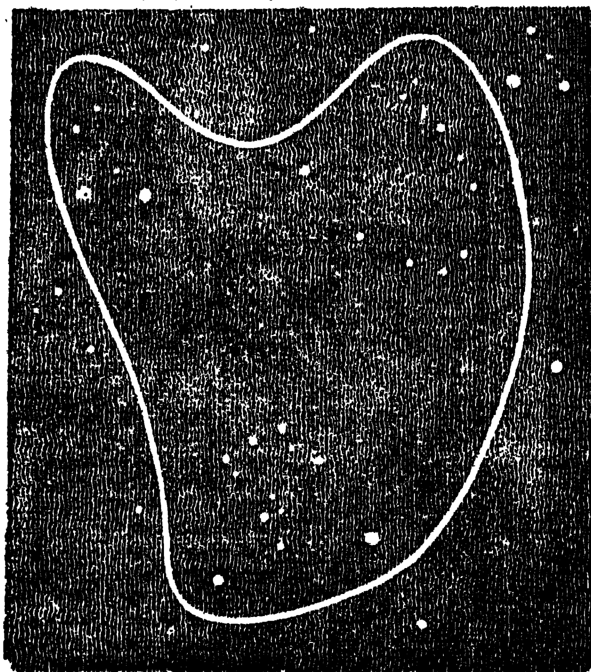
FOR the reasons stated in my last paper, it appears expedient, that some modifications should be adopted in the arrangement and delineation of the celestial orbs. Were any scheme of this kind attempted, it would be proper to

to proceed on the following principle, among others, viz. to give names to the starry groups from objects which bear the nearest resemblance to the actual figures which appear in the heavens. A great many clusters might be reduced to mathematical figures and diagrams; as these actually appear in the heavens, —triangles, squares, parallelograms, pentagons, crosses, trapesiums, perpendicular and parallel lines, and various combinations of geometrical schemes. It would also be expedient, that as many as possible of the old constellations should be preserved entire; and that those which behoved to be somewhat disarranged should be so divided as that two or more of the new-formed constellations should exactly correspond to one of the old, and *vice versa*.

To any proposal of this kind, however, I am aware that many objections would be raised, particularly that it would introduce confusion into the science of astronomy, especially when references are made to ancient catalogues and observations. It is well known, however, that a similar difficulty has been overcome, in reference to the science of chemistry. The new nomenclature which was intended to express the nature of the substance by the name which is attached to it, though at first scouted by many eminent chemists and philosophers, is now universally adopted, and has introduced both simplicity and precision into the science. The same may be said of the departments of geology, botany, zoology, mineralogy and meteorology. The principle now proposed, in reference to the constellations, is materially the same as that which led to the adoption of a new chemical nomenclature; and, with regard to the inconveniences attending a new set of terms, it may be observed, in the words of M. Bergman, that "those who are already possessed of knowledge cannot be deprived of it by new terms; and those who have their knowledge to acquire will be enabled, by an improvement in the language of the science, to acquire it sooner."

After all, I am far from being sanguine of any new change in this respect being soon attempted. The opposition generally made to every innovation, whether in science or in religion; the high respect in which every thing is held which has the sanction of antiquity; and the difficulty of forming such an arrangement as would combine simplicity with accuracy, and meet the approbation of all astronomers,—will, perhaps, postpone the attempt to some distant period; though it is an object which, doubtless, deserves a certain degree of consideration from the present cultivators of astronomical science. I would therefore propose, in the mean time, as matters now stand, one or other of the following plans for adoption:—1. That the stars be depicted on celestial globes and planispheres in their true positions, without being connected with any hieroglyphic delineations; the different constellations still retaining their former names. By this plan, the different clusters, not being encumbered and buried as it were in a medley of grotesque and extraneous representations, would appear in their natural simplicity, without distortion and confusion; so that the globe, being rectified to any particular position of the heavens, would appear a *natural* as well as accurate representation of the corresponding orbs in the firmament. To distinguish the boundaries of the constellations, let a dotted line be drawn around them, and each of them receive a very slight tint of colouring, so that their shape and boundary may be distinguished at a glance. Or, 2. Instead of engraving the stars on a white ground as is always done on the globes, let them be engraven on a black or a dark blue ground, so that the several stars may appear as so many white specks, varying in size according to their apparent magnitudes, with a white border (which may be coloured if requisite) around each constellation, to mark its boundaries. On this plan the principal stars in the constellation Orion, with its boundary, would appear nearly as represented below. This mode of delineation, which has been partly adopted in some planispheres, would exhibit the most *natural* representations which can be made on a convex surface of the appearance of the starry sky. I am fully persuaded that globes, with either of these modes of delineations, particularly the last, would be prized by a numerous class of individuals; as I have seldom conversed with any persons on this subject who would not have preferred such a simple and natural delineation to those which are bespattered with the mythological figures. Should it, however, be deemed absolutely necessary, in cases of particular and minute reference, to have globes and planispheres on the common plan, a number of delineations of both kinds might be engraved to suit the taste of different individuals, and those to whom money

money is no great object, would furnish themselves with one of each description, so that the one globe might prove a mutual assistance to the other. Were any of the above hints judged worthy of practical application, a variety of minute details in reference to them might be given, which, in the mean time, I deem unnecessary.



I shall add nothing further, at present, but the following general remark. In exhibiting the scenery of nature to juvenile minds by means of pictorial representations, (and much useful knowledge may be conveyed in this way,) it is of the utmost importance that the picture be as true a copy of nature as possible, in order to convey a distinct and well-defined idea of the object intended to be represented; otherwise, many vague conceptions and unnatural associations will be formed, which may afterwards produce much confusion of ideas. On this principle I would condemn the practice followed in some books on astronomy of delineating the *sun* in connexion with a *man's face*, which tends to convey a mean and unnatural idea of that august object. On the same principle, too, we ought to condemn the great majority of those pictorial exhibitions, which are found in our initiatory books of instruction and amusement, many of which contain representations of objects and events "which never did nor can take place," and of real objects in unnatural positions and relations; to the exclusion of those subjects and natural delineations which might convey the elements of useful knowledge to the youthful mind.

Perth. T. DICK.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME PARTICULARS *of* SPANISH AMERICA, *compiled from* SPANISH AUTHORS.

THE Spanish possessions in America occupy a vast tract of country, comprised between 41° 43′ of south lat. and 37° 48′ of north lat. and extend about 5000 miles from north to south. They lie partly in North, and partly in South America, and are divided into the following general governments, viz.

The Viceroyalty of Mexico.
The Government of Guatimala.
The Government of Porto Rico.
The Government of the Caraccas.
The Viceroyalty of New Grenada, including the new kingdom of Grenada and Quito.
The Viceroyalty of Peru.
The Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.
The Government of Chili.
The Government of the Havannah, including the Floridas.

MEXICO,

Mexico, or New Spain, generally designates that extensive country which is bounded to the north and south by the 38th and 10th parallels of north lat. which, on the east and south-east, has the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulph of Mexico; and on the west is bounded by the Pacific Ocean. Among the Spanish colonies, Mexico occupies undoubtedly the first rank, both on account of its great population, the number of considerable cities which it contains, its territorial wealth, and the enormous value of its metallic produce.

At present New Spain is divided into the following twelve intendencies, and three provinces; although its ancient divisions are still frequently used in the country:—

The Province of Mexico.
The Intendency of New Biscay.
New California.
Old California.
The Intendency of Sonora.
San Luis Potosi.
Zacatecas.
Guadulaxara.
Guanaxuato.
Valladolid, or Mechoacan.
Mexico.
Puebla.
Vera Cruz.
Oaxaca.
Merida.

About one half of this extensive country is situated within the tropics, while the other half lies within the temperate zone. It is well known, however, that the influence of geographical position on the climate of any country is modified by another cause, of equally powerful operation, viz. the height of the ground above the level of the sea; and that the continent of America is distinguished by its general and prodigious elevation. Nor does the land in Mexico rise in abrupt and mountainous ridges. On the contrary, it has been estimated, that about three-fifths of the country is spread out in extensive plains of from 6000 to 8000 feet in height. In travelling into the interior, either from Acapulco, on the coast of the Pacific, or from Vera Cruz on the eastern shore, the land rises to its height gradually, and the whole country is laid out in vast and uniform plains; which, from their forming so perfect a level, have received the denomination of Table Land. These plains rise to the height of 6000 and 8000 feet above the level of the surrounding seas, which is equal to some of the summits of the Alps, such as Mount Cenis, St. Gothard, or the Great St. Bernard.

From this singular form of the ground, it happens that the coasts alone possess a hot climate adapted for the productions of the West Indies. The mean temperature of the plains which lie within the tropics, and which are not elevated above the sea more than 984 feet, is about 77° of Fahrenheit, or about 16° above the mean heat of Naples. The climate of these tropical countries, more especially in the cities, is exceedingly fatal to Europeans, who are liable, on their first landing, to the terrible malady of the yellow fever. The western declivity of the Cordillera of Mexico, and the shores of the south sea from Acapulco to the ports of Colima and San Blas, are among the hottest and most unhealthy places in the south. The port of Acapulco, more especially, is frequently fatal to visitors landing from Europe, or to merchants who descend from the cool and salubrious temperature of the Table Land, to breathe the hot and tainted atmosphere of the coast.

On the declivity of the Andes, at the height of from 4000 to 5000 feet, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than 7° or 9° of Fahrenheit; the mean heat of the whole year is from 68° to 70°.

The third division of the climate comprehends the plains which are elevated 7000 feet above the level of the sea. This is the height of the city of Mexico, where in summer the thermometer seldom rises above 75°, while in winter it ranges between 55° and 70°. The mean temperature of the whole Table Land is 62°, which is about equal to the temperature of Rome. The plains, which rise above the height of 8000 feet, possess, though within the tropics, a rude and disagreeable climate, even to an inhabitant of the north.

Towards the west the descent from the Table Land is much more steep than towards the east. Setting out from the city of Mexico, which is situated at nearly an equal distance from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, towards the east, on the road to Vera Cruz, the traveller advances 180 miles before a single valley occurs, of which the bottom does not rise 3280 feet above the level of the sea. In the opposite direction, from Mexico to Acapulco, the road descends the same depth in the space of fifty miles. The eastern declivity of the

the Andes is so regular and uniform, that when once the traveller begins to descend from the great central plain, he continues his descent until he arrives at the eastern coast. The western coast is furrowed by four very remarkable longitudinal valleys, of which the respective heights above the level of the sea are 3217, 1685, 557, 518 feet. The road towards Asia, from Mexico, thus differs from the road towards Europe. For the space of about 220 miles, the distance in a straight line from Mexico to Acapulco, there is a continual ascent and descent, and every instant the traveller arrives from a cold climate to regions excessively hot. On the contrary, of the 250 miles from Mexico to Vera Cruz, the greater part belongs to the great central plain, which extends, with little interruption, from the eighteenth to the fortieth degree of north latitude, a distance nearly equal to that of the town of Lyons from the tropic of Cancer. The rest of the road is a continued and laborious descent. To such of our readers as consider this singular configuration of the ground, it must be obvious that a country so elevated, and to be reached only by a continued ascent through difficult roads, must abound in defensive military positions, and that with the least degree of skill on the part of its defenders, it could not be conquered but at such an expense of blood as no state could afford to lavish away in its purchase.

Mexico, from its position between Europe and Asia, appears admirably adapted for carrying on an extensive commerce with both continents, five or six weeks being sufficient for communicating with either; while the country, from its diversified climate, would yield the various produce both of the warm and temperate regions, and would thus supply in abundance the materials of an extensive exchange with other countries. The mountains contain ores of every kind of metal, and there are abundant mines, not only of the precious metals, but also of copper, lead, tin, alum, vitriol, and different sorts of precious stones. Among the forest trees are the cedar, Bazil wood, mahogany, and every sort of timber, either for use or ornament.

The following is an account of the most remarkable towns in Mexico, or New Spain:—

	Chief Towns.	Population.	Above the Level of the Sea.
Intendency of Mexico. Population 1,511,800.	Mexico the capital	137,000	7470 feet
	Queretaxo	35,000	6489
Intendency of Puebla. Population 813,000.	La Puebla de los Angeles....	67,000	7381
	Cholula	16,000	
Intendency of Guanaxuato. Population 517,000.	Guanaxuato, including the population of miners in the suburbs	70,600	6836
Intendency of Valladolid. Population 376,400.	Valladolid, a fine climate	18,000	6396
Intendency of Guadalaxara. Population 630,500.	Guadalaxara	19,500	
Intendency of Zacatecas. Population 153,000.	Zacatecas, the most celebrated mining place	33,000	
Oaxaca or Guaxaca. Population 534,000.	Oaxaca	24,000	
Merida. Population 465,000.	Merida	10,000	
Vera Cruz. Population 156,000.	Vera Cruz	16,000	
	Xalapa, fine climate	13,000	4264
San Luis Potosi. Population 334,900.	San Luis Potosi..........	12,000	

Durango,

Durango. Population 159,700.	Durango	12,000
	Chihuahas	11,600
Sonora. Population 121,400.	Culiacan	10,800
	Sonora	6,400
Province of New Mexico. Population 40,200.	Santa Fe	3,600
	Taos	8,900

The Californias contain a population of about 25,000, who live in scattered settlements and villages.

In the extensive province of the Caraccas are included five other subordinate provinces or governments; namely, the province of Venezuela in the centre; the government of Maracaibo on the west; Guiana on the south; the government of Cumana on the east; and the island of Margaretta on the north-east. It is bounded on the north from the Cape de Vela, to the point of Paria, by the Carribean sea; on the east by the Atlantic; on the south by Dutch Guiana; and on the west, by the kingdom of Santa Fé. From its position, which is between the twelfth degree of N. lat. and the equator, this country might be expected to be subject to a scorching sun, and to be scarcely habitable on account of its excessive heat. In many parts, however, more especially towards the interior, the heat is tempered by the elevation of the ground; so that the inhabitants enjoy a pleasant medium between the opposite extremes of heat and cold. They are indebted for this singularity of temperature to a chain of the Andes, of moderate height; and in breadth, generally from about twenty to forty leagues, which traverses the whole extent of their country, winding in a direction, generally, from east to west; and, finally, loses itself in the island of Trinidad. The elevation of this chain varies in different parts, and those inequalities of surface give rise to such varieties of temperature, that numerous diversities of the vegetable tribes, which in other countries grow to maturity under very different degrees of latitude, are brought together and flourish in this more favoured spot. To the north of these mountains, in the great valley of Oronoco, by which river they are bounded to the south; immense plains stretch out on a dead level, for several hundred miles; and here the heat is intense, sometimes rising to 115 degrees of fahrenheit. On these plains grow a tall and rank herbage, on which numerous herds of cattle are fed, and these constitute the principal wealth of the landed proprietors of these desert tracks. The aspect of the country is agreeably diversified by lakes and rivers. Of the lakes, those of Maracaibo and Valencia are the largest: the breadth of the former is fifty leagues, and its length thirty; the latter is fourteen leagues in breadth and six in length. Every part of the country abounds in rivers, which, if they have not a sufficient quantity of water for navigation, would, however, afford a far greater quantity for irrigation than is at present required for this purpose by the indolent inhabitants of this fertile country. We have already mentioned that a ridge of the Andes, of moderate elevation, runs through the whole of the Caraccas, in a winding course, from east to west. This range is the highest ground in the country, and, consequently, forms the dividing ridge between the streams which run south and those which run north. The latter rise on the northern declivity of these mountains, and fall into the Carribean sea. The principal of these are the Guiges, Zocuyo, Aroa, Yasacuy, Tuy, Unara, Neveri, and Manzanares. Their course is generally down a channel of considerable declivity, and is, therefore, rapid; and their banks are so high, that they form a natural barrier against the irruption of the stream, so that it seldom overflows. All the rivers which have their rise on the southern declivity of these mountains run southward, and descend into the common channel of the great Oronoco, into which flow all the waters of that vast valley which is bounded on the north by the ridge of mountains already mentioned, and on the south by the ridge which divides the streams that fall into the Oronoco from those which fall into the Amazon, or Maranon. As these rivers have their course through level plains, their beds are shallower than those which run down the declivity of the mountains; and in the rainy season, accordingly, they mingle their waters during a great part of the year, and resemble rather one vast sea than rivers which have overflowed their banks. The most considerable of those rivers which fall into the Oronoco are the Mamo, the Parisgon and Pao, the Chivatu and Zoa, the Cachimamo,

Cachimamo, the Aracay, the Manapira and Espino; and, lastly, the great river Apura, which enters the Oronoco by a variety of channels, and which, with its numerous tributary streams, inundates, during the rainy season, a great proportion of the country through which it flows. This inundation covers a larger space, as the rivers approach the ocean; and, at the mouth of the Oronoco, the flat country presents a vast sea of fresh water, to the extent of nearly six hundred miles. The rise of the rivers commence in April; and, about October, they begin to retire from the flat country, and continue falling till the end of February, when they generally are at the lowest.

The population of the Caraccas is chiefly concentered on the northern declivity of the mountains which traverse the country: the principal towns are also established in this quarter; these are Caraccas, the capital, containing 34,000 inhabitants, and situated in 10° 31′ N. lat., at an elevation of 460 toises, which secures it against the scorching heats usual in the tropical regions. Cumana, containing 24,000 inhabitants, on the level of the Carribean sea, in 10° 20′ W. lat. Porto Cabello, 7,500; Valencia, 6,500; Maracay, 8,400; Guira, 6000; Tulermo, 8000; Victoria, 7,800; Cozo, 10,000; Curora, 6,200; Barquisimato, 11,300; Tocuyo, 10,000; and Gunasa, with a population of 12,300 inhabitants, situated in 8° 14′ N. lat. and 279 miles S.W. from Caraccas.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS *of the* EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

OF LITERATURE.

THE industry of literary men was chiefly employed in diffusing the stock of knowledge previously acquired. The acquisitions of learning were trifling, compared with those monumental masses of erudition collected in the two preceding ages. Discoveries in science were limited to experiments in chemistry, of which the results were unforeseen. In poetry, there was a great dearth of originality throughout the whole period: in the department of the drama, it was below mediocrity. In philosophy, we doubt much if any thing effectual was done, but the art of communicating information was brought to such perfection, that the purest models of philosophical composition may be found in the English writers who flourished during the eighteenth century.

It was a period, during which authors less applied to literature for its own sake than as a profession; and, to this cause, we would ascribe that race of literary dictators who have domineered, in their respective ages, with all the arrogance of legitimate despots. The first of these, both in rank and character, was undoubtedly Pope the poet, a man of some elegance of imagination, of a delicate perception of propriety, and with a mind so well disciplined in classical literature as to become, in himself, the most perfect example of a classic writer that the moderns have produced. The polish, the perspicuity, and the sprightliness, of his verses attracted many readers; and his painful sensibility to criticism provoked him to retaliate with all the spleen and spite of a temper constitutionally vindictive and rendered querelous by infirmity. The ability with which he revenged the strictures of his adversaries raised him to the summit of authority; and he exercised his power with the merciless enmity of offended vanity and the consciousness of superiority. He was not, however, a professed critic; and his influence on the taste of the age was shown rather by the number of the imitators of his style than by the precepts he delivered. Several of his works were deservedly regarded as models of their kind; but none of them belongs to the highest class of poetry, and they have, in general, already passed the meridian of their celebrity. The Dunciad, for example, is never now read, unless when put into the hands of the schoolboy by his tutor, with an eulogium on the genius of Pope and Addison.

Dr. Johnson may be considered as the natural successor to Pope. He was first brought into notice by an attempt in that line of art in which the other excelled; and his effort is a proof how little of the native talent of a poet is requisite to form an eminent one of the school of Pope. *The London* of Johnson was greatly recommended by the bard of Twickenham; and, it must be allowed, that, although but a coarse performance, the unwieldy doctor has darted the shafts of antient malice with considerable dexterity against the vice and follies of his own time. As the author grew into repute, he became distinguished for the ponderosity of his manner of writing, and the dogmatism of his apophthegms in private life: perhaps, to the latter peculiarity, he was more indebted for the distinction he enjoyed than to the productions of his pen, for his works are fast sinking into oblivion.

We

We have never met with man or woman, who, on their conscience, could say that they had read twenty successive pages of *the Rambler* at one sitting. His *Lives of the Poets* have, by all judicious critics, long been condemned as singular specimens of audacious petulance: and *Rasselas*, which may still be seen occasionally on the tables of well-regulated families, is remarkable for the absurdity of the incidents and the lugubrious pomposity of its moral reflections. Of all the works of this colossus of learning, his dictionary alone survives; but, in every quality, for which it was originally held up to admiration, it has been wonderfully surpassed by Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Johnson's has been too long allowed an inordinate share of public applause, and it is high time that this great pumpkin of words should be cut up.

Towards the close of his pontificate, periodical criticism had become general, and a number of anonymous writers arose, who, from the security of concealment, vindicated the national taste from the corruptions of the mannerists; so that, about the end of the century, the pledge of a better and more natural style of composition was given in different publications; and the cycle, which began with admiring the *townliness* of Pope, terminated in confessing that there was more genuine poetry in the *villagery* of Cowper. It would, however, be unjust to deny to Thomson and Gray merit of the highest kind in their respective compositions; and, in Goldsmith, there are many touches of intense pathos united with a charming felicity; to which, in his poetry, those of Pope have nothing equal; and, in prose, can all the somniferous tones of Johnson produce any thing so ingenuous as the style of his Vicar of Wakefield?

We are inclined to ascribe to the introduction of periodical anonymous criticism of England, the establishment of one of the greatest organs of liberty that the world ever enjoyed. Men, who would shrink from the degradation of being regarded as literary gladiators, do not hesitate, in the reviews, to vindicate taste and science from the arrogance of lettered dogmatism, or the pretensions of vulgar impudence; while the merits of true genius are more effectually allowed than when sheltered beneath the insulting condescensions of patronage. We do not, however, advocate the offences which the anonymous critics so often commit both against good manners and character; but the literary man, who has any respect for himself, ought never to reply to the unknown. He should remember, that the public regard authors as a class of persons devoted to amuse them, and their quarrels as the most entertaining of all their performances.

The department of history was cultivated with more success during the eighteenth century than any other branch of literature. Antiquity can boast of no superiors to the general and disquisitious Robertson, the acute and ingenious Hume, or the gorgeous and excursive Gibbon. These great men, with their immediate followers, have so exhausted the stores of former antiquaries, and adorned all the greatest topics of historical research, that no candidate for contemporary distinction will, for a long time, be advised to attempt the composition of history.

When we observed that discoveries in science were limited to experiments in chemistry, we did not mean to exclude those of *political economy*—that science of the eighteenth century; for we are not convinced that those *grand* truths which have been evolved in the multifarious disquisitions of the students, are entitled to any thing beyond the name of facts previously well known in the practice and dealings of men of the world. The writings of Dr. Adam Smith are among the finest specimens of the art of diffusing knowledge as it was cultivated in the eighteenth century, for he has condensed in them a variety of reading in so able a manner, that, without a particle of originality, his Enquiry into the Wealth of Nations is one of the most seemingly original in the language. The principle of Malthus's Essay on Population will be found in the works of Sir William Petty, who, by his successful procurement of the forfeited estates of the Irish gentry, laid the foundations of the statesman-family of Landsdown. The science of political economy, as it was taught in the course of the eighteenth century, may be said to have had for its object, first, that mankind should not be influenced by their natural feelings and appetites; and second, that governments should do nothing for their people, but allow the people to do all for themselves. It would pluck out the hearts of subjects and cut off the hands of kings. The consequence of this has been, a prodigious ferment in the notions of the world, with respect to all the most sacred and some of the most indispensable institutions; and the argument has been

carried so far, as to be applicable to the justification of the most odious crimes.

But the evils of the ogre philosophy of political economy have been surpassed by the calamities resulting from the enquiries respecting the principles of government. It would seem almost that literature can only be of speculative utility. The world had heard so much about the principles of government and of legislation, that it forgot they were effects, and not causes, of the social union. The wants and wishes of society naturally work upwards; and governments and legislators are thus constrained to carry into execution the desires of the people. But this, towards the close of the century, had been overlooked by the theatrical writers, and the people were so mistaught as to believe they could go out of their old habits and invest themselves with a system of government different from what their necessities required; while the rulers, with the natural jealousy of their station, refused to allow the people to be judges of the expedients of government. It is sufficient to allude to the consequences of this effect of the political disquisitions which form so large a portion of the literature of the eighteenth century.

The literature of that period was distinguished by another peculiarity, independent of its practical effects. Other ages and nations had afforded examples of authors publishing under assumed names; but it was reserved for the learning of England to produce, in the same age, two of the most extraordinary literary impostors in the history of mankind, M'Pherson and Chatterton. It is no longer to be denied, that there does exist among the highlanders of Scotland a strain of poetry similar in character to that which M'Pherson has given to the world as translations; and that they repeat, with enthusiasm, songs and fragments of verse which unbroken tradition ascribes to Ossian the son of Fingal. But the effrontery that could tax the credulity of the world to believe that poems, equal in magnitude to the entire works of Homer and Milton, existed, in the mouths of the illiterate Celts; and, in such a manner, that the whole of the different fragments could be gathered together from different parts of the country and adjusted into their respective proper places; was only inferior to the divine advent of Mahomet. Chatterton's trick was but that of an ingenious boy; and the imposition was supported by the difficulties which the orthography placed in the way of detecting the incoherent succession of the verses. Had any one attempted to translate *the Battle of Hastings* into modern English, the imposition would have required no other exposure.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE act of union between the Lutheran and Calvinist Churches in the Bavarian Circle of the Rhine, was confirmed at Munich by the king on the 16th October, 1818. The chief contents of this document relate to the following points:—

A. General regulations.—The two confessions are fraternally united under the name of the Protestant Evangelical Christian Church. It has no other basis of faith than the Holy Scriptures.

B. Religious doctrine.—It declares the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to be a festival in commemoration of Jesus Christ. Confession is a self-examination before partaking the Lord's Supper; it is, therefore, no longer called Confession, but Preparation.

With respect to predestination and elective grace, the church expresses its conviction, that God has destined all men for salvation, and does not withhold from them the means of attaining it.

It recognizes a sacrament of nomination, but does not deem baptism essential to salvation.

From these few main principles all the other rules for the conduct of divine worship are deduced; and are subdivided into five heads:

C. Rites and liturgy.

D. Religious scholastic instruction.

E. Property of the church; its union, administration, and application.

F. Constitution of the church.

G. Religious discipline.

On the foregoing principles, the royal rescript, of the 16th October, declares the union of the Protestant Confessions in the Circle of the Rhine to be legally accomplished; and this commencement of an incorporation or consolidation of the established Protestant Churches will probably be extended over the greater part of Germany and Switzerland.

It deserves attention from statesmen in our own country, and is adapted to serve as a model for the union of the Anglican and Scottish Churches. The principles of agreement are very simple, yet they comprize the result of the more popular controversies which have been waged between Protestants; and each party quietly drops that point of insistance in which it has been found vulnerable;

ble; consubstantiation vanishes in the definition of the eucharist; the absolving power of the priest vanishes in the definition of confession; the motive for persecution vanishes in the doctrine of universal restitution; and the frivolous ceremony of baptism is reduced to its natural insignificance.

Suppose a similar union of the established persuasions to be accomplished in this country, it is probable, that the mass of dissent, and of consequent disloyalty, would be reduced more than one half: the Catholics, indeed, would find themselves further than ever from a comprehension; the Unitarians would not despair; the Calvinists, Methodists, and Evangelical Christians, would find large portions of their respective bodies ripe for the inclusion. Only the baptists would think their ground of separation as tenable as ever; but, as no obstacle is opposed to the administration of private infant or adult baptism, and as this neither entitles to, nor excludes from communion, even the baptist would hardly be able to persist in rational hostility to such a church.

The proper method of bringing on the change seems to consist (1) in repealing the act of uniformity; (2) in calling a convocation of the two established churches to confer on the terms of what may be called a spiritual intermarriage. This was, indeed, attempted in vain, by conferences at Breda previously to the restoration. The prejudices, not only of the people, but of the clergy, were at that time very strong; and political faction was unfavourably disposed to conniving at a coalition. Nor was a large independent literary public extant, whose suffrage would influence the practical negociators. The present time, therefore, is far better adapted to a smooth accomplishment of this desirable union.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to correct a few errors which appear in my communication on swimming, in page 317 of your number for November.

1st. In the introduction, I noticed not only those who were drowned from indiscreet bathing, but the drowned from all other causes.

The next error runs thus, "When the vital action in the lungs was exhausted, I threw my head back, thereby elevating the nostrils, and inhaled fresh air." Instead of which, read, "When the vital fluid in the lungs was exhausted, I threw my head back, thereby elevating the nostrils, and inhaled."

In page 319, column 1, line 17, for "ascertained," read "said."

The last error represents the man leaping, feet foremost, into Copner pool, near Eccleshall, (for that is the name of this lake, if I spell it right.) Since my communication, I have seen my friend, who, I said, witnessed this disaster: he told me, I had misrepresented that part of the affair, that, instead of leaping, he walked in; and, in extricating one foot which was deep in the clay, the other sunk still further in. The descent was very gradual, so that he was a considerable distance from the edge when he was enveloped by the water.

W. BLOOR.

Paul-street; Nov. 17, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my endeavours to exhibit to the public the future prospects of the country with respect to its finances, it becomes necessary to take a view, not only of the annual expenditure and income, but to give a full detail of the ways and means by which the deficiency is made up.

Mr. Vansittart, on opening his budget on the 20th of April, stated the annual charges for the two years 1817 and 1818 to be as under:—

	For 1818.	*For* 1817.
Army	8,970,000	9,412,373
Navy	6,456,800	7,596,022
Ordnance	1,245,600	1,270,690
Miscellaneous	1,720,000	1,795,000
	18,392,400	20,074,085
Interest on Exchequer Bills	2,000,000	2,230,000
Sinking Fund on ditto	560,000	
	20,952,400	22,304,085
Subsidy to Spain ..	400,000	Deduct
Deficiency of ways & means for 1817	259,686	21,612,086
		Shews a saving of
	21,612,086	691,999

By this we see that, notwithstanding the reduction of the army and navy, our savings are only about 700,000*l.*; and that, by an act of last sessions, 1,000,000*l.* is to be expended for building new churches, the providing for which the minister has postponed.

That a great reduction ought and must be made in the expenditure of the navy, army, and ordnance, I shall hereafter shew. Next year, in the interest and

and sinking fund of Exchequer Bills a reduction will take place. At present I shall only proceed to shew what ways and means the minister has adopted to raise the above sum of 21,612,086*l.*

How the deficiency in the ways and means of last year arose, is shewn in the eleventh report of the Select Committee of Finance in the House of Commons. They state the estimated produce of the receipt of the revenue of 1817, and the actual receipts from returns made by the proper offices, as under:—

	Estimate.	*Actual Receipt.*
Customs	£9,340,657	9,761,480
Excise	22,591,304	19,726,297
Assessed Taxes	7,136,864	7,290,849
Stamps	6,132,080	6,337,420
Post Office	1,485,500	1,338,000
Miscellaneous	245,000	492,872
	46,931,465	44,946,919
Unapplied War Duties and Property Tax	—	2,330,536
		47,277,455
Irish Revenue	4,973,899	4,388,005
	51.905,364	51,665,460
	51,665,460	
Deficient	239,304	

This deficiency, although not the exact sum, approximates sufficiently to shew how the deficit in the ways and means arises; and, although there appears clearly a defalcation of 2,500,000*l.* on the whole of the permanent taxes, and that the revenue of Ireland is evidently decreasing, yet the committee labour hard to prove, that the future revenue will come up to their estimate. They also seem to forget that the great deficiency is in the Excise, a revenue which must ever depend, in a great degree, on consumption, and which, in the present state of the country, cannot be expected to increase rapidly. Even if the revenue of the year 1818 has increased in the manner represented by the ministerial prints, it is scarcely probable it will be permanent.

The 21,612,000*l.* which forms the whole annual charge, the minister thus provides for,—

Annual Taxes	£3,000,000
Excise War Duties continued	3,500,000
Profit on Lotteries	250,000
Arrears of Property Tax	250,000
Old Stores	250,000
Profit on Exchequer Bills	21,448
	7,271,448
Brought up	7,271,448
Loan	3,000,000
Exchequer Bills	11,000,000
	21,271,448

The loan was so closely connected with the plan of the minister for funding 27,272,700*l.* Exchequer Bills, as to present a very complicated system of finance, which it is proper fully to explain.

Every person subscribing 11*l.* payable by fixed instalments, and transferring 100*l.* three per cent. annuities, into a new stock of three and a-half per cent. annuities, and also subscribing 100*l.* in Exchequer Bills, into the three per cent. annuities, shall receive for the 11*l.* money, 12*l.* in the new three and a-half per cent. annuity; for his 100*l.* three per cent. whether consolidated or reduced, 88*l.* in the said three and a-half per cent. annuity; and, for his 100*l.* Exchequer Bill, 68*l.* in the three per cent. annuities reduced, and 68*l.* in the three per cent. annuities consolidated.

By this arrangement it is evident, that the stock transferred from the three per cent. annuity to the three and a-half per cent. causes no increase of the funded debt: but the case is very different as to the Exchequer Bill; and, for every 100*l.* taken off the unfunded debt, 136*l.* is added to the funded debt.

It now, therefore, remains to show, what effect this will have on the joint debts. As far as respects the unfunded debt, the minister's plan was evidently to take out of circulation a certain quantity of Exchequer Bills, to enable him to issue new bills for the service of the present year, which he has done to the amount of 11,000,000*l.*; and which, when this operation is complete, will bring the unfunded debt to the following:—

Exchequer Bills out Jan. 1, 1818	£56,729,400	
Treasury Debt, English and Irish	7,326,321	
Army Debt	830,590	
Navy Debt	1,614,105	
Ordnance	169,895	
Barracks	2,515	
		66,681,626
The estimated unfunded debt, Jan. 1, 1818, by Mr. Grant's statement, was only	63,732,080	
Increase	2,919,546	
Add Exchequer Bills to be issued for the service of 1818		11,000,000
		77,681,626

Brought

Brought forward	77,681,626
Deduct Exchequer Bills to be funded by this operation	27,272,630
The Unfunded Debt, Jan. 1, 1819, will be	50,408,996

By this operation, it is evident the funded debt will be increased as under:—

Total Funded Debt, Jan. 1, 1818	776,742,403
By 37,272,630*l.* Exchequer Bills, transferred into three per cent. Annuities, at 136 per cent.	34,948,160
Will be, Jan. 1, 1819	811,790,563
Unfunded Debt at the same period	50,408,996
	862,239,559

These joint debts, as appear by the returns made to the House of Commons, Jan. 1, 1818, were,—

Funded	776,742,403
Unfunded	60,681,626
	843,424,029

But, from the above, must be deducted the stock which will be purchased by the sinking fund, the state of which it will be now proper to notice.

The actual sinking fund for England and Ireland, and on the imperial and Portuguese loans, was, on the 1st Jan. 1818, 13,989,736*l.*

To which, we should have to add, the growing interest for the year; but, as the minister has thought proper to take the whole additional charge for his new loans from the sinking fund, which still rather exceed the growing interest, we may fairly estimate the produce of that fund applicable to the reduction of the national debt at 14,000,000*l.*, and which, taking the current average price of stock at 70 per cent. will reduce the debt, in the course of the year, as under,—

Gross funded debt	811,790,563
Will be redeemed	20,000,000
Leaves the funded debt	791,790,563
Unfunded	50,408,996
	842,199,559

And even, with all the efforts of our boasted sinking fund, produces a reduction of 1,224,476 only.

It is evident the present system cannot continue, and that the minister, although sorely against his will, must reduce his army, reduce the expenditure of the navy, reduce the interest of the national debt, and part of the civil expenditure. In what points these reductions can be made, I shall next endeavour to point out. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN *the Portfolio*, a monthly miscellany for May last, published in Philadelphia and London, there is an interesting review of Aly Bey's Travels. The writer says, "Aly Bey has rectified various errors in the common maps of Marocco. The river Luccos, for instance, *flows to the south*, and not to the north of Alcasser; and the city of Fez, according to Aly Bey, is situated in 34° 6′ north latitude; and not as laid down in the maps of Arrowsmith, Rennel, Delille, Golbery, &c." If, however, he had given himself the trouble to consult the map of West Barbary, in Jackson's Account of Marocco, &c. &c. (which is by far the most accurate extant, and whose geographical orthography has been adopted in all the best modern maps,) he would have seen that Fez is in 34° north latitude, and that the river Elkos, or Luccos, is described (in that map, which was published several years before Aly Bey's travels,) as *running south of Alcasser.*

In describing the funeral cry at Marocco, the editor, or reviewer, impresses his reader with an idea that this funeral cry is that of the Moors; whereas it is no such thing, it is the practice of the Jews, only in West Barbary, to cry Ah! Ah! and lacerate their faces with their finger nails; after which they wash, drink brandy, and enjoy themselves! The large sea in the interior of Africa, described by Aly Bey to be without any communication with the ocean, had been described also (years before Aly Bey's Travels were published,) by Jackson in his Account of Marocco, &c. &c. third edition, page 309; and called, *first by him, Bahar Soudan;* and represented as a sea having decked vessels on it.

Mr. Park, in his second journey, calls this sea the Bahar Sefeena, without, however, informing the public, or knowing, that *the Bahar Sefeena is an Arabic expression, implying a sea of ships, or a sea where ships are found*; and the situation he places it in coincides exactly with Jackson's prior description. There are, thus, *three concurrent testimonies* of the situation of the Bahar Soudan or sea of Soudan, first noticed by Jackson, and

and since confirmed by Aly Bey and Park. There is an able discussion of this subject in the new Supplement to the Enclycopædia Britannica, article Africa, page 104 and 105.

EL HAGE HAMED EL WANGARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 7, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONCURRING perfectly, in the abstract, with the sentiments lately expressed by several of your correspondents, that the sum of agricultural comforts and happiness would be increased by THE MULTIPLICATION OF SMALL FARMS;—however I may differ in opinion from the popular sentiment as to the expediency of their more general adoption, as the supplies to the public markets are concerned in the question, under the established agricultural regime; where so great a disproportion of the produce is now consumed at home by scarcely half-employed agricultural horses and family establishments, for want of the due combinations in both the internal and external economy, to bring in every thing to the best advantage, which characterize farms of greater extent;—I have the pleasure of announcing to you, that a new system of hydro-agriculture and poultry farming has been conceived and arranged, and is now in a forward state of preparation for bringing before the tribunal of the public, with a view of ascertaining their sentiments upon it. Of this new system, as affording an enlarged scope of employment to the present unfortunate excess of agricultural labour in the market, (by dismissing the use of horses altogether, and by employing human labour, advantageously exerted through newly invented mechanical means, in their stead,) as well as raising a more abundant produce of the earth thereby; it is hoped the whole community will presently find the advantage, as fast as it is brought to its bearings, by establishments being constituted upon its principles.

The advantages resulting to the public from a double produce off the same land are so obvious, they need only to be mentioned. That a double pecuniary produce from his farm being had by the tenant, (at a double expense in its cultivation,) would be equally advantageous to him as a professional individual, a brief explanation may suffice.—Taking the old calculation that a farm ought to produce three rents in its gross produce; one for the landlord, another for the expenses of its cultivation, and the third for the maintenance of the tenant's family; if we state this gross produce at 30*l.* this gives 10*l.* to each item; whereas, the gross produce being doubled produces 60*l.*: so that, by allotting to the landlord his 10*l.* as before, and charging the doubled expenses as 20*l.*, these two sums, added together, make but 30*l.*; thus leaving the remaining 30*l.* as the profit to the tenant, instead of his former 10*l.*—treble his former profit. Again, the portion of capital absorbed in the dead stock of the corn-farmer, his waggon, carts, ploughs, harrows, drags, and agricultural horses, is considerable; and his returns upon his circulating capital are only annual; but that employed in his cattle-stock is slower in its returns still, particularly if he goes through with the concern, and is breeder and grazier too: whereas, it is the characteristic of the small stock, proposed to be cultivated under the new regime—pigs, poultry, rabbits, pigeons,—(and game, if legislative arrangements are made to countenance this idea, as being alike favorable to the interests of the citizen, in being thus enabled to obtain a favorite article without having recourse to surreptitious means of even purchasing it; and to the country gentleman, desirous of preserving the game upon his estate for his amusement, as well as its intrinsic value in other respects,)—that the expense of stocking a poultry-farm with the parent pairs of each kind necessary to begin with is small; the rapid fecundity of their respective natures so soon multiplying itself into any desired extent of stock, and the returns upon them being so incomparably quick, in comparison with the larger animals; so that these fundamental advantages will bring the competition for the occupancy of these kinds of farms within the reach of thousands, who were before excluded from aspiring to the tenantry of even a small corn and cattle farm, from the want of capital to manage it.

The interests of the soil will also be consulted, in this arrangement, beyond all former example: when it is mentioned, in general terms, (as the confined limits allotted to a miscellaneous article in a Magazine do not admit of going into details,) that all the powers of the four elements of vegetable luxuriancy —water,

—water, sun, manure, and the pulverization of the soil, will be endeavoured to be brought into action to the best advantage, in combination with each other, on the one hand; and on the other, that nearly the whole produce of the heavy green crops to be produced off the land in quick succession, in virtue of the garden-like arrangements made for that purpose, will be constantly consumed upon the soil by the large live stock contemplated to be kept; and the rich manure, in itself more peculiarly appropriate to the smaller species of stock, will be further enlarged in quantity by the addition of the rich articles of high feeding, about to be bought in for fattening them off for market. These will present inherent advantages in this system, as relate to the interests of the soil, which will leave both corn-growing and cattle-feeding far behind.

How greatly then the value of the estates of the landed interest is likely to be enhanced by the adoption of a system which not only improves their intrinsic value, but their extrinsic relations also,—as virtually converting the outskirts of an estate into homestead land, and bringing small tracks of ground within the pale of that advantageous cultivation which has hitherto been wanting to them,—and, as such, inviting a proportionable number of competitors, either for their sale or tenantry, eagle-eyed interest will not be long in finding out. Nor have the interests of the capitalist been forgotten amongst these numerous arrangements and combinations, as novel as important; but, on the contrary, a wide field of speculation will be opened to his view, by which he will be enabled to employ the telescope of his understanding to determine for himself, how far he may, or may not, employ his money to greater annual advantage in investing it in the new species of hydro-landed property proposed to be created, than either the public funds, mortgages, or personal securities, will yield him. Suffice it, therefore, for the present, to state generally, that, if the lands in Great Britain and Ireland were improved only to the degree of paying a shilling per acre on the average in water-rent, for the money to pay the capitalist investing his money in this hydro-landed security 5 per cent., this would absorb about sixty millions sterling, laid out in their permanent improvement, and the enrichment of their respective neighbourhoods. As the money thus disbursed is not annihilated, but is only thrown into circulation through the media of the labourers and artificers to whom it is paid as the wages of labour and purchase of materials; and as the annual revenue thereby created and, figuratively speaking, springing out of the soil would be three millions sterling; it follows, that, when the first year's interest was received, there would then be sixty-three millions of money in the monied market, looking out for objects on which advantageously to employ itself. In the next year, something more than sixty-six millions; and so on progressively, according to the nature of compound interest: so that one batch of improvements, as of the estates in a whole lordship together, for instance, being once effected, will necessarily be the precursor of succeeding ones.

T. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN communicating to you a few *facts and observations concerning bread*, I beg leave to premise, first, that they are chiefly applicable to the district of the metropolis; and secondly, that the practical part is derived from a very intelligent man, who was led to be thus communicative on seeing me make some experiments with powdered bones, whitening, alum, &c. This information, I conceive, adds to the usefulness of these remarks with a numerous class of your readers, whilst you, yourself, will be satisfied of my own claims to credit, before you have given place to this paper.

From time to time certain substances have been found in flour and in bread,—not, indeed, *immediately* destructive of life, but certainly without alimentary properties, and, therefore, conducing nothing to its prolongation. The bakers and the millers are at issue before the bar of the public as to the real authors of this adulteration of the prime article of subsistence; and the former have sustained, since the year 1757, (a year of scarcity,) most of the obloquy attached to such a charge, which of right, I shall presently show, belongs to the latter only, with the exception of the use of alum, in small quantities for standard-bread, and in somewhat larger for household. "Fancy bread

bread and biscuits," including "French bread," however, undergo a good deal of *treatment* under the bakers' hands; as do also those farther removes from my main subject,—rolls, hot-cross-buns, heart-cakes, puffs, pound-cakes, and the thousand *et cætera* of poisoned sweets that lie in wait for health at the confectioners' and fancy-bakers'.

During seasons of scarcity, plans, calculated to increase the means of subsistence, become numerous, but are urged at the moment with too much feeling; the *desire* to be serviceable in so good a cause being usually greater than the power to effect any good. Now, however, the public can examine dispassionately what may be offered on a subject that is always interesting. From that cause originated the many substitutes for wheat-bread during the years of scarcity that preceded the harvest of 1816,—then arose the soup-establishments; and, sixty years ago, we even find an "*artificial* bread" was prescribed and recommended in the most respectable journal of the day, when the direful seasons of 1756 and 7 had visited the land. This may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1758, page 19. At that period, it came out that certain persons mixed up with their flour, bones powdered, pulverised stones, whitening, &c. as practised at this day, and more perseveringly adopted in proportion as corn is dear, and the inducement consequently greater; so that, in dear times, we swallow every kind of adulterated stuff instead of bread. What is worse, the practice cannot be wholly discontinued in cheaper times; for the bran, or husks, are now-a-days ground down into flour of a brown colour, to which it is necessary to give a better "colour," (as whiteness is perversely called in the trade.) This is done by means of the substances before enumerated, which, when the water comes in contact, perform their functions of bleaching, in some measure, and of combining or "binding" together flour that would never make a loaf without the use of those substances!

The original sin consists in grinding down to the dregs the whole of the corn, and lies with the millers only; the bakers, as such, have nothing whatever to do with the admixture; they do not know upon inspection how flour will turn out,—such is the miserable state of information in the trade: it is by trial only that they ascertain who is a good maker of flour, or rather, "what is a good mark,"—that is to say, the mark upon the sacks. But this fallacious mode of judging is sometimes thwarted, by the mealman or factor shifting ill-made flour into sacks of "prime marks," at the wharfs; a hint this, which should instruct those millers who best understand the due admixture of the ingredients proper to make good-looking loaves, not to leave their sacks too long in the factor's hands.

After reviewing all the information I have collected as to the fact of—who are the persons guilty of adulterating our bread; I have no hesitation in laying the blame wholly on the millers,—not only because they create the necessity of using such materials, but because of the manner in which their (selling) trade is conducted—of which more hereafter. But I must also blame the bakers for not learning their trade (the buying part of it) more perfectly, say scientifically; like the butcher, for example, who can tell you the weight of an ox within one per cent. by the feel, and of the inside fat, and the grain of the meat, by its appearance! So ought the baker (as I will instruct him shortly) to know by the sight, taste, and feel, of flour, whether a sack will make 70, 75, or 80 proper loaves, without any other test. To be sure, he knows already that *firsts*, purest, or fine flour, will absorb most water,—that they are dearest, and, therefore, he never uses them alone, not even for standard bread; though he must use a small quantity for the sponge, because they take leaven most readily, which *seconds*, (in the use whereof consists his greatest profit,) fail to do sometimes, and *thirds* never will. This is about all he knows of flour, and therefore adds the coarser flour to the sponge, which has been made of the finer or stronger sorts, together with a sufficiency of "*stuff*" to bind the heterogeneous compost, so as to make the loaf keep its form, which it would not do without. "*Stuff*" is a term of art for the solution of alum; probably we should say it is a cant word, used to keep the journeymen in the dark; as is the word *strong* (flour,) applied to Dantzics, and American flour, which has not been submitted to the arts of adulteration, and is therefore most proper for making the sponge. *Strong* and *weak*, used of the different kinds of flour, mean those which have more or less of the farina of wheat; grinded bran, and its needful (though infamous) concomitants, constituting *weakness*. Nothing is more common than to send back flour to the

mill

mill to be made over again, the miller or mealman being himself the owner of the goods; not to be ground, but made, or mixed, either for the better, when the quality is too low, or to be reduced, when in too pure a state, as is always the case with the flour made by foreigners, who have not so great temptation, on account of the price of the adulterating coming too near the real article. Another misdoing of the millers is the grinding the husks of (fine) wheats so close as to rub off the surface of their mill-stones: I have found particles of these stones in *seconds*, though they mostly occur in *thirds*. Here please to note, that thirds are not only made from an inferior kind of wheat, but from the husks of fine white samples, affording an article much less nutritious than is generally supposed; to say nothing of the other ingredients that contribute to form it into a loaf.

Such is the due apportionment between the two trades, of the charge of making the public swallow substances considered deleterious in no common degree; for it signifies little in argument, that a few, very few, bakers were convicted and fined for having on their premises some such materials for whitening the flour and binding the loaf as are mentioned above; the fair inference is, that they had been served with such flour as could not be made into bread without the use of them, and, therefore, the millers had sent in an additional quantity of the obnoxious material. Most of the bakers that were fined at Hatton-Garden, nine, ten, and eleven years ago, were but servants of millers, nominal masters, millers' automatons; at that time it came out, that one of those millers, or mealmen, had eleven bakers' shops, from which he issued what kind of bread that best suited his profits; and, whilst his underlings lived a kind of cat-and-dog life with the public offices on one hand, a goaded and furious populace on the other, their master, behind the scenes, (who drew the money twice a-week,) steered clear of any imputation against his character, which might seem to attach to it by reason of the convictions of his agents for offences against every provision of the statute. Besides all this, the quantities so seized upon bakers' premises were always very trivial; while, on the contrary, several hundreds weight were found in possession of the millers who were detected four and five years ago; that which was used by Drake, and another at Plymouth, (who were sentenced, at Westminster, to two years' imprisonment in the King's Bench,) being of the kind called Derbyshire stone, which is essentially the same as the plaster-of-Paris, used by the north-country miller, detected a little time before.

But bones are now the chief order of the day, the price whereof has advanced in consequence, during these latter years, from ten-pence a bushel to eighteen-pence, by the first purchasers. Few observant housekeepers in London but must have noticed the encreased demand for this article, the collectors infesting every street, and contracting with every eating-house, to take off all they may produce. Besides which, it is a curious fact, that two extensive establishments, vieing in expensiveness, are recently set up, where "**** bone collector," is twice emblazoned upon sign-boards, imposing in size, and instructive by their contents. It is no less worthy of remark, that there was lately set up a new *London cry* for this trade of bone-collecting; which is, "please to throw out your bones, that a poor man may get a bit of bread." But he who began it was assailed by an officer of police, who ordered him to leave out the word *bread!* And he did so. The officer, of course, was hired to do this piece of service; for no magistrate, surely, would prevent a man from saying that he worked for his bread! I cannot consider this anecdote a digression: the poor squalid creature is well known throughout the district lying between London-wall and Old-street.

The presence of all those foreign substances may be detected in flour and in bread by common and ordinary processes, within every one's reach; of these, I will first notice those regarding flour, to which, no doubt, the more learned part of your readers may have it in their power to make additions, in number and accuracy.

Flour, pure and unadulterated, may be known—1. By seizing a handful briskly and squeezing it half-a-minute, it preserves the form of the cavity of the hand in one piece, although it may be placed on the table rudely. Not so that which contains any of the aforenamed substances; it breaks in pieces, (more or less,) that mixed with whitening being the most adhesive, but still dividing and falling down in a little time. That flour which is mixed with grinded stone, bones, or plaster-of-Paris, loses its form

 at

at once; and the more bran there may be in it, the sooner will it lie flat upon the board. 2. Having dipt the fore-finger and thumb partially in sweet-oil, take up a small quantity of flour; if it be pure you may freely rub the fingers together for any length of time, it will not become sticky, and the substance will turn nearly black; but, if whitening be mixed with the flour, a few times rubbing turns it into the sticky substance called *putty*, but its colour is thereby very little changed, as is well known. 3. Drop the juice of a lemon, or good vinegar, upon flour so adulterated, and immediate commotion takes place; whereas, if the flour be pure, it remains at rest. This is most applicable to, and soonest detects the presence of stone-dust and plaster-of-Paris. Lastly, true flour will keep longer the impression, even of the grains of the skin, than that which is adulterated, the latter very soon throwing up the fine marks: and so let a person of a moist skin rub flour briskly between the palms of both his hands; if there be whitening amongst it he will find resistance, but with pure flour, none.

You must have noticed, Sir, that I omit mentioning potatoes at all, and shall here only lament that the bakers, who think proper to use that innocent ingredient and valuable esculent, do not permit the public to partake in the saving effected thereby,—small though it be. Nor have I thought proper to use a single vituperation against the execrable practices here exposed; these I leave to the reader's taste. Neither have I said a word as to the detection of alum, in these tests, the presence whereof might certainly be discovered by the taste; but I do not imagine that alum is ever put into flour in its dry state, as the sponge would never rise with a large quantity exhibited among the flour. At least, this I know, that if the *stuff* (or solution of alum) be used by accident in making the sponge, it never will rise, or make sponge at all. No; alum is introduced on the mixing up, in the form of stuff, and is used by every baker in the London district, as I firmly believe and can partly prove. Of this fact, of its uses and adaptation to the various descriptions of bread, I purpose to say more on a future occasion, as well as to elucidate some other topics herein but cursorily noticed; as also, of the proportions, and the mode of introducing the obnoxious substances to bread, together with the means of detection; to be followed by remarks on the connexion that exists between the bakers and millers, or mealmen, and between both and the factors, with hints on the measures necessary to be adopted for ameliorating the complaint.

A HOUSEHOLDER.

CORNUCOPIA.

Under this superscription it is intended to scatter detached flowers and fruits of Literature, similar to those deposited in the first forty Volumes of the Monthly Magazine, with the title Port-folio.—Ovid tells us, in his Fasti, that the she-goat which suckled Jupiter broke off one horn against a tree; that his nurse Amalthea picked it up, wreathed it with garlands, filled it with grapes and oranges, and thus presented it to young Jove, who made it his favourite play-thing. When he was grown up, and had acquired the dominion of the heavens, he remembered his horn of sweet-meats, made a constellation in memory of it, and promoted Amalthea to be the Goddess of Plenty, or Fortune, whose symbol it became. This horn is called CORNUCOPIA, *and is feigned by the mythologists incessantly to shed a variety of good things.*

MULIERIANA:
OR,
ANECDOTES CONCERNING THE FAIR SEX.
(Selected from French Authors.)

IN many country churches, it is the custom to place the men on one side, and the women on the other. One day, in the middle of his sermon, a monk heard some one talking; and, this interruption disturbing him, he complained of it. A woman starts up immediately, in hopes of vindicating her sex, and said, "*However, reverend father, it is not on our side.*"—"So much the better, my good woman, so much the better, (answered the monk,) it will sooner be at an end."

One day, a little girl, coming from catechism, her parents, seeing her melancholy, asked what was the matter? "The curate is always scolding me: he asked me how many Gods there were?" "Well then, you answered, there was only one."—"*What do you say?—One! I told him there are three; and still he's not content.*"

Count Fuentes was one of the greatest gallants in Spain, and so successful in

in his addresses, that, when he was appointed ambassador to the French court, the queen (as is reported) forbad him carrying on his intrigues there; and, even when he arrived, repeated her injunctions personally to him. In spite of her injunctions, however, he took the liberty to pay his addresses to a very handsome young widow. She complaisantly received his declaration, but on condition that she should have a confidant: the count agreed, being charmed to find her so little offended with his pretensions. As he went every day to see her, one afternoon he found his wife, the Countess de Fuentes, with her; "Now (says the young widow,) that we three are alone, I have an affair to communicate that concerns both my honour and my tranquillity." This introduction interesting the other two, they expressed their acknowledgments for so high a mark of confidence. "The matter is this, (continued the widow, turning to the countess,) your husband is in love with me, and I received his declaration on condition of having a confidant in our courtship: I believe, madam, I can never find a more prudent one than you; and I entreat you to take me under your protection, that I may order my conduct according to your counsels." The husband's confusion may easily be conceived: the countess, however, pardoned him; and, it is said, he was reformed ever after.

A young girl, at confession, accused herself of having learned an indecent song; but her confessor, not satisfied with that, asked her what song it was. The poor simple girl, without ceremony, then sung it out aloud in the church.

On the last sermon being preached, at a visitation in a country church, every one melted into tears, except one good old woman. "But why don't you cry too?" said a peasant girl to her. "*And why should I*, (said she,) *when I don't belong to the parish?*"

A woman going in haste to one of her neighbours, told her, in confidence, some mighty secret, and enjoined her not to tell it to any one. "*Make yourself easy*, (says the confidant,) *you may depend on my keeping it as well as yourself.*"

A lady talking to Colbert on business, and he making her no answer,—"*My lord*, (said she,) *at least make some sign that you understand me.*"

A monk, going round to collect alms in the church, said that, as for him, he had renounced a considerable estate when he took the habit of his order. "*You would still have done better*, (says a lady,) *to renounce other people's goods than your own.*"

Rousseau, the author of Emilius, tells us of two arch tricks, one played by a boy, the other by a girl; who had both been forbidden to ask for any-thing at table. The little boy, who had been cruelly neglected, and still in fear of disobeying, at last thought of taking a little salt,—that was enough to give notice he wanted some meat. The little girl was in a very different case, for she had eaten of every dish on the table *except one*, that she much longed after. Now, to come at what she coveted, without being taxed with disobedience, she made a general review of all the dishes on the table, saying aloud, "I eat some of that, I eat some of this," &c. But she affected so visibly to pass over one dish she had not eaten of, that some one took notice, and said, "Have you not eaten of this dish also?" "Oh! no," says the little girl, in a low voice, dropping down her eyes. If this trick be more cunning, it is a girl's archness: the other was only a boy's.

A famous doctor being very busy in his study, a little girl came in to ask him for some fire. "But, (says the doctor,) you have nothing to take it in;" and, as he was going to fetch something for that purpose, the little girl stooped down at the fire-place, and taking some cold ashes in one hand, she put live embers on them with the other. The astonished doctor threw down his books, saying, "With all my learning, I should never have found out that expedient."

(To be continued.)

ELECTIONS.

The following is a remarkable specimen of electing members for Parliament in the last century. It was taken from a memorandum manuscript of J. Harington, esq. of Kelston, in Somersetshire, dated 1646.

"A note of my Bathe businesse aboute the parliament. Saturday, December 26, 1646, went to Bathe, and dined withe the maior and citizens; conferred about my election to serve in parliament, as my father was helpless, and ill able to go any more.

"Went to the George Inn at night, met the bailiffs, and desired to be dismissed from serving; drank strong beer and metheglin; expended about three shillings, went home late; but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

"Monday, December 28, went to Bathe; met Sir John Horner; we were chosen by the Citizens to serve for the City. The

maior

maior and citizens conferred about parliament business.

"The maior promised Sir John Horner and myself a horse a piece, when we went to London to the parliament, which we accepted of; and we talked about the synod, and ecclesiastical dismissions. I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the citizens about all such matters, and take advice thereon."

WILLIAM PENN'S MAXIMS.

The public must and will be served; and they that do it well, deserve public marks of honor and profit.

To do so, men must have public minds, as well as salaries, or they will serve private ends at the public cost.

Governments can never be well administered, but where those entrusted *make conscience* of well discharging their places.

Five things are requisite to a good officer—ability, clean hands, dispatch, patience, and impartiality.

They that are able, should be just too; or the government may be the worse for their capacity.

The taking of a bribe, or gratuity, should be punished with as severe penalties as defrauding the state.

Let men have sufficient salaries, and exceed them at their peril.

To be paid, and not to do business, 'is rank oppression.

Some are so proud, or testy, they will not *hear* what they should *redress*.

Others so weak, that they *sink*, or *burst*, under the weight of their office, though they can lightly *run away* with the salary of it.

ETAT DE LA FRANCE. L'AN 26.

Le peuple Français	A B C
La gloire nationale	F A C
Quarante trois departemens	C D
L'Armée	D P C
Les braves	H E
Le roi n'est pas	M E
Les pairs	E B T
Les deputés	H T
La dette	O C
Le credit	B C
La liberté de la presse	O T
La charte	L U D
Les ministres	A T

The solution lies in giving the letters their full and distinct French pronunciation.

LONGEVITY.

On the 8th of March, 1764, died at Fishkill, Duchess county, New York, Mr. Eglebert Hoff, in the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Norway, and remembered that he was a lad driving a team, when news was brought to his country that King Charles I. was beheaded. He served as a soldier under the Prince of Orange, afterwards king of England, in the time of King James II. In Queen Anne's war, he went a privateering out of New York, being then aged 70. When he returned, he married, had twelve children, and afterwards lived a widower thirty-three years. He never used spectacles, but read fluently. His memory and senses were entirely strong until death, which was occasioned by a fall that mortally hurt his hip.

THE CHEVALIER DE BOUFFLERS.

The Chevalier's letters to his mother excited the attention of all Europe, by their elegance and sensibility; one trait, in addition, will finish his character. He had an old female servant, who robbed him every day; he was frequently told of it, and asked why he did not turn her away? his only reply was—"*If I do, who will take her?*"

PERCIVAL AND BELLINGHAM.

It is a singular historical fact, that an ancestor of the late *Mr. Spencer Percival* also fell by the hand of an assassin, in the year 1657. *Robert Percival*, second son of the *Right Honorable Sir P. P. knt.* dreamed that he saw his own spectre bloody and ghastly, and was so shocked at the sight that he swooned away. Soon after communicating the particulars to his uncle, *Sir Robert Smithwell*, he was found dead in the Strand, murdered.

The *Bellingham* extract from the rolls of parliament, anno dom. 1449, 27, Hen. VI. *beseeches Syre Thomas Parr, knyght, one of the knights of the shire in the present court of Parliament for the shire of Cumberland; that he, the 14 day of March, the year of our Lord Kynge, that now, on the 24 was coming toward the said court of Parliament, Robert Bellingham, late of Burnetsted, in the county of Westmoreland, Thomas Bellingham, late of the same, (and three others,) the day and year aforesaid, upon certain ground, called Cornwallise ground, besyed the crane in the ward of the ventrie in London*, whereby the hyghway of the said Syre Thomas lay to go to the wartir of the Thamyes from his lodging-place, and from there to the said hygh court of Parliament, being at Westminstere, felons by-lay in await of the same said *Thomas, to the intent to have murdered or slain him, and there to such intent assault made upon him.* And in the subsequent reign of Henrie VII. the year, sais our informer, I do not recollect, "one Herrie (Henrie) Bellingham,

Bellingham, was attainted for treason and his estate escheated."

In a letter which Bellingham wrote to a friend at Liverpool, a few days before the death of Percival, are the following curious expressions: — "I wish my affairs were come to a conclusion, every thing in point of law is in my favour; but Mr. P. and the ministry have hitherto shewn themselves more inclined to favor Lord Gower than to do justice to me; however, as I am resolved on having justice, in case of need, *I will very shortly play a court-card to compel them to finish the game.*"

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE SOLITARY HUNTER;
A Serious Tale of the Indians.
By JOHN DUNNE, Esq.

A CERTAIN man separated himself from the society of his fellows, and took up his abode in a desert place, in a remote part of the wilderness. His practice was to hunt by day, and to retire at night to his sequestered wigwam. He kept a brother (the only one of his race with whom he had any connexion,) confined in a gloomy e, which he had hollowed out for his prison, close adjoining to his own habitation. Him he visited every night, merely to impart a portion of food, sufficient to continue existence; and, immediately after, without any consoling discourse, to mitigate the rigour of his confinement, shut up the entrance of the cave, covered it with leaves and bark, and retired.

This unfortunate brother, from having his hair of a fiery red, infectious to the touch, was known among the men of his nation by the name of the *red man.*

After pursuing this savage life for many winters, its unbroken uniformity at length proved so irksome to the solitary hunter, that he resolved to procure himself a female companion; and, having first provided his brother with a sufficient quantity of water and dried venison, to satisfy the calls of nature during his absence, he set out to realise his project. After a journey of many moons, he discovered by the smokes that he was in the neighbourhood of a village: he approached it; but, declining to present himself at the house of council, he stopped at a remote hut, separated from the other habitations by intervening trees; where, finding a solitary woman, he entered, and was received in the house of a widow. She pressed him to seek the usual reception of strangers, by repairing to the village; but he told her it was his desire to remain concealed; and, presenting her with some deer's flesh, which he had brought with him for his night's subsistence, he abode there. Ere the morning was yet grey, he arose and departed; and returned, after the closing in of night, with a deer which he had killed. A portion of the flesh he reserved for their domestic use, the remainder he informed the widow she might distribute among her friends, taking care to conceal the cause by which, instead of receiving contributions, she was enabled to bestow.

The next morning, he having departed as before, the widow repaired to the village, and presented her venison to the wife of the chief, who was her relation; but without communicating the secret. In the evening her guest appeared, bringing with him two deer of extraordinary excellence. Having power to dispose of them, she the next day (the stranger having left her as before,) carried her presents to the village. Attention was now awakened to the source of the widow's wealth; she declined to speak aloud, but gave it to be understood, in whispers by the women, that a great hunter, whom she was bound to conceal, who appeared to come from some very distant country, was the provider of her bounty.

The presents of the widow increased from day to day, till at length their magnitude excited the curiosity of the whole nation, whose joint efforts scarcely equalled the success of this single hunter, notwithstanding their superior knowledge of the best hunting grounds. In conversation the stranger had intimated to his friend that he was unmarried, and desirous to procure himself a wife: this too was communicated as a secret; and at length, as the chief of the village had a daughter to bestow in marriage, and the extraordinary virtues of the stranger offered an advantageous alliance, it was resolved to invade his solitude at the widow's house, and draw him into society.

The son of the chief sought and obtained his acquaintance; he suffered himself to be entreated, and at length yielded to the repeated entreaties of his friend to become an inmate in the chief's family.

family. He there saw the chief's daughter; he found her possessed of those qualities which engaged his affections: returning one day from a successful chase, he communicated his wishes of an alliance to her brother; who, without hesitation, gave him his sister. The festivities attending the marriage were long continued: the feasts were provided by the exertions of the strange hunter, who never failed to return from the forest richly provided with game. Thus the moons rolled away.

At length the stranger thought of his return. His wife's family opposed it in vain; his wife followed him reluctantly. Arrived at the abode of her husband, she found it the seat of solitude; his days were passed at the chase, the shades of the night always preceded his return; and her melancholy and apprehension were increased, by observing that, uniformly after their repast, her husband, as if by stealth, carried with him the tongues and marrow of the animals he had killed; and, after a short absence, during which he disposed of them in some unknown place, returned. By his command she abstained, for some time, from gratifying her curiosity by following his steps upon these occasions. At times, when she seemed to be asleep, to try her, he would call out, "Your bed is on fire." He had observed, and was satisfied by, her obedience.

At length, stealing after him unnoticed, she saw with horror the barriers of the prison removed, and had just strength enough left to regain her place, when her husband returned: he perceived her agitation, he suspected the cause, and, with a voice and look of rage, in dark speeches insinuated the fatal consequence of disobedience to his commands. She passed the night sleepless; the day relieved her from her constraint, by the accustomed absence of her husband. Horror, however, so far overpowered her, that she had not courage to stir abroad. He, feigning to go to the chase as usual, stopped at a short distance from the wigwam, where he continued motionless during the whole day, with his eyes rivetted on the entrance of the cave. Seeing night arrive without any steps approaching it, he considered his suspicions as unfounded, and returned home at the usual hour, for the first time announcing an unsuccessful chase. His composed looks bespoke confidence, and inspired it; and the next day, after a night of repose, he took his accustomed course, with his accustomed phlegm, in pursuit of his prey. His wife's curiosity now overcame her terror, and she obeyed its suggestions, by approaching the spot where, by the glimmering light of the fire, she had seen her husband descend. As she removed some of the loose bark and leaves, the sound of her feet upon the hollow ground roused the half torpid senses of the subterraneous inhabitant, and drew forth his groans. The voice seemed human; she approached nearer: the voice was human. She removed the bark which covered the mouth of the cave, and beheld a wretch whom she soon recognized for a brother. She learnt his story, she wept over his sufferings, she administered to his wants: her conversation, like a charm, gave him new existence; and, imparting relief, she found consolation even in this cave of darkness. When evening approached, the bark and leaves were replaced, and the separated wretches now added to their former griefs apprehensions for each other. The tyrant returned, his suspicions were not awakened.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM CORTEZ TO THE KING OF SPAIN, ON THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

(Continued from page 238.)

At Cholula I found messengers from Montezuma, who had come to gain information of my intentions from those who had been with me, and communicate it to their master. As soon as they had performed their commission, they returned, taking with them the most distinguished persons of the first embassy.

For the three days succeeding my arrival, I could not but notice the little regard and attention that was paid me. I perceived that the respect of the citizens diminished daily, and that the caciques and chief men came to visit me but seldom. This conduct began to excite my suspicions strongly, when an Indian of the country informed one of my interpreters, that the people of Cholula had sent their wives, children, and valuable effects, out of the city, and intended, in concert with the soldiers of Montezuma, to attack us, and not suffer one of us to escape; but that, if he would go with him, he would save his life, and place him in security. The interpreter disclosed the plot to D'Aguilar, who immediately made it known to me. On receiving this information, I had one of the inhabitants privately seized,

seized and examined. He confirmed the account of the interpreter, and I determined to anticipate them by striking the first blow. With this view I sent for the principal caciques to come to me, pretending that I had a communication to make to them. I immediately had them shut up and closely guarded in a hall; and, bidding those soldiers who were near me be on the alert, I ordered them to attack all the Indians who should be found in or near my quarters. I then mounted my horse, summoned my men to arms, and in less than two hours wholly defeated the plans of our enemies, after killing more than three thousand of them. They had already occupied all the streets, and the troops were at the posts assigned them, but I had not much difficulty in defeating them, as they were taken by surprise, and I had used the precaution of securing their chiefs. I set fire to the towers and other strong places, in which they had shut themselves. My quarters, which were very strong, I secured by a strong detachment, and employed but five hours in driving from street to street, and finally dispersing our numerous enemies, assisted only by four hundred Zempoullans and five thousand Tascaltecans.

On returning to my lodgings, I interrogated my prisoners, and asked them the reason of such treacherous conduct; they replied that it was wholly owing to the Mexicans, who had collected an army of fifty thousand men, at a league and a half from Cholula, and by menaces obliged them to join in the execution of their plot. They acknowledged that they had been misled, but promised that if I would release one or two of their caciques, they would go and recal the inhabitants, and bring back their families and effects, begging me to forgive them and grant them my friendship, promising in future to be loyal and faithful. After I had represented to them the baseness of their conduct, I ordered them all to be released, and the next day the city was re-peopled, and as tranquil as if nothing had happened. In the course of fifteen or twenty days, the markets and shops were as much frequented as usual, during which time I succeeded in reconciling the people of Tascalteca with those of Cholula. They had formerly been friends and allies, but Montezuma by negociations and presents had found the means of disuniting them.

The city of Cholula consists of more than twenty thousand houses. It situated in a plain, well watered, highly cultivated, and abounding with corn and excellent pasturage, as is the case with all the lands in this part of the country. From time immemorial the government of this state, like that of Tascalteca, has been independent. Its population is so numerous, that, notwithstanding the most careful cultivation of the land, and its fertility, great numbers of the inhabitants suffer for want of bread, and beggars are numerous in every quarter. In general, they are better clothed than the Tascaltecans. Persons of distinction wear over their other garments cloaks, in fabric and trimming like the African mantles, but of a different shape. Since my contest with them I have had reason to be pleased with their submission to the orders which I have given them in your Majesty's name, among the number of whose most faithful subjects, I believe they may hereafter be ranked.

I spoke to the ambassadors of Montezuma, concerning the conspiracy at Cholula, and told them that I was not ignorant of their monarch's having had a share in it; that it was extremely unworthy of so great a prince to offer me friendship by his ambassadors, while at the same time he was plotting to destroy me by means of others, in order to excuse himself in case of failure; that, since he had not observed his engagements with me, but had treated me with duplicity, I should hereafter change my conduct; that, instead of going to visit him as a friend, and living in peace and harmony with him, as I had intended, I was now resolved to make a most bloody war upon him, and to lay waste and destroy whatever I could; that I was, however, sorry in being compelled to adopt such a course of proceeding, as I could have wished to have had him for a friend, and to have advised with him on all my undertakings!

The ambassadors most solemnly averred that they were wholly ignorant of what had taken place, and did not believe that their master had the least concern therein. They begged me, before I declared war against him, to inform myself fully of the truth, and permit one of them to go and acquaint him, and return immediately. As the place of Montezuma's residence was but twenty leagues from Cholula, I complied with their request, and allowed one

one of them to depart. At the end of six days he came back, accompanied by the nobleman who had been with the first embassy, and had returned.

I received by them from Montezuma, a present of ten golden plates, five hundred pieces of cloth, many fowls, and a great quantity of a certain liquor, which they make use of, called *Panicap*, made of maize, sugar, and water.

The ambassadors assured me, from their sovereign, that he had no share in the projected revolt of the Cholulans; that it was true the soldiers who garrisoned that city belonged to him, but that they were there, not in consequence of his orders, but a particular stipulation subsisting between them and the people of Cholula, which obliged them to assist each other, and that in future his conduct should prove to me the sincerity of his professions. That he requested me, however, not to enter his territories, as the land was unproductive, and I should be in want of necessaries; but that, on making my wishes known to him, he would with pleasure immediately send me whatever I desired. I answered the ambassadors that I could not comply with their master's request of not entering his dominions, as my duty obliged me to render to your Majesty an accurate account of their sovereign and his possessions. That I believed what he affirmed was true, but that he must permit me to satisfy myself of it in person; and that I begged he would not attempt to obstruct my intention, as I should in that case be compelled to resort to measures injurious to him, which would ever be with me a subject of regret.

When Montezuma found that I was determined to visit him, he sent a great number of persons to accompany me, at the same time declaring that nothing could give him greater pleasure. I had hardly entered his territories, when his people urged me to take a road, where they might with ease have destroyed me, judging from the account I have since received of it, and the information of some Spaniards whom I sent that way. On this road there were so many openings, defiles, bridges, and difficult passes, as to have enabled them to execute their designs with perfect security; but, as God has ever, in a particular manner, from your earliest years, watched over whatever concerns a sovereign, in whose service the army and its commander were employed, he, in his infinite goodness, discovered to us another passage, bad enough in truth, but much less dangerous than that which they wished us to pursue.

Eight leagues from Cholula are two chains of very lofty mountains, the more remarkable from their tops being covered with snow in the month of August; one of them, both by day and night, frequently emits volumes of fire, the smoke of which is forced up perpendicularly, with such violence, that the wind, though very strong in this elevated region, produces no change in its direction. In order to be able to give a more particular account to your Majesty of whatever is remarkable in this country, I selected ten of my companions for discoveries of this nature, and directed them to attempt by all means to gain the summit of this mountain, in order to discover from whence the smoke proceeded; but they found it impossible to reach the top, from the extreme cold, the great quantity of snow, and the clouds of ashes which perpetually envelop it. They proceeded, however, as far as possible; and, whilst at the extreme point of their ascent, the smoke issued with so much noise and impetuosity, that it seemed as if the mountain was falling to pieces under them. On their return they brought with them some snow and ice, substances very unusual in a country situated in the twentieth degree of latitude, where the heat is very powerful.

While my people were occupied in this research, they discovered a road, and, on inquiring of their guides whither it led, they informed them that it was the most direct road to Chulula, and that the other by which the Mexicans wished to conduct us was extremely bad.

On receiving this information, the Spaniards followed the road to the height of land, which it crossed, and discovered from the loftiest point of this height the plain of Chulula, the great city of Temixtitlan, and the lakes of that province, of which I shall hereafter give an account to your Majesty.

The detachment returned much pleased with having made this discovery. God only knows what joy I felt on this information; I told the ambassadors of Montezuma, who had been sent to accompany me, that I was resolved to take this road, which was nearer than the one they had recommended. They acknowledged that the road I had discovered was shorter and of less difficult travel than the other, but that their objections to taking it were that

that they should be obliged to pass through the territory of their enemies, the Indians of Guascingo, and that we should not be able among them, as in the dominions of Montezuma, to procure such necessaries as we wanted, but that, since I was desirous of pursuing it, they would take measures for supplying us with provisions.

I was fearful lest these ambassadors were preparing a snare for us; but, as I had mentioned the road which I intended to take, I thought it not prudent to turn back, or change our course, as nothing was more to be apprehended than that a suspicion of our courage should be entertained.

(To be continued.)

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

Recherches Nouvelles sur l'Histoire Ancienne, par C. F. Volney, &c. &c. &c. New Researches on Ancient History, by C. F. Volney, Count and Peer of France, Member of the Institute, &c. &c. A revised and complete edition, illustrated by Maps and Tables; 3 vol. 8vo.

THE name of Volney is too well known in this country to require us to allude to his former distinguished productions. With respect to the present work, whatever difference of opinion it may create from the polemical nature of the subject, the impartial reader cannot but admit that it displays the extensive erudition, elaborate research, acute penetration, and able criticism of its celebrated author. Nor can we give a better idea of the plan which he has followed in its execution, than by letting him speak for himself.

"Is it then true," he asks, in the outset of his preface, "that *ancient history* is a problem not to be solved, and that we are condemned to have vague ideas only, even respecting that part to which our system of education attaches a religious importance? What! within less than a hundred years, the human mind has contrived to penetrate a heap of the mysteries of Nature, in astronomy, in physics, both general and particular, in chemistry, &c.; and it shall not be able to divine the riddles which it has itself composed in the narrations of history? Whence arises this strange perplexity?" After a suitable reply to each of these questions, he proceeds thus:—"In fact, if I turn over the books written within the last two hundred years on ancient history, I see the arguments and the systems of their learned authors founded generally on this principle:—"That the chronology of the Jewish people is the indispensable rule for that of all other nations, and that it is by the measure of their standard we must lengthen or shorten all other chronologies."

"With such a method, is it surprising that our knowledge should have remained stationary at the same point where it has been left by Joseph Scaliger and Father Petau, more than two hundred years ago? And could this fail to be the case, when the learned that have cultivated that branch of study have almost all been ecclesiastics, who, assuming *ancient history* as their domain, on account of its connexions with the creation of the world, have conceived their conscience and their religion interested in maintaining the infallibility of the Jewish system?

"If, we wish to dispel, at least in part, the darkness which envelops antiquity, we must, above all, dispose our eyes to acknowledge and accept the light of truth; we must, in interrogating or hearing different narrators, divest ourselves of all predilection; in a word, we must, according to the method of natural philosophers and geometricians, in the exact sciences, not admit by anticipation any fact or any assertion the certainty and moral probability of which have not been previously discussed and duly appreciated.

"It is in this disposition of mind," continues Volney, "that the following researches have been made; and, as of all objects of discussion, and of all means of proof, the least irritating and the least exceptionable is arithmetical calculation; it is on chronology, which is the arithmetic of history, that we shall first exercise our criticism. We shall examine—1. What degree of accuracy and precision the Jewish chronological system presents, considered intrinsically.—2. On what foundations, either of facts or of arguments, it establishes its authority, laying aside every dogmatical opinion.—3. Who have been and who cannot be the authors of the books which offer us this system, founding, in that respect, our arguments and our proofs, solely on the implicit or positive confessions of those books.

"These bases being laid down, we shall

shall see what consequences thence result for the foundation of ancient chronology, taken in general.

"Let us begin with the times most known and most susceptible of elucidation, and let us first discuss the period of the Jewish kings, from Saul to the destruction of Jerusalem, under Zedekiah, 687 years before our era."

The work is divided into three parts. The first part contains an examination of the history of the Jews, till the captivity of Babylon. The second, the chronology of the Lydians, the Assyrians, and the Medes; the age of Ninus, of Zoroaster, of Zohac, of Feridun, &c. &c. The third, the chronology of the Babylonians and of the Egyptians.

The first part begins with the history of the Jewish kings, and comprehends tables faithfully drawn up according to the text of the *Book of Kings.* Our author refers to the duration of the Judges, and to the help afforded by Flavius Josephus; and next inquires whether a sabbatical cycle, or year of release, was ever observed, no mention thereof being made in the Hebrew books.

Volney then quotes passages of the Pentateuch, tending to indicate at what period, and by whom, that work was or was not composed; he refers to the epoch when it made its appearance, and then discusses the proofs thereof at some length. He particularly examines Genesis, and treats of the deluge; of the tower of Babel or Pyramid of Bel, at Babylon; of Abraham, and other antediluvian personages; of the mythology of Adam and Eve, and of the mythology of the creation. He enters into a minute examination of the tenth chapter of Genesis, or the geographical system of the Hebrews, and likewise of the division of Shem. In his recapitulation, with which he concludes this first part, our author says, "from the results furnished by monuments, we think we have established as true the following propositions:—

"1. That the book called Genesis is essentially distinct from the four others which follow it.

"2. That the analysis of its different parts demonstrates that it is not a national book of the Jews, but a Chaldean monument, retouched and arranged by the high-priest Hilkiah, so as to produce a premeditated effect, both political and religious.

"3. That the pretended genealogy mentioned in the tenth chapter is in reality merely a nomenclature of the people known by the name of Hebrews at that period, forming a *geographical* system in the style, and according to the genius, of the orientals.

"4. That the pretended antediluvian and post-diluvian chronology, so improbable, so absurd even, is, till the time of Moses, nothing more than an allegorical fiction of the ancient astrologers, whose enigmatical language, like that of the modern alchymists, has led into error, first, the superstitious vulgar, then, with the lapse of time, the learned themselves, who lost the key of the enigmas, and of the secret doctrine.

"5. That true chronology ought not, nor could not, begin but with the history of the Jewish tribe; that is to say, at the epoch when its legislator Moses organized it as a nation.

"6. That, nevertheless, at that very epoch, no regular calculation appears in the Hebrew books; that it is only in dating from the pontificate of Eli, twelve centuries before our era, that we are enabled to lay hold of a continued chain of time and of facts deserving the name of *Annals.*

"7. In short, that these Annals have been digested with so much negligence, and copied with so much inaccuracy, that it requires all the art of criticism to restore them to satisfactory order. From all these data it evidently results, that the books of the Jewish people have no right to govern the annals of other nations, nor to enlighten us exclusively in regard to remote antiquity; that they have solely the merit of furnishing us with means of information, subject to the same inconveniences, and liable to the same rules of criticism, as those of other nations; that it is wrong that their system should hitherto have been made the regulator of all others; and that it is in consequence of this erroneous principle that authors have found themselves involved in an inextricable labyrinth of difficulties, by wishing sometimes to force ancient events to come down to late dates, and sometimes recent events to go back to remote periods. This kind of disorder, which has more especially taken place in the History of the Empires of Nineveh and of Babylon, will, (adds Volney,) become for us a reason for entering into a new examination, and for furnishing a new proof of the excellence of our method."

We cannot here avoid remarking, that, throughout this discussion, no allusion is ever made to Sir William Jones's "Defence of the Chronology of Moses, against the wild extravagant notions of the Eastern Astronomers." Hence we must infer, that Volney is unacquainted with this curious production, which is preserved in one of the volumes of the "Asiatic Researches," and

and which will amply repay the trouble of the inquisitive reader.

The second part begins with the chronology of the Lydian kings. From the text of Herodotus, in refutation of Larcher's translation, our author fixes the epoch of the capture of Sardis, and the real dates of the lives of Solon, Pisistratus, and Thales, and of the solar eclipse foretold by that philosopher, which, according to Volney, occurred in the year 625, before Christ, on Feb. 3, at ten o'clock A.M. He next discusses the chronological system of Herodotus, in regard to the duration of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh. He also compares his calculations with those of the Hebrews; and takes a glance at the history of the Jewish manuscripts, and at the causes of their various readings and errors of calculation. After comparing the list of the Median kings, as given by Ctesias and by Herodotus, he proceeds to the epoch of the Trojan war, according to the annals of Tyre and of Nineveh; examines the dates given by the Greeks, and refers to the era of Lycurgus and Homer.

Having examined the chronology of the Homerite Arabs, our author enters on the chronology of the kings of Persia, cited by modern orientals under the name of the dynasties of the *Pishdâd*, and of the *Caiâns*; and, having compared the accounts of the Parsees respecting Zerdusht or Zoroaster, with those of the Greeks, he traces the period when that legislator flourished. After treating of the ancient kings of Persia, *Zohac*, *Feridun*, *Cai-Cobad*, *Cai-Chûs*, &c. &c. he concludes the second part with remarks on the profound ignorance of the modern orientals in matters of antiquity.

As he proceeds, our author lays under contribution every authority calculated to elucidate his subject, weighing and examining each with scrupulous exactness; and he is not sparing either of praise or censure. He reproaches the authors of "*l'Histoire Universelle*" with having concealed the gross errors of the Persian and Arabian writers; and he also affirms, that the books brought from India by Anquetil du-Perron, as the books of Zoroaster, were never written by that legislator, and are merely legends and liturgies, composed by the *Mobed* and *Herbed* magi, bishops and curates of the Parsees.

He blames Dr. Hyde for his partiality to the guebers, or fire-worshippers; and says that, with all his erudition, the professor wanted the firm and liberal mind of Hume or Gibbon. Nor does he forget to remind the reader occasionally of his original argument: for instance, he quotes the Zend Avesta, as follows:—"In order to express the properties or attributes of the planets, the Persians (in the ceremonies of Mithra) exhibited a ladder, in the length of which there were seven doors, and then an eighth at the upper end. The first, in lead, signified *Saturn*; the second, in pewter, *Venus*; the third, in copper, *Jupiter*; the fourth, in iron, *Mars*; the fifth, in different metals, *Mercury*; the sixth, in silver, the *Moon*; the seventh, in gold, the *Sun*; then the celestial canopy." Volney immediately adds, "Doubtless this is the ladder in Jacob's dream: but all these Chaldean and Egyptian ideas and allegories having existed many ages before Abraham and Jacob, no conclusion can thence be drawn for or against the anteriority of Genesis, with respect to Zoroaster.

The third part commences with the foundation of Babylon. Volney compares the Assyrian account of Ctesias, and the Chaldean account of Berosus and Megasthenes; and then refers to that given by Herodotus. He comes next to the probable history of Semiramis, which is followed by the account of Conon, and an allusion to the Book of Esther. He then discusses the astronomical *Kanon*, or regulating catalogue, taken from the writings of Ptolemy the astronomer. After tracing the history of Babylon, from the time of Semiramis, and that of its kings, to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, he refers to the siege of Tyre, and then to the pretended expedition to Egypt, Lybia, and Iberia; and, after treating of the last kings of Babylon, to the time of Cyrus, he adverts to the Cyropædia of Xenophon, and, lastly, discusses the book of Daniel.

We regret that our limits preclude us from giving the results deduced by our author from this long article respecting the Babylonians.

Volney next enters on the chronology of ancient Egypt, remarking, that it is now exactly in the same degree of obscurity in which it was found and left by Sir John Marsham in 1672.

Our author begins with the enumeration of the principal documents to which he has had recourse, and of the different authorities, often contradictory, from whom they have been chiefly derived; such as Herodotus, Manetho, Syncellus, Eratosthenes,

Eratosthenes, Diodorus, Strabo, Pliny, Tacitus, and Josephus, together with the Jewish books. "These," says he, "are all the feeble and mutilated materials placed at my disposal to reconstruct the vast and complicated edifice of Egyptian chronology." He then proceeds to the text of Herodotus, whom he highly extols for his exact description of the soil, climate, and physical state of Egypt; and, passing over his account of the customs, laws, and religious rites, he cites the historical and chronological part from his second book.

He next refers to the system of Manetho. After having compared the dynasties of the Egyptian kings, according to Manetho, in Africanus, and according to Eusebius, as found in Syncellus, and in Scaliger, he quotes the text of Manetho from his second volume, as given by Josephus; and having analyzed it, he proceeds to the epoch of the entrance and of the departure of the Jews; which article he concludes by remarking, that "it will always be strange to see the author of Genesis, whoever he may be, pretend to be so well informed of so many minute details about Abraham, Jacob, and Joseph, when he is so little acquainted with every thing concerning the stay in Egypt, and the departure under Moses, and the wandering life in the wilderness, till the time of passing the Jordan. That (continues Volney,) is against every probable state of monuments; and that confirms us in the opinion declared elsewhere, namely, that the materials of Genesis are totally foreign to the Jews, and that they are an artificial compound of Chaldean legends, in which the allegorical spirit of the Arabs has represented the history of the astronomical personages of the calendar under *anthropomorphic* forms."

The last chapter begins with the narration of Dyodorus, according to whom, laying aside the astrological allegories of the reign of the gods, there were no less than 470 kings in Egypt from Menes to Cambyses, the correctness of which immense series our author controverts; and, having traced the history of the kingdom of Thebes from the twenty-fifth century before our era, he reproaches that historian with having omitted the invasion and the reign of the Arab shepherds, which had so marked an influence on the fate and direction of affairs throughout all Egypt; and also with having made no mention of the list of the Theban kings, discovered by Eratosthenes. After some further remarks, he says, "It must then be admitted that the antiquity of Thebes goes back far beyond every thing that is known to us; and that the learned Egyptians had good reasons to speak of 9000 years to Solon, and of 13,000 to Pomponius Mela. As for us moderns, we are become so clever, that we have found the secret of preventing nature and monuments from speaking for themselves." In another place, he observes, that Diodorus had recourse to good authorities, when he says that the pretended 100 gates of Thebes were nothing more than large *vestibules of temples*, or of *palaces*; and adds, that the perusal of the whole of Diodorus's narrative respecting the site and construction of Thebes, inspires the greatest interest, when accompanied by an inspection of the plans of that celebrated city furnished by the French commissioners.*

Want of room compels us to pass over many other interesting subjects, in order to present our readers with the following results, as detailed by our author.

"1. That it was only towards the middle of the sixteenth century before our era, (1556,) that the inhabitants of the great and long valley of Egypt were united into a single monarchy and under the same sceptre."

"2. That it was from this concentration of power, and of means, that were afterwards derived in a progressive order of wants and conveniences, the gigantic conceptions and operations which history shews us in Lower Egypt: first, the erection of *Memphis* the new, built on the bed of the Nile, filled up by the hand of man, and dug again to the *east* to serve as a moat: afterwards the construction of the lake Mœris, which consisted, not in excavating a whole country, as Herodotus imagined, but in cutting through an isthmus or neck of land in order to carry off all the surplus water of the Nile into the hollow bason of Fayoum, as has been demonstrated in a memoir by M. Jomard, a distinguished *savant*, attached to the French expedition to Egypt. Then the establishment and improvement of the immense military force of which Sesostris availed himself to gain his conquests. Then the prodigious mass of riches of all kinds, drawn to the banks of the Nile, under the title of spoils and tributes from conquered West Asia. Then the material change wrought on the face of the country.

* They form part of the superb collection of drawings, notices, &c. undertaken by order of Napoleon Bonaparte, and may be procured at the library of Treuttel and Würtz, in Soho-square.

in consequence of the number of mounds and canals which Sesostris caused to be constructed. Lastly, the erection of the two stupendous pyramids of Cheops and Chephren, which were the supreme effort of a gross and ignorant despotism embarrassed by its riches."

"Before this monarchical concentration, we find Egypt divided into distinct kingdoms, the traces of which are never entirely effaced. The one, the kingdom of Thebes, comprising Upper Egypt or Saïd; the other, the kingdom of the Delta, Lower Egypt, having, for its capital, ancient *Memphis*, situated to the east of the Nile.

"Two centuries and a half before this union, that is, about the year 1800 before our era, an irruption of wandering barbarians, such as China has experienced, had subdued this kingdom of Memphis, which, at that epoch, would seem to have been subdivided into other states, either tributary or independent. Every thing indicates that these barbarians were Arab hordes, and especially the remains of the ancient *Cushite* tribes, *Aâd* and *Tamoud*, to which we must join the *Medianites* and the *Amalekites*, whom the Mussulman authors point out to us as their branches and their kindred, and whom we find afterwards established on the confines of Egypt. The kingdom of *Thebes* having resisted this invasion, there ensued an habitual state of warfare, the effect of which was to unite all belonging to the nation under the same standard, and finally to expel the foreign intruders. The formation of the Jewish people belongs to this period.

"Before this invasion of the Arabs, that is to say before the year 1800, a profound obscurity reigns over the history of Memphis and of Lower Egypt, without doubt because the long and violent tyranny of the Arabs caused the monuments to disappear; and also, because the geographical constitution of the country, divided into islands, is favourable to disorder and anarchy. The kingdom of Thebes, on the contrary, homogeneous in its territory, and favoured by its imperishable granites, has transmitted to us, in its temples, in its palaces, in its tombs, innumerable monuments of a civilization whose origin goes back to indefinite antiquity. Unfortunately, the secrets thereof are expressed by hieroglyphic figures, which we are seldom able to explain. Their meaning, nevertheless, in some astronomical pictures, has been shewn with sufficient clearness to deduce from them results far from questionable. Thus, in the zodiac of the temple of *Dendera*, (formerly *Tentyris*, in lat. 26° 9′) the disposition of the signs and constellations is so combined, that it is generally agreed that it represents the state of the heavens at the moment of the foundation of the temple, or of the execution of the painting; and because the annual motion of precession which the fixed stars observe, relatively to the sun, seems to be a secular dial invented by Providence in order to reveal its mysteries to the studious man, skilful astronomers have considered as certain that the position of the sun in the sign of *Aries*, as it appears in the zodiac of *Dendera*, expressed the year 2056 before our era, in like manner as another disposition of signs in the zodiac of the temple of *Esneh* (Latopolis, in lat. 25° 18′) expresses the year 4600. Doubtless many readers will be glad to see the proofs of these assertions detailed by one of the professors of astronomy who has seen the monuments. With that view, (concludes our author,) we have hereto annexed a memoir of the late M. Nouet, who was attached as astronomer to the French expedition to Egypt."

Having terminated this part of his work, Volney next presents us with "*Researches on the Antiquities of the Temple of Dendera, in Upper Egypt, according to the construction of the Zodiac in the ceiling of its peristyle*," by M. Nouet; on which he makes the following remarks:—

"According to these principles, which are those of all astronomers, we see that the annual precession being fifty seconds and a fraction of about a fourth or a fifth, it thence results that a whole degree is displaced in seventy-one years and eight or nine months, and a whole sign in 2152 or 2153 years.

"Now, if, as is the case in astronomy, the vernal equinoctial point was in the first degree of *Aries* in the year 388 before Christ, it thence results that it was in the first degree of *Taurus* about 2152 years before, that is about 2540 before Christ; and thus going back from sign to sign, the first degree of *Aries* was found to be the autumnal equinoctial point, about 12,912 years before the year 388, that is 13,300 years before our era; would not this be what *Pomponius Mela* meant, when he relates that, according to the Egyptians, the *origin* of the *world* (that is, of the *great celestial circle*,) goes back to 13,000 years? Our surplus of 300 years would not be a difficulty, because *Pomponius* may have quoted a learned calculation made about the time of Ptolemy or Alexander.

"It is besides worthy of remark, that the Egyptians never admitted or acknowledged, in their chronology, the *deluge* of the Chaldeans in the sense in which we take it; and that, without doubt, because among the Chaldeans themselves, it was merely an allegorical manner of expressing that *Aquarius* was in the solstitial point of winter, which really was the case at the epoch when the vernal equinoctial point was in *Taurus*. This carries us back to the thirty-first or thirty second century before our era, that is to say, precisely

cisely to the dates established by the Indians and by the Jews, copyists from the Chaldeans. A fine career is open, in this kind of research, to the learned who will enter into it with the impartial desire of truth united to a *scientific knowledge of astronomy*. Without these two conditions it is no longer possible to penetrate into antiquity. Our task (says Volney, in conclusion,) is finished."

From the comprehensive view we have taken of the contents of this publication, a tolerably accurate judgment may be formed of the laborious task accomplished by its author. To trace the connexion of events from so many different sources, with the intention to analyze and correct a series of chronological facts, in the history of so many nations, through a long succession of distant ages, required, indeed, no common share of knowledge and no ordinary depth of reading. The references and quotations are accordingly extremely numerous and diversified; but, as the various authorities are contrasted, when necessary, in chronological and genealogical tables, comparison is rendered easy, and the trouble of calculation is obviated. To those who have a taste for biblical disputations, here is a wide field thrown open for the exercise of their talents; those likewise who are fond of exploring the secret recesses of very remote antiquity, will here find a clue to guide them in the intricate and thorny pursuit; while to others, who have no inclination to bewilder themselves in the mazes of history, whether sacred or profane, disquisitions of so abstruse a nature may perhaps appear sometimes less interesting. Hence, in one part of his book, Volney has expressed a hope, that the patience of the reader may, in some degree, be requited by the conciseness of his labour, as well as by the clearness and even the novelty of his results. How far the event may justify that hope, the English reader will soon have an opportunity to determine, as there will shortly appear a translation of this work, made at Paris, under the immediate inspection of the author.

We understand a translation of the entire work is now printing in London.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET TO NIGHT.

SEASON of calm repose, whose silent power
Steals o'er Creation's bounds, and reigns supreme;
I gladly hail the oft-returning hour,
That hastes thee on to shroud the solar beam.

Then let the gay their giddy course pursue,
Uncheck'd by Wisdom's mild and genial ray;
But Meditation will rejoice to view
Her kindred scene, and own its placid sway.

Far o'er th' ethereal space each radiant train
Sings, with its sister orbs, their Maker's praise;
And as the wanderer seeks the lonely plain,
Enraptur'd much, and lost in Fancy's maze,
With ardent search, his philosophic eye
Roves through the hidden stores of vast immensity.

PYTHIAS.

TO A LADY, ON ASKING A GENTLEMAN HOW LONG HE WOULD LOVE HER.

IT is not, Celia, in our power
To say how long our love will last;
It may be, we, within this hour,
May lose those joys we now do taste:
The blessed that immortal be
From change in love are only free.

Then, since we mortal lovers are,
Ask not how long our love will last,
But, while it does, let us take care,
Each minute be with pleasure past:
Were it not madness to deny
To live, because we're sure to die.

ON LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul,
Sweet'ner of life, and solder of society!
I owe thee much. *Blair.*

VAIN man! to boast that Love can bind,
With silken cords, the wavering mind;
Changeful as the dreams of those
Whose guilt or folly goad repose,
When Fancy o'er their slumber throws
Her nightly spells of wanderings vain,
That soothe or fire the yielding brain.
Now, as the calm and settled ocean,
That scarcely heaves, in tranquil motion,
Whose gently trembling buoyant wave,
Half fears the pebbly shore to lave;
Anon, the southern winds arise,
And mountain-billows storm the skies,
And dash upon the sounding shore,
Like rude war's howl, and thunder's roar.

Vainly the rash and forward youth
Plights his vows of stedfast truth,
Deceiving self, deceives the fair,—
Who fondly thinks his love sincere,
And vainly dreams that words have power
To hold, as in the plighted hour,
Firm as the forest oak, that rears
Its stately growth, nor danger fears
When desolation, spreading waste,
Rides upon the wintery blast,
And every tree of tenderer birth
Is prostrate thrown upon the earth.

A word, a look, may part for ever,
Hearts that Love had knit together;
Or Mary's smile and soften'd eye,
And matchless grace and dignity,
May rob from Ellen's fond control,
Love's inconstant wavering soul.

Or

Or Love, that storm and tempest press'd,
Was fondly cherish'd and caress'd,
In peace is lost, when calmly sure
We fearless thought he'd aye endure.
But Peace and Love ne'er dwell together,
Meet they may, but soon will sever;
For Love delights to build his fame
In conquests worthy of his name,
To range the thick entangled wood,
  Where danger lurks in every brake;
And holds alone the chiefest good
  That's snatch'd from peril's lofty peak.

Love is a self-consuming fire,
That glows and burns with strong desire,
Till spent its rage, ex'inct its flame,
It leaves a cold and nerveless name.
How beats that heart that Love has flown!
Desolate, dreary, void, and lone!
'Tis like a barren sandy waste,
  Where not a flower or shrub can grow;
'Tis as if life had breath'd its last
  To every feeling but to woe.
Where can it fly to seek relief?
Or where unbosom all its grief?

O! I have felt in this sad hour
The genial influence of a pow'r,
Of worth far more than Love can boast,
  With all his glittering outward show;
That dazzles, till his victim's tost
  By passion's blasts in keenest woe.

Hail, Friendship! of immortal birth,
Thou comforter and joy of earth!
Pure as the blue expanse of heaven,
When o'er its face no cloud is driven,
And Phœbus glows with radiant brow,
And shines and blesses all below!
Lovely as that sphere at night,
When Cynthia sheds her silvery light,
And numerous stars are twinkling high,
Spangling o'er the ethereal sky!

Thou ne'er could'st have thy being first,
Where storms and wreck continual burst
On feeble man's devoted head;
Where evil men, alas! will spread,
With wide and devastating waste,
Infernal War's devouring blast;
  Who stands upon yon rocky height,
With crimson standard far unfurl'd?
Glare his red eyes around the world,
  Thick flaming with infernal light:
Pestilence, famine, fear, and death,
Spread beneath his baleful breath;
Mid clash of swords, and discord's din,
Bellows his hoarse rough voice between;
Casting a scornful ghastly smile
Upon his votaries the while,—
Who hold it honour, fame, renown,
To own this fiend their god alone;
To spread his horrors o'er the plain,
And sacrifice their fellow men!

Sure Friendship never had her birth
'Mid rude and slaughtering sons of Earth:
No, no,—in Heaven's bright sphere she rose,
Created pure, where none are foes.
Whatever name she bears above,—
If Friendship, Charity, or Love,—
All hail her as their dearest guest,
And are with her supremely blest.
'O! ... ide fields, ethereal brightness,
...rings of aerial lightness,

And calmness, peace, and joy for ever,
Unite as one all hearts together.

If Love again should storm my breast,
Wilt thou, fair Friendship, lull to rest
Th' unruly passions of the mind?
And wilt thou go before, and bind
Love's wings, and train him in the way,
That Reason ne'er may lose her sway?
O! then, I'll bless Love's potent spell,
With Friendship, Love will, aye, be well.
Yet, if this taste too much of bliss,
Too much for man of happiness,
Then let thy gentle self alone
Protect me, as thou 'erst hast done:
Let me retain that friendly heart,
  That beats responsive to my own;
That oft in trouble did'st impart
  That peace I else had never known.
O fill us with thy genial glow,
  And guide us in thy blissful way,
That we may strong and stronger grow,
  Diffusing round thy heavenly ray,
Till, parting from this world of strife,
  We rise again in bliss above,
With thousands to a better life,
  To dwell in realms of Peace and Love!

C. H.

TO ******

FOR thee may Love his chain of gold,
  Each link begirt with wild flowers, twine;
With roses cover every fold,
  And dew them o'er with purple wine.

Hope may her wings around thee wave,
  And, pointing on with beaming eye,
Fan the wild mists of Care away,
  And gild each hue that decks the sky.

Hymen, with streaming flambeaux bright,
  May dance around his altar gay,
And swear with blazing torch to light
  Thee far on life's unruffled way.

And Plenty may, with copious horn,
  Come first of all the nymphs so fain,
To greet thee on that joyous morn,
  With Health and Mirth in endless train.

May sober Memory come at eve,
  With mirror like the moonlight wave,
Where, calmly bright, each joy shall leave
  A lovelier tint than first it gave.

But me no glittering chain of gold
  The urchin blind hath doom'd to wear;
But fretting iron, creeping cold,
  Hath chill'd my bosom to despair.

Hope with'ring died, and Hymen frowns,
  And Plenty's horn is void to me;
And Health, and Mirth, and all, have flown,
  All—save the lingerer Memory.

A. W.

ANACREON, ODE 13, IMITATED*.

WHILE Love th' unmanly Atys burns,
  And all his flame to madness turns,
Infuriate o'er the mount he flies,
The rocks rebellow to his cries;
The seers of wild prophetic song
To Claros' hallowed fountain throng,
And, drinking deep, in frenzied rhime
Breathe th' enraptur'd strains sublime.

* See Moore's 13th ode.

But,

But, God of Love and God of Wine,
Your frenzied joys alone are mine;
While with the vineyard's rosy dews,
And weeping vines my bowl diffuse,
And o'er my braided locks of snow
The balmest sighs of perfume flow;
And, dearest girl, I soft recline
On that vibrating heaven of thine;
I will the sweetest madness prove,
That of wine and that of love.

Clonmell. D. H.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER;
With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

**** Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.*

THE most costly book of the month, and one of the most splendid in the language, is the edition of Don Quixote, embellished with masterly engravings, from original paintings by Mr. SMIRKE. It may, indeed, be called *the Smirke Quixote;* for the father executed the designs, while his ingenious daughter corrected, improved, and perfected the translation. The engravers having exerted their best skill, and no expense having been spared in every department of the work by the publishers, it may be considered, in its best editions, as a specimen of the advanced state of the arts of design, engraving, and typography in London, at the epoch of its publication. As may be expected, the quarto and the royal octavo editions are becoming scarce, and are likely to bear a considerable premium.

A translation has appeared of Dr. MAGENDIE'S *Researches on Gravel,* a tract of original research, which merits general attention from the practical utility of its doctrines. "All the causes of gravel, direct and indirect, may (he says,) be reduced to the following:—

"1. Mature and advanced age.

"2. Too nutritious diet, principally composed of animal substances containing a large proportion of azote.

"3. The want of sufficient exercise, literary labours, lying too much in bed, &c.

"4. A habit of drinking but little of liquids of any kind.

"5. The use of generous wines and spiritnous liquors.

"6. Copious perspiration, and all serous evacuations occurring in persons otherwise disposed to gravel.

"7. The ill habit of long retention of the urine in the bladder."

There are several chapters treating of the mode of cure; but the following passages merit quotation:—

"As soon as pain and distress about the lumbar region, or the expulsion of sand &c. announce that calculous concretions exist, every measure must be adopted that is calculated to effect their expulsion. Many patients obtain this advantage by drinking at different times during the day, particularly in the morning and evening, either a large glass of pure water, or of some diuretic mineral water, such as Seltzer, Laxeuil, Contrexeville, &c. or a glass or two of table beer, or wine copiously diluted with water.

"If this method be not adopted, patients are constantly tormented by pains in the kidneys, rigors, general inquietude, and restlessness; and this state is often prolonged for many months. Some patients obtain temporary relief from the warm-bath, the application of leeches, general bleeding, &c.: but the proper way to relieve, or, what is still better, remove these disorders, is a change of diet.

"The existence of uric acid being connected with the too free use of animal substances as food, which contain azote, and the proportion of that acid being almost always in a direct ratio to the quantity of the aliment employed, nothing more in general is required to effect the object of the first indication, than a restriction of diet, as regards the use of those substances. I have often seen persons cured in the first stage of the disease, merely by ceasing to take animal food at breakfast, to which they had been accustomed. Eight or ten days after this change in diet, they perceived the red sand begin to diminish; and it has rarely happened that it has not disappeared after three weeks or a month, provided they do not eat at dinner so as to make amends for the privation which they have suffered at breakfast.

"Without doubt, bread, particularly that made with rye-flour, pastry, the farinaceous legumens, Italian paste, rice, potatoes, the green legumens, sugar, &c. may be advantageously employed as food, particularly when simply prepared; with these the patient may, without danger, satisfy his appetite. When patients adopt this regimen, they must avoid spiritnous liquors, and wine in an undiluted state, and they ought to drink copiously of aqueous

aqueous fluids; such liquids rendering the urine more abundant, without increasing the quantity of uric acid, will necessarily diminish the proportion of the latter to the former."

A volume of essays, called *the Insane World*, contains an amusing view of some follies of society, by a worthy orthodox writer.

The *Memoirs of General Sir James Leith*, add to the authentic materials of the military history of the late war. The general, after setting at defiance all the machinery of death in fields of battle, in various parts of Europe, fell a victim to the West-India climate in October 1816.

Mr. BARROW, secretary of the Admiralty, has published a succinct and well-written *Chronological History of the Voyages to the Arctic Regions*, worthy of the notice of all lovers of geography, and of this species of literature. It commences with the voyage of Zeno, in the reign of Edward the Third, and gives a summary of every subsequent voyager and traveller down to Hearne, Mackenzie, and Kotzebue.

Florence Macarthy, by LADY MORGAN, is distinguished by the same spirit of enthusiasm which characterizes all the productions of the author of "the Wild Irish Girl." The commendable design of the present novel is to awaken the attention of the public to the wretched and degraded condition of the lower classes of the Irish nation, by a spirited picture of their manners and customs, their sufferings, their deprivations, and their hitherto unconquerable loyalty. In tracing the causes of so much misery, and such monstrous inequality in the lot of her unfortunate countrymen, Lady Morgan has naturally been led to the subject of *absentee-ship;* and she has thus been compelled to tread in the footsteps of Miss Edgeworth, that incomparable novellist, who has given us such strong and vivid pictures of the baneful effects of that state-trick, which Mr. Pitt called the Union, as must for ever render the task of competition in the same line one of extreme boldness. Notwithstanding, however, the disadvantages of comparison, which some parts of the present work will inevitably excite, there is enough of original merit in its design and conduct to entitle the author, if not to the thanks of those who read for amusement, at least to the applause of the patriot and the philanthropist, who will find in these volumes a powerful operation of the press in favor of humanity, reason, and liberty; against cruelty, bigotry, and oppression.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, on such Parts of his Armata as relate to Corn and Wool, contains some new and interesting information on the subject of the restrictions imposed on the importation of those articles, and displays much ingenuity and practical knowledge in arguing against the policy of such restrictions. The question how far commerce should be free, is one of vital importance to the interests of this country. The present writer with much ability contends against the violation of this freedom in favour of the agricultural interests; and insists strongly on the folly of such a preference, as ultimately defeating its own aim. We recommend the pamphlet to the notice of such of our readers as feel, either practically or theoretically, interested in arriving at the truth of this problem in political economy, as far as it relates to Great Britain.

The popularity of the very witty little volume, called "the Fudge Family in Paris," has tempted some minor bard to put forth an effort to imitate, or rather to continue, that work, under the title of *Replies to the Letters of the Fudge Family in Paris, edited by* THOMAS BROWN, esq. Our duty compels us to say, that, with the exception of the title-page, there is little similarity between the two publications. In the former there are to be found wit, humour, and satire, dressed in harmonious verse, and dexterously employed in a just and noble cause; but, in the latter, we can discover only an *inclination* to serve the same cause, and must therefore take the will for the deed.

An elegant and very pleasing volume has issued from the pen of Mr. W. D. FELLOWES, containing *an Account of his Visit to the Monastery of La Trappe*, and of a tour in certain provinces of France. The plates are numerous, and coloured after the manner of drawings. On the whole, we have not seen a more interesting volume on the prolific subject of France.

Mr. RICH's *Second Memoir on Babylon* claims attention, for the same reasons which led us so earnestly to recommend the first memoir to the notice of our readers. The tract being chiefly occupied in correcting some erroneous reasonings of Major Rennel, the following on the Tower of Babel is the most original paragraph of this memoir:—

The whole height of the Birs Nemroud above the plain to the summit of the brick wall is two hundred and thirty-five feet. The brick wall itself which stands on the edge of the summit, and was undoubtedly the face of another stage, is thirty-seven feet high. In the side of the pile a little below the summit is very clearly to be seen part of another brick wall, precisely resembling the fragment which crowns the summit, but which still encases and supports its part of the mound. This is clearly indicative of another stage of greater extent. The masonry is infinitely superior to any thing of the kind I have ever seen; and leaving out of the question any conjecture relative to the original destination of this ruin, the impression made by a sight of it is, that it was a solid pile, composed in the interior of unburnt brick, and perhaps earth or rubbish; that it was constructed in receding stages, and faced with fine burnt bricks, having inscriptions on them, laid in a very thin layer of lime cement; and that it was reduced by violence to its present ruinous condition. The upper stories have been forcibly broken down, and fire has been employed as an instrument of destruction, though it is not easy to say precisely how or why. The facing of fine bricks has partly been removed, and partly covered by the falling down of the mass which it supported and kept together.

Further information may be expected from Mr. Rich, and he also promises to make a visit to the ruins of Nineveh.

Among catch-pennies, we may name the mawkish memoirs of "her late most excellent Majesty," by Dr. WATKINS, whose memoirs of Sheridan so lately called for our reprehension. Her Majesty, within our knowledge, once laughed at a contemporary biography of her family, and exclaimed, "What can they say of us? we are private people,—nothing can be said of us." Dr. W. has indeed proved that nothing can be said which every body did not before know; but he has said but little even of what was well known in the purlieus of the court. Among other absurdities, this biographer introduces the forged letter to the King of Prussia, so fulsomely ascribed to the Princess of Mecklenburgh, when she was but a child, the sentiments of which do not appear to have accorded with those of any period of her mature life.

A little volume of essays on the virtues and vices, and on various topics of science, called *Affection's Gift to a beloved Godchild*, merits a place beside the similar volume of Mrs. Chapone and Dr. Gregory. The subjects are too much spiritualized; but the language is correct and elegant, and the typography is creditable to the Colchester press.

Mr. ACKERMANN has published a detailed account of his valuable patent moveable axle for four-wheel carriages. Its best eulogium is that given by the Commissioners of Munich, stating,—

1. It is possible to turn with it in a very confined space, without danger of upsetting.

2. Vast space is gained for luggage.

3. The carriage may be made much shorter than usual.

4. Owing to this circumstance, as well as to the height of the fore-wheels, the draught is greatly diminished.

A small volume, entitled *Night, a descriptive poem*, has recently issued from the press. We cannot say much in its praise: the style is harsh and affected, and the ideas are in the wildest strain of ultra German horror or bombast.

Mr. GROS has published one of the completest French and English Grammars which we remember to have seen.

Mr. COBBETT, the political Goliah of his times, partly with a view to extend his public principles, and partly with the laudable design to instruct the uneducated classes, has published a *Popular Grammar of the English Language*. We consider it as exceedingly well calculated to answer the latter purpose; and, therefore, recommend it to the notice of all persons whose ignorance of the abstract principles of language is an obstacle to their power of disseminating other useful knowledge which they possess.

Of Mr. MILFORD'S *Observations on France and Italy, during a Tour in* 1814 *and* 1815, we speak our eulogium when we state, that we have selected it for further notice in our forthcoming Supplement. The work is not profound, but it contains some facts worth gleaning, written in an elegant style.

Mr. TAYLOR'S *Annals of Health and Long Life* form a very useful volume, and the facts which it records are likely to promote the happiness of its readers, if they have sufficient virtue to walk in those paths of temperance which lead to health and longevity.

The instructive annual volume, called *Time's Telescope* for 1819, affords as many agreeable prospects for the ensuing twelve-months as have been afforded by the same work in any former year.

Of Mr. SAVAGE'S *Art of Decorative Printing*, we have already bespoke the favorable opinion of the public; and we trust our anticipation will be confirmed by the *first part*, which has just made its

its appearance. Few persons who behold the delicately-tinted arms of Earl Spencer will be able to persuade themselves that the parts have not been touched with the hand.

The fourth part of the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana* indicates the same care in its composition, and the same good faith in the embellishments, which have characterized the former parts. We learn, from the last American journals, that its republication is announced in Philadelphia, by the proprietors of the republished Rees.

ASTRONOMY.

A COMPANION to the Globes; by R. T. Linington. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Evening Amusements, or the Beauties of the Heavens displayed for 1819; by William Frend, esq. M.A. 3s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Old Books, in the Ancient and Modern Languages, and various Classes of Literature, for the year 1818; by Longman and Co. 8vo. 7s.

A Catalogue of Instrumental and Vocal Music; by J. Preston, Strand. 1s.

A Catalogue of Books, in two Parts; by C. Sutton, Nottingham.

BOTANY.

The Genera of North American Plants, and a Catalogue of the year 1817; by Thomas Nuttall, F.L.S.

CLASSICS.

Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, No. VI. 1l. 1s. large paper, 2l. 2s.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Crosby's Complete Family Journal, or Housekeeper's Account Book, for 1819. 2s.

EDUCATION.

An Introduction to the Study of German Grammar, with practical exercises; by Peter Edmund Laurent. 5s.

Enchiridion Lyricum: or a Guide to Lyric Verse. Composed for the use of schools; by the Rev. J. Hill. 3s.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Abridged by the author, John Jamieson, D.D. 8vo. 14s.

GALVANISM.

An Account of the History and Present State of Galvanism; by John Bostock, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 7s.

GEOMETRY.

A Treatise on Spherics; comprising the elements of spherical geometry, and of plane and spherical trigonometry, together with a series of trigonometrical tables, by D. Cresswell, M.A. 7s.

HISTORY.

The History of the City of Dublin, from the earliest Accounts to the Present Time: containing its annals, antiquities, ecclesiastical history, and charters; its present extent, public buildings, schools, institutions, &c.; by the late John Warburton, esq.; the late Rev. James Whitelaw; and the Rev. Robert Walsh, M.R.I.A. 2 vol. 4to. 5l. 5s. on large paper 8l. 8s.

Annals of Aberdeen, from the Reign of King William the Lion to the End of the Year 1818: with an account of the city, cathedral, and University of Old Aberdeen; by William Kennedy, esq. advocate, Aberdeen. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s.

View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages; by Henry Hallam, esq. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s.

MEDICINE.

Reports of the Practice in the Clinical Wards of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, during the months of November and December, 1817, and January 1818, and May, June, and July, 1818; by Andrew Duncan, jun. 8vo. 5s.

Transactions of the Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. 17s. 4d. in one thick vol. 8vo.

MEMOIRS.

Historical Memoirs of the English Catholics; and Historical Minutes respecting the Irish and Scottish Catholics since the Reformation; by Charles Butler, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

The Life of Mary, Queen of Scots: drawn from the state papers; with six subsidiary memoirs:—1. Of the calumnies concerning the Scottish Queen,—2. Memoirs of Francis II.—3. Of Lord Darnley,—4. Of James, Earl Bothwell,—5. Of the Earl of Murray,—6. Of Secretary Maitland; by George Chalmers, F.R.S.S.A. in two vols. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

The Fourth Part of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana: or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge; on an original plan. 1l. 1s.

Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. III. Part II. 1l. 5s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LX. 6s.

The Encyclopædia Edinensis; by Dr. Millar; part V. of vol. 2. 8s.

A Series of Observations on the Conduct of the Directors of the Norwich Union Fire Association, and of their Committee sitting at the York Hotel, refuting the Charges made against the Secretary. 6d.

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Advice from an Eminent Professor on the Continent, to a Nobleman in this Country, on the Manner in which his Children should be instructed on the Piano-forte. 2s. 6d.

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The Physiognomist: a novel; by the author of "The Bachelor and the Married Man." 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

Castles in the Air: or, the Whims of my Aunt: a novel; by the authoress of "Dunethvin, or Visit to Paris." 3 vol. 12mo. 15s.

Campbell, or the Scottish Probationer. 3 vols. 12mo.

Florence Macarthy: an Irish tale; by Lady Morgan. 4 vols. 1l. 8s.

The Bard of the West; commonly called Eman Acknuck, or Ned of the Hills; an Irish historical romance, founded on facts of the seventh century; by Mrs. Peck. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Undine; a fairy romance, translated from the original German of Baron de la Motte Fouque; by George Lorne, A.B. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Principles and Passion. 2 vols. 10s.

POETRY.

Specimens of the British Poets, with biographical and critical notices: to which is prefixed, an introduction to the study of English poetry; by Thomas Campbell, esq. 7 vols. crown 8vo.

The Dream of Youth; a poem. 4s. 6d.

The Widow of the City of Nain; and other poems; by an Under-Graduate of the University of Cambridge. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Night: a descriptive poem, in four books. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Miscellaneous Poems, extracted from the records of the circulation club at Edinburgh. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Minstrel of the Glen; and other poems; by Henry Stebbing. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

London, or the Triumph of Quackery: a satirical poem; by Tim Bobbin, the younger. 8vo. 3s.

Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered: an heroic poem; with notes, and occasional illustrations; translated by the Rev. J. H. Hunt, A.M. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

POLITICS.

Political and Literary Anecdotes of his Own Times; by Dr. William King, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation; by D. Ricardo, esq. 8vo. 14s.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons on the Union of Truth, Reason, and Revelation, in the Doctrine of the Established Church of England and Ireland: preached in the years 1814, 1815, 1816; by the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, A.M. 8vo. 12s.

A Review of Scripture, in Testimony of the Truth of the Second Advent, the First Resurrection, and the Millenneum; with an appendix, containing extracts from Mr. Joseph Eyre's observations on the prophecies relating to the restoration of the Jews; by a Layman. 8vo. 6s.

Sermons, chiefly on practical subjects; by E. Cogan. 2 vols. 8vo. price 1l. 4s.

Sermons selected from the most Eminent Divines of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries: abridged and rendered in a modern and appropriate style; by the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, vicar of Tavistock. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Duty of imitating Departed Worth: a sermon occasioned by the lamented death of the late Rev. Robert Balfour, D.D.: preached in Albion-street chapel, Glasgow, October 25, 1818; by Ralph Wardlaw. 1s. 6d.

Questions and Answers on the Catechism of the Church of England, adapted to the Capacities of Children; with short exhortations, prayers, and Scripture proofs; by the Rev. William Marsh, A.M. 6d.

Old Church-of-England Principles opposed to "the New Light;" by the Rev. Richard Warner. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l.

The Importance of Peace and Union in the Churches of Christ, and the best Means of Promoting them: a sermon, preached before the Associated Independent Churches of Hampshire; by Samuel Sleigh. 8vo. 1s.

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A Graphic and Historical Description of the City of Edinburgh; comprising a series of views of its most interesting remains of antiquity, public buildings, and picturesque scenery. The drawings are made by J. and H. S. Storer, who will likewise engrave the plates. No. I. contains four highly finished plates. 2s. 6d.

A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily, tending to illustrate some districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace, in his classical tour; by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. 4to. 2l. 2s.

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Travels from Vienna, through Lower Hungary, with some account of Vienna during the congress; by Richard Bright, M.D. 4to. with numerous engravings, 4l. 4s.

Foreign and Classical Books imported by Treuttel and Würtz, Soho-square.

Siége de Dantzinck en 1807; précédé d'une introduction sur les evénemens qui ont amené les Français devant cette ville, &c. orné d'une carte, 8vo. 7s.

Schœll, Archives Historiques et Politiques, ou Recueil des pièces officieles, mémoires, et morceaux historiques inédits ou peu connues, relatifs à l'histoire des XVIII. et XIX. siècles. Tom. I. 8vo. 10s.

Regnault de Warin, Esprit de Madame De Staël-Holstein; analyse philosophique du génie, du caractère, de la doctrine, et de l'influence de ses ouvrages, 2 vols. 17s.

Beauchamp (Alphonse de) Memoires du

du Comte F. G. de Roohcootte, en 1795, 6, 7, et 8, rédigés sur ses papiers, &c. avec les pièces justificatives, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

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Hamel (Joseph) l'Enseignement Mutuel, ou Histoire de l'introduction et de la propagation de cette methode par les soins du Dr. Bell, de J. Lancaster, et d'autres; description détaillée de son application dans les écoles élémentaires d'Angleterre et de France, ainsi que dans quelques autres institutions, avec douze planches, 8vo. 10s.

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No bill of exchange or promissory note, that shall be drawn or made after the passing of this Act, though it may have been given for a usurious consideration, or upon a usurious contract, shall be void in the hands of an indorsee for valuable consideration, unless such indorsee had, at the time of discounting or paying such consideration for the same, actual notice that such bill of exchange or promissory note had been originally given for a usurious consideration, or upon a usurious contract.

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Aliens not to become naturalized but by Act of Parliament, or denizens but by letters of denization.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect in any manner such right to naturalization or to denization as any person, in case this Act had not been passed, might acquire or would have acquired by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament made for encouraging seamen to enter into his Majesty's service, or for naturalizing such foreign Protestants as shall settle in any of his Majesty's colonies in America, or for naturalizing such foreign Protestants as shall have served or shall serve in his Majesty's forces, or for the encouragement of the fisheries.

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Cap. C. *For vesting in his Majesty certain Parts of the Hayes of Birkland and Bilhagh, and of certain Commonable Lands and Open Uninclosed Grounds in the Township of Edwinstowe, within the Forest of Sherwood, in the County of Nottingham.*—June. 10,

Cap. CI. *For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year* 1818.—June 10.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Remarks on the Present State of Musical Instruction, with the Prospectus of an improved Plan for demonstrating the Necessity of a New Order of Musical Designation; by J. Rolfe.

AFTER the many learned and well-laboured works, systematical and practical, with which in almost every country of Europe the science of music has been promoted, it is no slight honour to the knowledge and abilities of a professor to be found competent to the task of throwing new light upon the theory, or of giving a new impetus and facility to its execution. If Germany claims the pre-eminence in didactic productions, England, perhaps, is entitled to the second place; and it is no small credit to Mr. Rolfe, that he has entitled himself to a station among the best musical speculatists of his country.

The professed or principal object of this work is to guide and accelerate the progress of the amateur; but we by no means flatter the author when we say, that every musical student and most professors may derive considerable benefit from its studious perusal. We agree entirely with the opinion of the ingenious author, that of all assistants, in the study of any science whatever, none are so effective as *diagrams*. It was under the impression of this truth, that a twelvemonth since we commended Mr. R.'s "Principles of Harmony;" and the same persuasion induces our approbation of the work before us. The *harmonics* and their *roots* are definitely and clearly represented; and the *signatures of derivatives*, with their collateral branches, the *degrees of elevation and depression*, and the *chromatic gradation*, are, as we conceive, made too manifest to be mistaken by the slenderest capacity. With this master's objections to the abstract and unpractical study of thorough-bass, we certainly coincide. Not only will the practical application of its rules quicken the march of the learner; it is absolutely necessary to his ultimate success. Rameau, Rousseau, Pepusch, Holder, Posquali, and all the best theoretical writers, entertained this sentiment, and the last more especially. Since, then, musical science is dead matter without active application, and, as it were, lives but in its practical results, he will best illustrate its principles who exhibits them in visible signs. To do this, has not only been the professed, but, as it appears to us, the actual aim of the work we are considering; and we feel no difficulty in stating it as our opinion, that it is at once pregnant with useful precept, intelligible example, and calculated both to inform the ignorant and add to acquired knowledge; to urge the advance of the pupil, and assist the labours of the tutor.

Ross's Airs, (Numbers 5 and 6), arranged with Variations, and a Characteristic Prelude for the Piano-forte; by Mr. Ross, organist, of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

The present numbers of this amusive and interesting work contain "The Rose of Carmarthen," a Welsh air; and "The Pretty Green Banks of Cavan," an Irish air; both of which have always been deserving favorites, and are worthy of the happy labour bestowed upon them by the ingenious organist of Aberdeen.

The variations to each (four in number,) are appropriate and tasteful. Mr. Ross has embellished without overcharging the models he had to extend and adorn; and, without distorting them, has converted two sweetly simple melodies into pleasing piano-forte exercises. The *digressions* with which he has variegated his adscititious effusions are judiciously introduced, and afford a felicitous relief.

"He Woo'd, he Won her Simple Heart." Sung by Master Burnet in the Heir of Veroni, at the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden. Composed by Henry Bishop, esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Bishop has displayed much of his acknowledged taste in this song. The air is marked by a tolerable degree of novelty, and the expression is correct and forcible. In the piano-forte accompaniment, the bass, and the style of the introductory and concluding symphonies, we trace the science, skill, and design of a master. The words (written by Mr. Pocock) extend to two verses, to the second of which the music is also printed.

Introduction and Air, (called) Lavinia, for the Piano forte; by T. H. Butler. 2s.

The "Introduction" to this Air (in three crotchets in a bar) is remarkably simple in its style, and by no means unpleasing. The melody to which it leads is happy in its subject, and the young practitioner will find it pleasant to the ear and improving to the finger. If we have

have any objection to make, it is to the rather more than *quantum sufficit* of arpeggio bass. The coda, appropriate and lively, winds up the movement in animating and engaging style.

The Duchess of Cambridge's Waltz for the Piano-forte; by M. Corri. 2s. 6d.

This little production (an *allegretto* in three crotchets in a bar) is written in the most familiar style. The motion of the right hand seldom exceeds that of the triplet time; and, when it proceeds in quavers, the passages are the easiest possible. We mention these particulars, because we consider them great recommendations with learners, and are persuaded from experience that the juvenile pupil whose finger is indulged with easy execution, while the ear is flattered and interested with the smooth and graceful flow of the passages, practises not only with more delight, but more profit, than when the power of the hand is strained, and the imagination unamused.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE Newspaper-press has become, in these realms, a more powerful engine by which to promulgate opinions and govern intellect than ever before existed; than could have been anticipated by any former age; or than can be conceived by foreigners who do not understand, or by natives who have not studied its economy. It is an engine which, however, is capable of performing much benefit, or of inflicting great evils on the world. It may be corrupted by a malignant administration, who, by poisoning the sources of knowledge, may rivet the chains of priestcraft, law-craft, and state-craft; or it may, in the hands of independent conductors, scatter the light of reason and philosophy, and lead rapidly to a golden age of the world. It is important, therefore, to look around us and consider its actual condition.

There are at this time printed in London EIGHT daily morning papers, which are read, generally, through the metropolis, and afterwards through the country, of which four are devotedly in the interest or pay of ministers; three which, in taking no decided part, do not evince correct perceptions of the moral difference between truth and falsehood; and but one always independent—THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

There are SIX published every evening at the post-hour, and of course chiefly circulated through the country: of these, two are devoted to ministers; three are open to either side; and but one may be described as inflexibly independent, we mean THE STATESMAN.

There are seven published every other evening, five out of which are understood to be in the hands of ministers or placemen, and the others are indifferent or neutral.

There are seven published on particular days of the week, but they are servile or indiscriminating; at least, we never heard of their energies of independence.

Over and above all the preceding candidates for public attention, there are no less than TWENTY published every Sunday, and some of them have an edition on Monday, for post-office circulation. Of these, full half are in the interest or under the influence of ministers, or their agents; three or four take the side of truth or falsehood indifferently: while the Champion, now conducted with great ability by Mr. Thelwall; the Constitution, by Mr. Lovell; the Independent Whig, by Mr. White; the Examiner, by Messrs. Hunt; the British Gazette, by Mr. Wooler; and the News, by Mr. Phipps; advocate the cause of truth and liberty with skill, perseverance, and energy.

In this enumeration of the London Newspapers, we do not include the weekly political essayists, Messrs. Cobbet, Wooler, Sherwin, and the author of the Gorgon, who form a body of light troops in the popular interest, sufficient to counteract the regularly trained but heavy phalanx of the ministry, in their majority of morning, evening, and thrice-a-week papers. But, vast and complex as is this machinery of metropolitan intelligence, there are also no less than 119 weekly Newspapers published in the COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES; besides three which appear twice a-week.

There are in SCOTLAND five published three times a-week; five twice a-week; and seventeen published once a-week.

There are in IRELAND six published daily; eleven published thrice a-week; eighteen

eighteen twice a-week; and nine once a-week.

And seven published once a-week in Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man.

The series making a total of 423 separate publications of news, opinions, and various intelligence, within every week; and consisting of at least half-a-million of separate Newspapers.

Among the conductors of the Provincial, the Scottish, and Irish papers, there is to be found every variety of integrity and wisdom; and, though we anathematize all corrupt abuses of the press, yet we blame none for yielding to the insinuating claims of friendship, or the venial prejudices of education. The whole may, however, be classed generally into partizans of the present ministry, and of all their crimes and errors, consisting of about *two-sevenths;* of moderate supporters of any persons exercising the powers of government, equal to other *three-sevenths;* and of steady friends of liberty, many of whom compromise their personal interests at her shrine, making the *two other sevenths.* It may be gratifying to know, that, during the Pitt administration, the then proportions were six-sevenths for the first two classes, and not more than a seventh for the last; and hence the mischievous delusions of that period.

The first of these classes, and many of the second, enjoy favours or promises from government, and the zealous patronage of its agents in all the various departments and ramifications of administration. Some in London are bribed by a monopoly of official intelligence, others by an official circulation, and a few by direct retainers from public offices and particular public interests. In the country the inducements are magisterial, legal, clerical, and official advertisements, amounting to more than half that appear; besides a considerable influence, personal and official, calculated to exalt the interests of the proprietor's family.

The latter class, the virtuous, and often the suffering minority, men who glory in carrying the cross of martyrdom in the cause of endangered truth, enjoy, nevertheless, the suffrages of the people in their several neighbourhoods. They have in consequence, in general, a larger circulation than their pliant rivals, who are more favoured by the profitable advertisements which flow from power and property. As honour is their chief reward, as far as regards the cause they support, though many of their papers are exceedingly profitable, we shall conclude this article by naming several of them in alphabetical order, as meriting, by their steady and undismayed services, the gratitude of the people of England.

The Bury Post······Barker (late Gedge)
The Bristol Gazette··············· Mills
The Bristol Mercury ······ Brown & Co.
The Brighton Herald ············· Fleet
The Birmingham Argus············ Ragg
The Carlisle Journal··············· Jollie
The Chester Guardian ··········· Gorton
The Coventry Herald ········Merridew
The Exeter Alfred················ Cullum
The Hull Rockingham··········· Perkins
The Kentish Chronicle ·· Cowtan and Co.
The Leeds Mercury ············· Baines
The Leicester Chronicle······ Thompson
The Litchfield Mercury········Amphlett
The Liverpool Mercury··········· Smith
The Manchester Gazette ······ Cowdroy
The Manchester Observer ······ Wardle
The Newcastle Chronicle ······ Hodgson
The Newcastle Tyne Mercury ·· Mitchell
The Norfolk Chronicle··Stevenson and Co.
The Nottingham Review ········ Sutton
The Oxford Herald············ Munday
The Salopian Journal···········Eddowes
The Sheffield Iris··········· Montgomery
The Stamford News ··········· Drakard
The Taunton Courier ··········· Marriott
The Worcester Herald ············· Holl
The York Herald······Hargrove and Co.

Besides these, which are eminently distinguished for their activity in supporting the free principles of the constitution, there are many which never sacrifice to power, and have great merit as independent journals; among which we may name the Bath Herald, the Gloucester Journal, the Shrewsbury Chronicle, the Exeter Gazette, the Derby Mercury, the Windsor Express, the Colchester Gazette, the Shrewsbury Chronicle, the Hampshire Telegraph, the Hull Advertizer, the Manchester Chronicle, the Chester Chronicle, the Sussex Advertizer, and the Cambrian.

And among the Scottish papers, that called the Scotsman, the Montrose Review, the Glasgow Western Star, the Edinburgh Chronicle, the Edinburgh Reflector, and the Aberdeen Journal, merit special praise for their liberal spirit.

The Irish papers are more generally conducted in a spirit of independence than those of Great Britain. The ministers have their devoted journalists, but their servile doctrines are ably counteracted by the Dublin Freeman's Journal, by the Dublin Evening Post, the Belfast Register, and the Cork Advertizer.

We have thus presented our readers with a summary of the state of the Newspaper-

paper-press. It is a subject prolific in details, and susceptible of many reflections; but the article has already exceeded the limits proposed. We are sensible too of the delicate nature of the task we have imposed on ourselves in venturing to draw a clear line of demarcation where a nicer discrimination may be, perhaps, necessary to distinguish the various shades of merit and principle. We have, however, long felt the importance of analysing the subject; and, if we have done it imperfectly, we have at least laid the foundation for some more elaborated performance, and have afforded an opportunity to the intelligent parties concerned, to correct any errors into which we have inadvertently fallen.

The English universities and the King's printer having lately determined to assert their patent-right in the printing of Bibles and Common Prayer-Books, actions at law have been commenced against all discovered venders of Scottish printed Bibles, and against all English editions, with merely *colourable* notes. The number of these actions, and their cost by bills in Chancery, for discovering of past profits, has created a considerable sensation in the bookselling trade.

The *Port-Folio* of Philadelphia has arrived in London to October inclusive, and may be had of all booksellers, for the last two years, at three shillings per number.

An Account is preparing of the Mission from Cape Coast Castle to the Kingdom of Ashantee, in Africa; comprising its history, laws, superstitions, customs, architecture, trade, &c.: to which is added, a translation from the Arabic of an account of Mr. Park's death, &c.; by T. E. Bowdich, esq. conductor and chief of the embassy. It will be accompanied by a map, and several plates of architecture, costumes, processions, &c.

The African Association are preparing a volume of Travels in Nubia and in the Interior of North-eastern Africa, performed in the months of February and March, 1813, by J. L. Burckhardt. Prefixed will appear a life of the author, and a portrait.

Mr. Montgomery is preparing a new volume for the press, under the title of Greenland and other Poems.

Mr. Hazlitt's Lectures on the Comic Genius and Writers of Great Britain, now delivering at the Surrey Institution, will be published in a few days.

The third volume of Archdeacon Coxe's Memoirs of John duke of Marlborough will appear in January.

Besides the several periodical speculations of the new year, which were named in our last, we have since heard of the undermentioned:—

1. The Casket, by Mr. H. White, sen.
2. The Fireside Magazine, and Monthly Epitome.
3. The English Musical Gazette, or Monthly Intelligencer.

An account is nearly ready of a Journey from Moscow to Constantinople, in the years 1817-18, by Wm. Macmichael, M.D. F.R.S. one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling fellows, from the university of Oxford.

A work of Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and translations of sacred songs, with notes critical and explanatory, by Samuel Horsley, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. late Bishop of St. Asaph, is in the press.

The Annals of Coinage of the United Kingdom, from the earliest record to the present time, by the Rev. Roger Ruding, has been delayed, in consequence of the accession of much additional and valuable information: it will however be published in the month of February, and be comprised in five octavo volumes, and a quarto of plates, bringing the engraved series down to the recent issue of sovereigns and crown pieces.

The Poetical Remains, accompanied by Memoirs, of the late John Leyden, M.D. author of "Historical Account of Discoveries in Africa," will appear this month.

Mr. J. Macphail, twenty years gardener and steward to the late Earl of Liverpool, has put to press, the Gardener's Remembrancer; exhibiting the nature of vegetable life, and of vegetation, together with the practical method of gardening in all its branches. This work contains directions for the culture of the cucumber, and the plan of a durable frame for cultivating the pine-apple, the grape-vine, and the peach; and for forcing all sorts of choice fruits, flowers, and esculent vegetables, without the influence of fire-heat.

A new edition, corrected and enlarged, is ready for publication, of the Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa, by Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E. including the substance of the late Dr. Leyden's work.

The continuation of Sir Richard Hoare's History of Ancient Wiltshire will

will be published in the spring: the plates will be very numerous, and their execution surpasses those already given

Two quartos and an octavo are announced on the subject of the late abortive voyages to the Arctic Regions. All decorum continues to be violated by the puffs upon puffs which are circulated through the journals and newspapers on this subject. Thus, a wretched tribe of Esquimaux, of whom a hundred such tribes exist on those coasts, are magnified into a *newly-discovered race of men;* and some snow, tinged by accidental circumstances, is held forth as a new atmospherical phenomenon of vast curiosity. The puffs about the government lotteries themselves are not more nauseous and offensive than those which are daily fabricated in regard to these new Munchausens.

The first number of a General History of the County of York, by THOMAS DURHAM WHITTAKER, LL.D. F.S.A. illustrated by engravings, from drawings by J. M. W. Turner, esq. R.A., and M. Buckler, will appear in a few days.

The fourth volume is nearly ready for publication of the Personal Narratives of M. D. HUMBOLDT's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799 and 1804: translated by Miss Williams, at Paris.

A new novel, by the author of the Physiognomist and the Bachelor and Married Man, will appear shortly, entitled, "Hesitation, or to marry or not to marry."

A novel will appear in a few days, entitled, Mondouro; by a lady of high rank.

The Authoress, a tale, by the author of "Rachel," will be published this month.

A novel will appear in a few days, entitled, Oakwood Hall, by Miss HUTTON, of Birmingham, authoress of "the Miser Married," &c.

A new novel is preparing for the press by the author of "Correction."

Another novel is announced, called, the Intriguing Beauty, and the Beauty without Intrigue.

Miss SPENCE, authoress of "Letters from the Highlands," &c. is printing a novel, entitled, a Traveller's Tale of the last Century.

An interesting work is preparing for the press, and in great forwardness, entitled, a Biographical Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland; to comprise succinct and impartial sketches of the lives and characters of eminent natives of Ireland, of every rank and station, at any time celebrated, in their own or other countries, for their genius, talents, or public virtues, in the various departments of arms, politics, literature, sciences, and arts.

In January will appear, Memoirs of the Life of John Wesley, founder of the English methodists, by R. SOUTHEY, esq. author of "Wat Tyler," in two volumes, octavo, illustrated by portraits of Wesley and Whitfield.

The concluding volume of the same author's History of Brazil is at press, and will be speedily published.

Mr. MARTIN, of Liverpool, has in the press, a Discourse, read in the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town, entitled, ΖΗΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ, or a View of the Intellectual Powers of Man, with observations on their cultivation.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is about to publish a work on the Locked Jaw and Tetanus in Horses, and likewise on the epidemical disease or catarrhal affection that sometimes prevails amongst those animals.

Mr. THOMAS ALCOCK is preparing for publication, some Observations on Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Respirative Organs, illustrative of the pathology and treatment of bronchial inflammation, croup, hooping-cough, measles, catarrh, and those affections resembling pulmonary consumption; exemplified by cases, dissections, and coloured engravings of morbid appearances.

Mr. TEISSIER has in the press, a Narrative of the Operations of the Royalist Armies in the Interior of France, in 1815; translated from the "Panache d'Henri IV. ou les Phalanges Royales," a work prohibited by the French police.

A Treatise concerning Credit and Political Expediency, will shortly be published, in one volume octavo; intending to shew that no national debt exists at all; or, if any, how much; and how that may be abolished: to demonstrate the folly and illegality of the funding system, to point out the purpose and tendency of savings-banks, lottery-bills, &c. by H. A. MITCHELL, of Newcastle.

A new and enlarged edition is printing in London of Dr. SWEDIAUR's Treatise on the Nature, Symptoms, Effects, and Treatment of Syphilitic Diseases. We understand it abounds in luminous and ingenious views of the subject, calculated to create considerable interest among the faculty.

Dr. EDWARD PERCIVAL is preparing for

for publication a series of Practical Observations on the Pathology, Treatment, and Prevention of Typhous Fever.

Dr. BACON, of Gloucester, formerly president of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, has in the press, an Enquiry respecting some of the Diseases of the Serous Membranes of the Abdomen and Thorax, together with observations illustrative of the mucous surface of the alimentary canal; with five engravings.

Shortly will be published, Cases, with observations on wry-neck, on the reduction of luxation of the shoulder-joint, on the operation for hare-lip, on cartilaginous substances of the knee-joint, on aneurism, and on the use of the extract of strammonicum; by JOHN KIRBY, A.B.

The Rev. P. BLISS will complete the old work of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, by the publication of a fourth volume, which is very nearly ready: he will then proceed upon the continuation.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1819, being the third volume, is in the press. It will contain, among other interesting articles, memoirs of the private life of her late Majesty, with an historical dissertation on the family of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; an elogè of Sir Samuel Romilly, illustrated by authentic notes concerning his family; a memoir of the late Mr. Dempster, with some original letters to a member of his Majesty's privy council; a life and analysis of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings; biographical notices of Dr. Burney, Sir Thomas Bernard, Sir R. Croft, Mr. Rose, Dr. Cogan, founder of the Royal Humane Society, Dr. Adams, Rev. W. Beloe; with an analytical account of their works, &c.

The first volume of the Literary Journal, containing forty weekly numbers, will be published on the 1st of January. This useful work, in addition to its record of the novelties in literature and science during the last ten months, contains the most complete information on the invention, theory, and construction of the Kaleidoscope; and nearly two hundred articles of original poetry.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS, A.M. announces (to be published by subscription, and embellished with a portrait,) Memoirs of the Rev. William Richards, LL.D. including a sketch of his character and writings; with an appendix, containing some account of the Rev. Roger Williams, founder of the state of Rhode Island.

The sixteenth volume of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, which is nearly ready for delivery, will contain a very ample treatise on music, with a frontispiece and twenty-one other engravings, including all the curious instruments ancient and modern, the metronome, &c.

The Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay are nearly ready for publication, in one volume, quarto, with numerous engravings.

Mr. Hogg, the Scottish poet, known by the name of the Ettric Shepherd, has for some time been employed in collecting and arranging for the press, the *Jacobite Poetical Relics* of Scotland, during the struggles in 1715 and 1745. They consist chiefly of *songs*, many of which are admirable specimens of sarcastic wit; but they partake neither of the ancient heroic ballad, nor of the pastoral style of modern times.

A new edition of Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary is preparing for publication, edited by several gentlemen in different departments.

The second volume of the Transactions of the Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin is nearly ready.

Speedily will be published, the Entomologist's Pocket Compendium: containing, an introduction to the knowledge of British insects; the apparatus used, and the best means of obtaining and preserving them; the genera of Linnè; together with the modern method of arranging the classes Crustacea, Myriapoda, Spiders, Mites, and Insects, according to their affinities and structure, after the system of Dr. Leach. Also, an explanation of the terms used in Entomology: a kalendar of the time, and situations where usually found of nearly three thousand species; and instructions for collecting and fitting up objects for the microscope. Illustrated with twelve plates; by G. SAMOUELLE, associate of the Linnæan Society of London.

A second volume of the Dublin Hospital Reports will appear shortly.

Volume IX. part 2, of the Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, will be published early in the ensuing year.

In May will be published, No. I. (to be comprised in thirty-six numbers,) of Excursions through the Counties of Surry, Kent, and Sussex; on the same plan as the Excursions through Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; being a continuation

mation of the Excursions through England, comprising descriptions of the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, remains of Antiquity, and every other most interesting Object of Curiosity in the three Counties; and illustrated with three hundred engravings.

At the same time will commence the publication of Excursions through Ireland, on the same plan as the Excursions through England, intended as a companion to that work; to be comprised in eight volumes, and it will contain four hundred engravings.

The Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, rector of Claverton, has in the press, a second volume of a course of Family Sermons.

A volume of Letters on the Importance, Duty, and Advantages of Early Rising, is printing.

Mr. TAUNTON will commence his next course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on Saturday, January 23d.

Shortly will be published, some professional Remarks on the Foreknowledge of God; suggested by passages in Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament; by Mr. GILL TIMMS.

The author of Lessons for Young Persons in Humble Life is preparing for publication a little work, entitled "Arithmetic for Children."

A prospectus is in circulation of a new weekly paper, to be entitled, the Caledonian or Scottish Historical and Political Investigator, which will appear early in January, and merit patronage from its patriotic character.

The author of "Affection's Gift" has in the press, Treasures of Thought, from De Stael Holstein; to which is prefixed, a Monody on her Death; also, Letters on History, sacred and profane, addressed to a beloved God-child.

No. 7. of Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey, will be published in the beginning of February.

Early in February will be published, a Defence of the Poor Laws, with a plan for the suppression of mendicity, and the establishment of universal parochial benefit societies; by Mr. S. ROBERTS.

Mr. W. C. OULTON is preparing for publication, Authentic and Impartial Memoirs of her late Majesty, interspersed with anecdotes of the royal family.

Mr. HORATIO HARDY has in the press, a continuation of the Register of East India Ships, from the years 1813 to 1818.

The second edition of the Memoirs of Mrs. Eliz. Hamilton, with a selection from her correspondence, &c. by Miss BENGER, is ready for publication.

FRANCE.

At the sittings of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, on the 16th of November, a report was read on "*the Essay on the Dry Rot, by Robert M'William, architect;*" and, on the 23d, the secretary, Mons. Cuvier, transmitted to the author an account of the proceedings that had, in consequence, taken place; and intimating to him, that it was on account of the importance of the objects of which he had treated, and of his scientific researches, that the academy had been led to have the analysis (*compte verbal*) made out; it was contrary to their usage to deliver to authors a copy of their reports on printed works.

A manuscript, in the hand-writing of Tasso, has been purchased at Paris for the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It consists of about fifty pages, containing pieces of poetry addressed to the great lords of his time, eminent writers, cardinals, ladies, and friends of the illustrious poet. From the number of erasures, it appears that this great poet was very familiar with the "art of blotting."

INDIA.

M. LANGLES, in his very able and curious work on Indian Literature and English Missions, states,—

That there are more than twenty establishments of English missionaries in the East Indies, extending from Sirdhana, north of Delhi, to Amboyna, in the Indian ocean, a distance of more than four thousand miles!

The establishment at Serampore and Calcutta was founded in 1799, and composed of Dr. W. Carey, who superintends the college; Mr. Marshman, the press; and Messrs. Ward, Lawson, Eustace, Carey, Yates, and seven other brethren.

The establishment at Dinagepore was founded in 1800, and teaches forty-three children on the Lancasterian plan, by Ignace Fernandes.

At Cotouah, in Burdwan, the mission was formed in 1804, by M. Chamberlayn.

At Rangoon, in 1807. A church was built at that station in 1801, by some of the poor converts.

At Gomalty, near the ruins of Gour, in 1808.

At Digah, near Patna, the establishment was founded by Mr. Moore in 1809.

A respectable Armenian, M. Peter, founded the Evangelical mission at Balasore in 1810.

At-

At Agrah in 1811, and at Nagpore the same year. From 1812 to 1815 the missions at Bombay, Patna, Chittagong, and Colombo, were founded.

At Sirdhana, Pandoun, and Java, establishments were formed in 1813.

At Agra, Amboyna, and Allahabad, in 1814.

The number of persons employed in these missions at the end of the year 1813 was forty-four, twelve of whom were Europeans and thirty-two natives. But, according to a statement published in *the Asiatic Journal* for May 1817, there were at that period ninety-eight European and twenty-three native Protestant missionaries in India, of different denominations.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ABSTRACT *of the* THIRD REPORT *of the* SELECT COMMITTEE *appointed to* INQUIRE *into the* EDUCATION *of the* LOWER ORDERS; HENRY BROUGHAM, ESQ. *chairman.*

YOUR committee rejoice in being able to state, that since their first appointment in 1816, when they examined the state of the metropolis, there is every reason to believe, that the exertions of charitable individuals and public bodies have increased, notwithstanding the severe pressure of the times; and that a great augmentation has taken place in the means provided for the instruction of the poor in that quarter; and, since the inquiries of your committee have been extended to the whole island, they have had reason to conclude, that the means of educating the poor are steadily increasing in all considerable towns as well as in the metropolis.

It appears clearly from the returns, as well as from other sources, that a very great deficiency exists in the means of educating the poor, wherever the population is thin and scattered over country districts. The efforts of individuals combined in societies are almost wholly confined to populous places.

Another point to which it is material to direct the attention of parliament, regards the two opposite principles, of founding schools for children of all sorts, and for those only who belong to the established church. Where the means exist of creating two schools, one upon each principle, education is not checked by the exclusive plan being adopted in one of them, because the other may comprehend the children of sectaries. In places where only one school can be supported, it is manifest that any regulations which exclude dissenters, deprive the poor of that body of all means of education.

Your committee, however, have the greatest satisfaction in observing, that in many schools where the national system is adopted, an increasing degree of liberality prevails, and that the church catechism is only taught, and attendance at the established place of public worship only required, of those whose parents belong to the establishment; due assurance being obtained that the children of sectaries shall learn the principles and attend the ordinances of religion, according to the doctrines and forms to which their families are attached.

It is with equal pleasure that your committee have found reason to conclude, that the Roman Catholic poor are anxious to avail themselves of those protestant schools established in their neighbourhood, in which no catechism is taught; and they indulge a hope, that the clergy of that persuasion may offer no discouragement to their attendance, more especially as they appear, in one instance, to have contributed to the support of schools, provided that no catechism was taught, and no religious observances exacted. It is contrary to the doctrine as well as discipline of the Romish church, to allow any protestant to interfere with those matters, and consequently it is impossible for Romanists to send their children to any school where they form part of the plan.

Your committee are happy in being able to state, that in all the returns, and in all the other information laid before them, there is the most unquestionable evidence that the anxiety of the poor for education continues not only unabated, but daily increasing; that it extends to every part of the country, and is to be found equally prevalent in those smaller towns and country districts, where no means of gratifying it are provided by the charitable efforts of the richer classes.

In the numerous districts where no aid from private exertions can be expected, and where the poor are manifestly without adequate means of instruction, your Committee are persuaded, that nothing can supply the deficiency but the adoption, under certain material modifications of the parish-school system, so usefully established in the northern part of the island,

island, ever since the latter part of the seventeenth century, and upon which many important details will be found in the appendix.

Your committee forbear to inquire minutely in what manner this system ought to be connected with the church establishment. That such a connection ought to be formed appears manifest; it is dictated by a regard to the prosperity and stability of both systems, and in Scotland the two are mutually connected together. But a difficulty arises in England, which is not to be found there. The great body of the dissenters from the Scottish church differ little, if at all, in doctrine from the establishment; they are separated only by certain opinions of a political rather than a religious nature, respecting the right of patronage, and by some shades of distinction as to church discipline; so that they may conscientiously send their children to parish schools connected with the establishment, and teaching its catechism. In England the case is widely different; and it appears to your Committee essentially necessary that this circumstance be carefully considered in the devising arrangements of the system. To place the choice of the school-master in the parish vestry, subject to the approbation of the parson, and the visitation of the diocesan; but to provide that the children of sectarians shall not be compelled to learn any catechism or attend any church, other than those of their parents, seems to your Committee the safest path by which the legislature can hope to obtain the desirable objects of security to the establishment on the one hand, and justice to the dissenters on the other.

The more extended inquiries of your Committee this session have amply confirmed the opinion which a more limited investigation had led them to form two years ago, upon the neglect and abuse of charitable funds connected with education. And, although in many cases those large funds appear to have been misapplied through ignorance, or mismanaged through carelessness, yet that some instances of abuse have presented themselves, of such a nature, as would have led them to recommend at an earlier period of the session, the institution of proceedings for more promptly checking misappropriations, both in the particular cases, and by the force of a salutary example.

Considerable unauthorized deviations have been made, in both Eton and Winchester, from the original plans of the founders; those deviations have been dictated more by a regard to the interests of the fellows than of the scholars, who were the main object of the foundations and of the founder's bounty? and, although in some respects they have proved beneficial upon the whole to the institutions, yet they have been, by gradual encroachments in former times, carried too far. While therefore, your Committee readily acquit the present fellows of all blame in this respect, they entertain a confident expectation that they will seize the opportunity afforded by the inquiry, of doing themselves honour by correcting the abuses that have crept in, as far as the real interests of the establishment may appear to require it.

Your Committee are fully persuaded, that many great neglects and abuses exist in charities which have special visitors; indeed, it so happens that the worst instance which they have met with belongs to this class; and that no visitorial power was exercised, until a few months ago, although the malversations had existed for many years.

In the course of their inquiries, your Committee have incidentally observed, that charitable funds, connected with education, are not alone liable to great abuses. Equal negligence and malversation appears to have prevailed in all other charities; and, although your Committee have no authority, by their instruction, to investigate the matter, and to report upon it, yet they should deem themselves wanting in their duty were they not to give this notice of so important a subject, accidentally forced upon their attention.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To Mr. E. Cowper, *of Nelson-square, for sundry Improvements in Letter-Press Printing, (with a copper-plate.)*

THE principal features in the various patents which have been lately obtained for improvements in printing, are the substitution of two cylinders, or of a cylinder and a plane for producing the pressure, instead of the two plane surfaces of the ordinary press; and the use of rollers for applying the ink or colouring matter to the surface

face of the form of types, which, in the old process, was laid on by the workman with large balls or dabbers.

For these important ideas, both the public and the patentees of printing machines seem to be indebted to Mr. Wm. Nicholson, the editor of Nicholson's Journal, who obtained a patent for them in the year 1790. Upon referring to this patent, descriptions of which have been given in the Repertory of Arts, the Pantologia, and other scientific works, it appears, that Mr Nicholson has completely taken the lead upon this subject; and, it is probable, that, had he joined the actual practice of the art of printing by machinery to his knowledge of the theory, little would have been left for subsequent mechanicians to perform, and still less to be claimed as their original inventions.

The means, however, which Nicholson specified for distributing the ink were essentially defective; and the other parts of his invention were but very imperfectly carried into effect.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the great object in the employment of machinery is to lessen the expence of printing; and that the comparative merits of the various printing machines must be determined by this common and final standard.

In order to obtain this most important result, it is obvious that, in the construction of a machine, simplicity, durability, and a constant aptitude or readiness for working, are the first and most essential requisites, without which the most ingenious combination of mechanical knowledge, however highly to be esteemed as a piece of work, will produce little or no advantage to the proprietor or the public.

In the attainment of the above-mentioned requisites, one of the principal difficulties to be overcome is the equal spreading, or, as it is technically called, distribution of the viscid and adhesive ink upon the face of the types, for which purpose very elaborate and costly apparatus has been made use of in other machines, and subsequently removed for the mode of inking used by Mr. Cowper, and which forms one part of his patent claim.

By this improved mode, the distribution of the ink appears to be *perfectly attained* by very simple means, and absolute security is afforded to the production of any given quantity of work, while the same hue or shade of ink is preserved with a regularity which cannot be effected by the hand of the most ingenious workman.

The rollers which distribute and apply the ink to the type, and which are represented beneath, require no adjustment, as they lie horizontally upon a plane smooth surface, called a distributing table in open notched bearings, acting by their own weight and revolving by the friction of their surfaces against the surface of the table, without wheels or any other contrivance whatever; so that, on the ground of simplicity and readiness for working, they are superior to the balls themselves.

The copper-plate engraving represents the elevation of a machine worked by steam or other competent power for printing both sides of a sheet of paper, in which the sheet is conveyed from one printing cylinder to the other, by means of endless strings combined with a series of conveying-cylinders or drums, which combination is another part of Mr. Cowper's patent right.

Description of the Engraving.

A, *a cast iron cylinder, turned perfectly true, which gives the first or white-paper impression.*

B, *a similar cylinder, which gives the second impression, or iteration.*

CCCC, *cylinders, or drums, over which the sheet of paper passes in firm contact, being held by the pressure of the endless strings* e. s.; *the sheet of paper enters at* D, *and comes out of the machine printed on both sides at* E. *The course of the strings and drums is indicated by the arrows.*

The inking apparatus consists of an ink trough, a plane surface, and rollers; the type passes under the rollers GGG; *the rollers* HH *assist in distributing the ink upon the surface of the distributing table* I, *which is fed with ink from a trough on the spindle of the wheel* K, *by means of a vibrating roller, which cannot be seen in the drawing.*

The rotary motion of the printing cylinders and drums is produced by a train of wheels at the back of the machine, and the distributing tables upon which the forms are placed move backwards and forwards under the cylinders A *and* B, *and the rollers* GGG, *by means of a double rack* R, *beneath the table.*

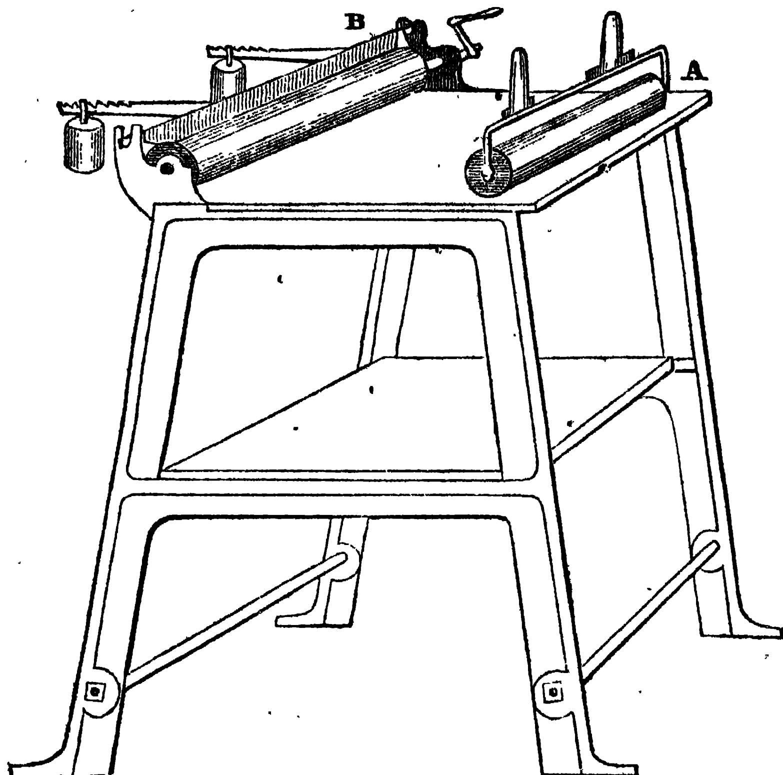
This machine usually perfects, or prints on both sides, about eight hundred sheets per hour, with the attendance of two boys and one man.

A machine similar to the above is, we are informed, constructing, which will print either two sheets of the ordinary sized printing paper, or one sheet of double dimensions, with the same speed.

Machines on these principles may be made

made of various forms and speed, according to the nature of the service required; they appear well calculated for newspapers, as, from the simplicity of the inking apparatus, they are not likely to be out of order, and may be worked without the assistance of a steam-engine.

Mr. Cowper has also successfully adopted the inking roller and distributing table to the ordinary printing press, whereby the labour of the workman is diminished, and the quality of the work greatly improved. Of these inking tables, we are informed, upwards of one hundred are already in daily use in London.



A, *the distributing table.*

B, *the ink-trough, composed of a metal roller, and a straight edge or bar of iron ground to fit the roller; when the roller is moved round by means of the handle, it becomes covered with a fine layer of ink, which passes between the roller and the straight edge; the hand-roller, is then applied by the workman to the metal-roller, from which it receives a line of ink; it is then rolled backwards and forwards upon the table till the line of ink is thoroughly spread, or distributed, both upon the roller and the table: the workman then rolls the hand-roller, once or oftener, upon and over the form of type, to which it imparts a delicate film of ink of an equal consistency and colour throughout.*

These rollers constitute a great improvement in the cleanliness and comfort of a printing-office, over and above the superiority which they confer on the press-work performed by them. Forster's composition-balls and rollers removed the noisome smell and the constant anxiety which attended pelt balls; but Mr. Cowper's combined rollers, the one for spreading the ink, and the other for taking it up, and carrying it to the types, unite every advantage of execution, cleanliness, and elegance.

To Mr. Frederick Dizi, *of Crabtree, Fulham; for Improvements on Harps.*

These improvements consist in producing from the same string three semitones, by means of a machinery which acts inside of two or more plates, between which the strings pass, and in an index to denote the key of the harp. When the instrument is properly strung and tuned, without the pedals being acted upon, all the strings are then in the flats; the naturals are produced

when

when the first pressure is applied to the pedals, and the sharps when the pedals are pressed completely down; the pedals act upon two ranges of studs, forks, rings, stops, dividers, or other well-known contrivances, through the medium of seven particular pieces, which are called levers, placed between the plates near the pillar of the harp. These levers are so contrived, that at the first depression of the pedal the lever affects only the upper range of studs, forks, rings, stops, dividers, or other contrivance; and at the second depressing operates upon the lower range without moving the upper. For the convenience of the arrangement, the levers and other parts of the mechanism are placed on two or more plates, through which the arbors of the cranks pass, and on which arbors are fixed the forks, rings, studs, or other contrivance, for the purpose of producing flats, naturals, or sharps, at pleasure; these studs, forks, or other contrivance, are arranged in the usual manner in two rows, one above the other, so that all the naturals are in the upper range, and all the sharps in the lower range.

To MR. RUEBEN PHILLIPS, *of the City of Exeter; for a new and improved Method of purifying Gas for the Purposes of Illumination.*

Mr. P. takes any quantity of well-burnt lime, and pours water on it till it falls to powder; he then mixes it with a further quantity of water, in order to bring it into such a state that the particles of lime may adhere slighty to each other, but not to such a degree as to prevent the free passage of air between them. This mixture must be placed six inches deep more or less, on moveable perforated shelves in a vessel, the top of which is guarded by a water-joint, and underneath is a pipe to allow the passage of the gas that way, so that the gas may pass from the bottom of the vessel to the top through the perforated shelves and lime mixture, or from the top to the bottom as may be found most convenient, the purification being effected by the gas being caused to pass through the layers of lime mixture; but where the quantity of gas to be purified is very large, he arranges a set of these vessels consisting of five or nine, or more according to the size of the gas-work, each vessel containing one or more shelves. These vessels are placed in any way which convenience may require, and, being without bottoms, stand in a cistern of water or other fluid about six inches deep, so that the gas cannot pass that way.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; *and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.*

W. CRAWSHAY, the younger, of Cyfarthfa iron-works, Glamorganshire, esq. and D. MUSHET, of Coleford, Gloucestershire, iron-master; for their improvement for the making of bar or other iron from certain refuse, slags or cinders, in the smelting of copper ores, in the manufacturing of copper.—April 18.

E. L. BRIDGMAN, of Goswell-street Road, St. Luke's, tallow-chandler; for improvements in making coffins, and in machines for conveying coffins for interment, and appendages to the same, in the church and burial-grounds.—April 23.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

THAN the production of those parasitical animals which are denominated intestinal worms, nothing among all the intricacies of pathology is of more difficult explication. Spontaneous evolution of life would seem, in some measure, inconsistent with the general analogies of nature, as well as revolting to our feelings; but the circumstances connected with the appearance of worms in the first passages, and occasionally in the other viscera, almost force upon us the conviction, that the *ab ovo* law of animal generation does not apply in the present instance. When we observe that it is only in the intestinal canal that some of these worms are capable of sustaining life for many seconds: when we learn that the alvine excretions of children, who have never received a particle of matter into their stomachs, except the healthy milk of a healthy nurse, are often loaded with ascarides, we cannot well do otherwise than infer, that life, in these cases, is one of the consequences of a

secreted matter from the coats of the stomach and bowels.

With respect to the symptoms, that the presence of these animals in the body occasionally produce; when the question is put to a medical man, what are they? it may be replied, What signs do worms not at times display? Spasms, convulsions, hysteric, and even epileptic fits; violent cough, so as to give cause for the suspicion of organic mischief in the lungs; pains in every part of the body, and even temporary alienation of mind, from the low grade of mere mental depression up to the high pitch of positive insanity; are, on many occasions, so far connected in the way of consequence with the lodgment of worms in the bowels, as often immediately to yield to their natural or forcible expulsion. And it is for a practitioner to be always on his guard lest he mistake the semblance of specific disease which worms give rise to, for the actual presence and agency of such disease. The Reporter recollects the simultaneous occurrence of three remarkable instances of this kind within the sphere of his own observation. The one was in the case of a fine young girl, who complained of lancinating pains about her chest, which were supposed to be spasmodic, inflammatory, pulmonic, consumptive, and every thing but what they were: till, after the unsuccessful trial of several medicines, according to the views of different prescribers, a little scammony and calomel was taken, some thread-worms were discharged from the bowels, and every pain almost immediately yielded. A clergyman's son, within a few doors of the residence of this young lady, was suddenly seized with a loss of power; a complete paralysis, in fact, of both his legs. The cause of this attack was inexplicable, until, a brisk cathartic being administered, a considerable number of ascarides were expelled, and the limbs directly resumed their wonted power. A delicate lady, in the same neighbourhood, had been a long time a prey to the most dreadful degree of vaporous depression: the source of which, beyond a feeble state of nerves, was not even suspected, till a quantity of thread-worms made their appearance; and then the most fearful disquietude of mind was succeeded by calmness and composure of spirits. These instances are adduced, not as anomalous, or even extraordinary, occurrences; but merely as striking coincidences in point of time. No individual indeed, who practises medicine, can possibly be long without witnessing numerous examples; the same, in kind, if not actually to the same extent. It is only a very short time since, that the writer was summoned in haste to an hysterical girl; he found her in violent convulsions. The attack was as sudden as the disorder was frightful; no cause could be adduced: a vermifuge powder was with difficulty administered; it was active and soon produced an effect: a few thread-worms came away with the fæces, the convulsions gave way, and every thing has since been regular and healthy.

The general division of intestinal worms is into three kinds, viz. the *ascaris* or thread-worm,—the principal residence of which is the rectum; the *tænia* or tape-worm, inhabiting, at times, the whole length of the alimentary and intestinal canal; and the *teres*, or round worm, which is principally found in that portion of the bowels which is nearest the stomach. As a remedy for the first kind, the Reporter has been most satisfied with the effects of scammony combined with calomel; for the tænia, large doses of the oil of turpentine are almost a specific, and the Indian pink will often succeed in dislodging the teretes from their hold when other vermifuges have failed in effect. In a very recent instance, however, of a dispensary patient, the writer used the oil of turpentine under the suspicion of worms; and the result was, the discharge, in the course of not many days, of sixteen of the teres; one of which, according to the statement of the youth's mother, was eighteen inches in length.*

It was intended that the present Report should have related the particulars of a recent case of small-pox after vaccination, which seemed, both in its origin and course, to have been considerably influenced by the imagination of the patient. The recital of this case must, however, be reserved for the next opportunity, when, unless any intervening matter prevent, one or two further remarks will be introduced on the power of the mind in modifying the action both of maladies and medicines. D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies Inn; Dec. 20, 1818.

* The above division of worms is, of course merely medical: to the order that the different kinds of these animals hold in natural history, it would, of course, be inconsistent with the limits of this paper even to advert.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

MR. Adam Anderson, rector of the Academy of Perth, has lately ascertained, that the density of the atmospheric vapour diminishes as we ascend, in a much faster ratio than that of air itself; and that the disproportionate effects thus produced by the elasticity of the vapour, at the upper and lower stations, cause a deviation from the law by which the density of the air, at different elevations, has hitherto been

been supposed to be regulated. The deviation of the density of the atmospherical strata from the condition produced by perfect elasticity, is, however, frequently counteracted by the dilatation of the whole column of air, by means of the vapour which it holds in solution; and sometimes these disturbing causes are so nicely balanced, that the density of the air, as we ascend, differs but little from what it would be, if the air were perfectly elastic. At other times, the difference is considerable, and leads to very great errors, in the ordinary formula for calculating heights, by the barometer, particularly when the air is very damp.

An opinion has partly obtained, of the increase of ice generally, and the descent of the limit of congelation. In the Tyrol, an extraordinary increase of the glaciers is remarked in several places. A mass of ice, which advanced from the Sudner valley, has increased, from the 6th of May to the 30th of July, seventy-six fathoms. In many parts of Switzerland the same remark is made. Where, only one generation back, the most fertile alpine pastures were seen, there is now eternal ice; and the line of snow seems, in the course of time, to descend lower and lower from the summit of the mountains towards the plains and valleys.

Dr. Thomson has discovered a new compound inflammable gas, and has called it, from the nature of its constitution, *hydroguretted carbonic oxide*. Its specific gravity is 913, that of common air being 1. It is not absorbed nor altered by water. It burns with a deep blue flame, and detonates when mixed with oxygen and fired. It is a compound of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon; and Dr. Thomson considers it as being three volumes of carbonic oxide, and one volume of hydrogen, condensed by combination into three volumes.

The following particulars respecting a live lizard found imbedded in a seam of coal at Mr. Fenton's colliery, about two miles from Wakefield, are interesting. This animal, preserved in spirits, is now in the possession of Mr. James Scholes, engineer to that colliery. It is about five inches long; its back of a dark brown colour, and appears rough and scaly; its sides of a lighter colour, and spotted with yellow; the belly yellow, streaked with bands of the same colour as the back. They were sinking a new pit or shaft, and after passing through measures of stone, grey bind, blue stone, and some thin beds of coal, to the depth of 150 yards, they came upon that intended to be worked, which is about four feet thick. When they had excavated about three inches of it, one of the miners (as he supposed) struck his pick or mattock into a crevice, and shattered the coal around into small pieces; he then discovered the animal in question. In sinking these pits they find, in particular strata, impressions of what Mr. S. calls ferns and other vegetables; and, at upwards of one hundred yards from the surface, they meet with a black shale, one foot thick, full of muscle-shells, compressed and flattened by the superincumbent pressure. About four inches above the coal in which the animal was found, numbers of muscle-shells, in a fossil state, lie scattered in a loose grey earth. At another time, in sinking a pit to the depth of eighty-six yards, they came to a bed of coal two feet six inches thick, beneath which, in their further progress, they found what they supposed to be a petrified tree, or rather plant, having no branches, standing upright, but rather inclining to the east. It was six inches diameter at the top; but, as they sunk down, it increased to twelve inches, and at the depth of forty-two feet seemed to branch out roots to another bed of coal six feet thick. The body was a grey sandstone, coated round with a black carbonized matter one-tenth of an inch, supposed to be its bark.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*Nov.* 20.							*Dec.* 25.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	5	0	to	4	15	0	£4	5	0	to	4	15	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	0	0	—	6	8	0	5	5	0	—	6	15	0	ditto.
——————, fine .	7	0	0	—	7	18	0	7	5	0	—	7	18	0	ditto.
———, Mocha .	7	14	0	—	8	0	0	8	0	0	—	8	5	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common .	0	1	6	—	0	1	8	0	1	4	—	0	1	6	per lb.
———, Demerara . .	0	1	8	—	0	2	0	0	1	7	—	0	1	11	ditto.
Currants	4	14	0	—	5	8	0	5	10	0	—	5	12	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .	3	0	0	—	3	10	0	2	3	0	—	3	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . .	80	0	0	—	83	0	0	80	0	0	—	83	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	49	0	0	—	0	0	0	47	0	0	—	48	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	7	7	0	—	9	9	0	7	0	0	—	9	0	0	per cwt.
————, Bags .	5	12	0	—	7	7	0	5	12	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars .	12	10	0	—	13	0	0	12	10	0	—	13	0	0	per ton.

Iron, British, Pigs	8 0 0 — 9 0 0	8 0 0 — 9 0 0	per ton.
Oil, Lucca	16 0 0 — 16 10 0	17 0 0 — 19 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	96 0 0 — 98 0 0	103 0 0 — 105 0 0	per ton.
Rags	3 2 0 — 3 5 0	3 2 0 — 3 5 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5 0 0 — 0 0 0	4 15 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2 6 0 — 2 7 0	2 0 0 — 2 6 0	ditto.
——, East India	0 17 0 — 1 8 0	0 17 0 — 1 8 0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 8 0 — 1 11 9	1 2 8 — 1 11 9	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	1 0 7 — 1 2 9	1 0 7 — 1 2 9	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 12 1 — 0 12 4	0 12 4 — 0 12 6	ditto.
———, Cloves	0 3 9 — 0 3 10	0 3 9 — 0 3 10	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0 6 0 — 0 6 3	0 6 0 — 0 6 3	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0 0 8¼ — 0 0 0	0 0 7¾ — 0 0 8	ditto.
———, ———, white	0 0 11½ — 0 1 0½	0 0 11½ — 0 1 0½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 6 6 — 0 7 0	0 5 0 — 0 6 4	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6 — 0 3 8	0 3 6 — 0 3 8	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 3 — 0 4 3	0 3 3 — 0 4 3	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3 14 0 — 3 16 0	3 15 0 — 3 16 0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	4 5 0 — 4 10 0	4 5 0 — 4 10 0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1 16 0 — 2 2 0	1 14 0 — 2 2 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	5 7 0 — 5 15 0	5 7 0 — 5 15 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4 17 0 — 0 0 0	4 10 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
———, Russia, yellow	4 7 0 — 0 0 0	4 2 0 — 4 3 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 7 — 0 2 8	0 2 7 — 0 2 8¼	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 8 — 0 6 0	0 5 5 — 0 4 0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s.—Belfast, 25s. *a* 30s.—Hambro', 30s.—Madeira, 20s. *a* 25s.—Jamaica, 3g.—Greenland, out and home, —.

Course of Exchange, Dec. 25.—Amsterdam, 11 7 C. F.—Hamburgh, 34 2½ U.—Paris, 24 15 2.—Leghorn, 51½.—Lisbon, 58.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 250l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 970l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 325l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India DOCK, 180l. per share.—West India, 196l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 10l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 45l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 87l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th, were 77¾; 3½ per cent. 86¼; and 4 per cent. Consols, 94⅞.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec.* 1818; *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 101.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ALLEN G, Greenwich, stationer. (Lane and co. L.
Allen J. and J. Ware, Rotherhithe wall, oilmen. (Towers, london
Allard W. Birmingham, haberdasher. (Carruthers, Hales Owen
Anthony J. Cley next the sea, Norfolk, grocer. (Bridger, L.
Arney G. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, warehouse keeper, (Tome
Bruere J. Craven street, Strand, wine merchant. (Fynmore, london
Bond W. Dover, brewer. (Lodington and co. L.
Baffano J. Upper Thames street, sugar refiner. (Sherwood and son
Burrows S. Miles' lane, Cannon street, wine merchant. (Pritchard and co.
Blaks F. Southampton street, Bloomsbury, straw hat manufacturer. (Fitches and co
Bull J. Sydney street, Somers town, coal merchant
Badderley J. Nottingham, grocer. (Fearnhead
Bantock W. J. London wall, auctioneer. (Coote
Bateman J. and W. Culbard, St. John's street, Smithfield, brass founders. (Harman
Chamberlayne W. Leicester, hosier. (Beckett, L.
Chamberlayne W. and G. Rawlinson, Leicester, hosiers. (Jeyes, london
Combes G. Chichester, maltster. (Souton, L.
Chambers R. Market Rasen, carrier. (Eyre, L.
Crowne T. Durham park farm, South Mims, and J. Barford, Milford Wharf, Strand, coal merchant. (Jones and co. L.
Dickins W. jun. Crown street, Finsbury square, baker. (Shearman and co.
Dawes T. Yoxall, Staffordshire, tape manufacturer. (Willis and co. L.
Dicken T. Litchfield, cotton spinner. (Hurd and co. L.
Day J. King street, Holborn, jeweller. (Richardson and co.
Dalgairns C. Liverpool, merchant. (Poole, L.
Dennett H. Wilson street, Gray's inn lane, cow keeper. (Chapman and co.
Dixey E. Oxford street, optician. (Abraham
Deane W. Broad street, Ratcliff, brewer. (Clark, L.
Dawson J. Leeds, clothier. (Bloome
Enock J. Birmingham, brushmaker. (Alexander, L.
Emerson A. Tooley street, provision merchant. (Amory and co.
Frost J. Derby, linen draper. (Hurd and co. L.
Favill W. Cromwell, Nottinghamshire, miller. (Long and co. london
Gibbs J. Buxtead, Sussex, dealer in hops. (Lindsay, L.
Greaves P. Macclesfield, ironmonger. (Sherwin, L.
Groves W. and J. Dukes, Bath, grocers. (Highmore, L.
Godfrey B. Southwark, merchant. (Wright
George J. G. and C. B. Bedford street, Strand, tin plate workers. (Card and son
Goodlake J. H. Upper Thames street, wine merchant. (Glynes and co.
Guardner J. Mapleborough green, Warwickshire, dealer. (Jenings and co. L.

Howard

Heward J. Middleton street, Clerkenwell, builder. [Castle
Hughes J. Liverpool, druggist. [Blackstock and co. L.
Hime M. and W. Kewley, Manchester, appraiser. [Low and co. london
Holman W. Totnes, ironmonger. [Alexander, L.
Hopkins W. jun. Aston, Warwickshire, victualler. [Fallows, Birmingham
Harvey T. Great Yarmouth, innkeeper [Taylor, L.
Howitt J. Whitecross street, charcoal merchant. [Rose
Horneraft, Leeds, merchant. [Luttrell, L.
Jackson D. Castle court, Birchin lane, merchant. [Farren
Jarvis H. Tottenham court road, cabinet maker. [Martindale
James J. Newgate street, lace and worsted manufacturer. [Thomas
Jones J. and J. Leominster, linen drapers. [Meddowcroft, london
Keen W. Newcastle under Lyme, maltster. [Harvey and co. london
Kirkman J. City road, brewer. [Rowland and co.
Lace J. Liverpool, soap boiler. [Lowe and co. L.
Lees L. Newton Moor, Cheshire, cotton spinner. [Meddowcroft, london
Lancaster T. J. Cateaton street, merchant. [Swain and co.
Lax J. and T. and W. Moore, Liverpool, soap boilers. [Lowe and co. L.
Mitchell J. Stockport, miller. [Makinson
Muloch T. and H. Blood, Liverpool, merchants. [Avison and co. london
Moses J. Lime street, merchant. [Rivington
Marshall J. Northall, Yorkshire, clothier. [Coates, L.
Moore J. Manchester, flour dealer. [Adlington and co. L.
M'Kay R. Knutsford, linen draper. [Adlington and co. L.
Mill C. Lower East Smithfield, provision dealer. [West
Mackay J. Warwick street, Golden square. [Dawson
M'Donnell M. and J. and J. Bushell, Broad street, merchants. [Dennetts and co.
North G. Sheffield, butcher. [Tilson and co. L.
Norton R. Charlotte street, Rathbone place, paper hanger. [Hutchinson and co.
Owen M. and M. C. Broad street, Radcliffe. [Collins and co. london
Proffer W. Hereford, grocer. [Dax and co. L.
Pearson J. Stayley bridge, Lancashire, corn factor. [Appleby and co. L.
Pullan C. A. Leeds, merchant. [Few and co. L.
Pollock R. and J. Wakefield, woolstaplers. [Perry, L.
Robinson N. Smedley, Lancashire, manufacturer. [Makinson, london
Rhind A. Lime street, merchant. [Poole
Robotham T. Derby, grocer. [Long and co. L.
Sherlock T. and H. Blood, Liverpool, merchant. [Avison and co. london
Sterman W. York street, Southwark, gun maker. [Richardson, L.
Savage J. Handsworth, Warwickshire, rope maker. [Mawley, L.
Shackleton S. Leeds, shopkeeper. [Lake, L.
Sculthorpe H. Nottingham, linen draper. [Long and co. L.
Snead T. Blackfriars road, woollen draper. [Farren
Surr J. Aldersgate street, surgeon. [Griffith
St. Barbe J. Austin Friars, shipowner. [Blunt and co.
Thwaites W. G. Great James street, Bedford row, dealer. [Hackett
Townend R. jun. Aldermanbury, merchant. [Hackett
Tuck W. Elding, Norfolk, miller. [Barber, L.
Taylor T. Bingley bridge, Lancashire, butcher. [Milne and co. london
Tozer R. Plymouth dock, stone merchant. [Bromley, L.
Thomas J. Tabernacle walk, slate merchant. [Hughes
Taylor T. Oxford, grocer. [Pownall, L.
Taylor J. East Smithfield, tobacconist. [Dennetts and co.
Timothy W. Leigh, Worcestershire, farmer. [Best, L.
Villiers C. F. Ledbury, Herefordshire, druggist. [Thompson, london
White J. Portland street, merchant. [Brutton
Wabey J. Welwyn, Herts. mealman. [Archer, L.
Watson E. Withern, Lincolnshire. [Roberts, L.
Whitford J. Black Horse yard, High Holborn, coach smith. [Abrahams
Williams T. Liverpool, chinaman. [Ward, Burslem
Wright W. and J. Aldermanbury, merchants. [Walton and co. london
Watson W. and W. Eigle, Love lane, Eastcheap, ale and porter merchant. [Harrison

DIVIDENDS.

Aldham W, Borough hill mill, Essex
Agg T, Water lane, Fleet street
Adams T, Preston Bagot, Warwickshire
Austin J, Longdon upon Tern, Sh.
Aaron A, Plymouth dock
Bourne W, Bridgnorth
Bentley and Beck, Cornhill
Blayon and Inglis, Manchester
Baker C, T, Marlborough
Bourne H, St. James street, Westminster
Bishop C, High street, Southwark
Becher and Barker, Broad street
Bewley J, Kingsland road
Barlow J, and J, Gregory, Sheffield
Bishop W, and J, J, Yealand Conyers, Lancashire
Bishop C, High street, Southwark
Bickford J, Landulph, Cornwall
Brown B, High street, Portsmouth
Boughton E, Omberfley, Worcestersh.
Bailey J, Reading
Barnett L, C, Nottingham
Belger M. sen. and M, jun. Piccadilly
Bendy E, Charles square, Hoxton
Bragg J, Great Queen street
Browning W, St. Mary Axe
Bayly J, Plymouth
Banks D, Stonehouse, Devonshire
Buck C, Southwark
Cox C, M, Edgware road
Cole R, King's road, Holborn
Currey J, Wells
Cook W, Earith, Huntingdonshire
Clark T, and C, Gray, Keswick, Cumberland
Chabaud H, Plumtree street, Bloomsbury
Cooke G, and J, Kilner, Nicholas lane
Dancey N, Bristol
Dalrymple H, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square
Devereux and Lambert, Brabant court, Philpot lane
Dickinson J, Dewsbury, Yorkshire
Downs S, M, Reading
Dorn A, Vauxhall
Duckworth E, Manchester
Dawson G, and J, Walmsley, Liverpool
Ethell T, Birmingham
Emery S, Brewood
Fell J, Ratcliffe highway
Freeman J, Birmingham
Fletcher E, Deptford
Fisher J, Throgmorton street
French N, Old South Sea house
Foster J, Plymouth
Garth W, Ball grove, Lancashire
Gouens T, Westoe, Durham
George J, North Audley street
Gaskill J, and J, Minories
Gore S, V, Bishopsgate
Grieves W, Holborn bridge
Holt W. Marsden, Lancashire
Holmes T, Kersham, Surrey
Holdsworth W, and J, Bradford, and Morley, Yorkshire
Hooper and Bedford, Bartholomew place, Bartholomew close
Holland S, Liverpool
Heady A, Gower street
Hudson J, High Wycombe
Harrison J, Manchester
Hopkins J, Worcester
Henry A, Finsbury square
Humble S, Leeds
Haw W, Bristol
Harris W. and J, Dickenson, Mary port, Cumberland
Joseph J, Ratcliffe highway
Kent E, and F, Mark lane
Kendrick F, and G, Tyndale, Aldgate
Kell J, Broughton, Lincolnshire
Kemp R, Bury St. Edmunds
King R, Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields
Keary W, Ipswich
Lloyd W, jun. Finden, Sussex
Love C, Old Bond street
Law T, Lancaster
Lowe W, Macclesfield
Lingford [illegible]
Lloyd W, jun. Thames street
Laing G, George yard, Lombard street
Lynnell S, and W, and E, Perkins, Chatham
Lancaster J, Brompton
Leach H, and J, Ambrose, Bristol
Meacock R, Liverpool
Maltby R, Mortimer
M'Avoy E, King's street, Greenwich
M'Michael J. T, Clitton, and W, M'Michael, Bridgnorth
Moffatt R, Manchester
Marden J, Alfriston, Sussex
M'Michael W, Bristol
Marshall J, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire
Martin T, Chichester
M'Master J, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell
Nicholson T, Portsmouth
Oliver J, A, Blackheath
Oldroyd W, Blackman street, Borough
Oldrenshaw W, Leamington Priors
Olephant J, Cockspur street
Price S, Eardisley, Herefordshire
Pryor S, Cambridge
Paul J, Paddington street
Plow H, R, Riches court, Lime street
Paul J, Chester
Pitcher J, Bank road, Middlesex
Price W. Minories
Parker W, Whitechapel
Palmer A, Worthing
Penfold E, J, Springett, and W, G, Penfold, Maidstone
Parish W, Whitehaven
Parsley J, P, Great Yarmouth
Pearson T, Liverpool
Rains J, S, Wapping Wall
Rush R, Field Dalling, Norfolk
Rowlatt J, Charterhouse square
Randall W, Leeds
Robinson J, and J, Steine, Lawrence Pountney hill
Reynolds J. and J, Kendall, Whitechapel
Roberts J, Wood street, Spitalfields
Riches J, and H, Foreman, High street, Holborn
Stringer J, H, Canterbury
Stanley N, Wood street, Cheapside
Slater J, Market street, Millbank
Smith W, Oxford street
Stanley H, and T, Weston, Lower Thames street
Spence W, and T, Jones, jun. Bishopwearmouth
Swainson J, Manor row, East Smithfield
Shaw H, Ulverston
Sandwell R, S, Deal
Sandbach J, Woolwich
Schmaling F, W, Fenchurch street
Stephenson R, South Shields
Suple J, B, Bridgewater
Treherne E, Whitehall, Carmarthenshire
Turner J, Bury mill, Herts
Tyrrell J, Maidstone
Todd J, and J, Wright, Tichborne street
Timmins J. Birmingham
Walker D, Holborn
Wood N, Chichester
Wilkinson and Cook, Walbrook
Walker R, L, East Smithfield
Wilson J, and J, Shrewsbury
Watson J, Tothmain, Westmoreland
Wright R, Rufgill hall
White S, Liverpool
Wilks J, Bath
Woolfey W. Great Mary le bone street
Whitehead J. M. Howard, and J, Haddock, Cateaton street
Willatts T. Great Queen street
Witting J, Cromer, Norfolk
Walker C, W, Brighton
Watts W. Lower Maldon
Warrington A, Shrewsbury
Williams J, M, Dougate hill
Young and Glennie, Budge row,

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the month of Nov. 1818.

	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.22	27	W.	29.16	5	E.	0.42	17	1.06	29.66
Thermometer	59°	2 and 3	S.W.& S.	35½°	21	N.E.	18½°	23	23½°	49.70
Thermomet. hygrometer	25°	1	S.W.	0	2 & 24	S.W. & S.	25	1	25	8.50

Prevailing wind,—S.W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 12.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo stratus.	Nimbus.
8	19	12	15	3	1

Throughout the chief part of this month the weather has been cloudy, damp, and very mild, with a few foggy mornings and evenings: several bright days have, however, occurred at intervals in the course of the period. On the 12th and 13th about 11 P.M. a corona of a bright orange colour appeared round the moon; and on the evening of the 15th, an exceeding large colourless halo, which continued visible for three or four hours. These phenomena were succeeded by an increase of temperature and decrease of pressure, accompanied by gusts of wind and much rain.

This and the preceding month have been remarkably mild this year, as the following table will shew; though it is to be observed, that the thermometer attained the unusual height of 63½°, on the 7th of November, 1817:—

Years.	October Mean Temperature.	November Mean Temperature.
1815	52.78	41.61
1816	51.88	39.93
1817	45.82	49.94
1818	54.35	49.70
Average for the 4 years	51.30	45.29

St. John's-square, Dec. 22. A. E.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

Results for November 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.66—maximum, 30.16—minimum, 29.20—range, .96 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 50°.8—maximum, 64.°5—minimum, 36°—range, 28°.5.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .44 of an inch, which was on the 17th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 17°, which was on the 25th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3·65 inches, number of changes, 8.

Quantity of water evaporated, .670 of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain, 4.866 inches—rainy days, 15—foggy, 2—snowy, 0—haily, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	3	7	8	11	0	1	0	0

Brisk winds, 0—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	21	2	2	2	2	0

The past month has been mild and humid, the thermometer has not once indicated freezing. There have been a few foggy mornings, attended with slight hoar frost. The maximum of 64° occurred on the 28th. At the close of the month, the following indications of a mild winter were noticed in the neighbourhood, viz. field and garden daisies, wall flowers, and tenweek stocks, were in flower; brambles bearing fruit; gooseberry bushes in bloom; mushrooms gathered; a thrush's nest with three eggs in; and a wren's nest, nearly ready for incubation.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE frost, though late, has come most opportunely to check the excessive growth of the early sown wheats, which, in the best lands, are in a state of forwardness to excite apprehensions. Weeds of all kinds have been equally luxuriant, even in the drilled wheats; the narrow rows being already closed, with no possibility of admitting the hoe. Rye and tares, for spring food, were never, within memory, so large, or more promising. The autumnal fallows, upon well tilled farms, are in the best possible state. The wire-worm has been very active; and, in the west, complaint has been made that the *larks*, before the wheat was so forward, did considerable damage to the roots. Accounts general of the great breadth of wheat sown. The stubbles full of pasture; the barley and oats, in many parts, having produced a fresh green crop, and the grass so good, that both sheep and cattle exhibit a proof seldom witnessed at this season of the year No stock had been taken up, to the commencement of the frost; and the fodder has been most fortunately economised, and the price of hay kept down. In some districts, turnips have run away to leaves, affording roots more like a radish than turnip; in others, the common turnip has acquired such a size as to decay within, and render immediate consumption necessary. In the north, great quantities of turnips have been wisely stored. Scouring has been considerably prevalent among the lambs and lamb-hogs, a disease to be expected on such a change of seasons as took place, and the best remedy for which is *salt*, and good management. Irish cattle have arrived in considerable numbers. Milch cows dear and in request. Ordinary horses still lower, from the late great sales of troop-horses. The proposed absurd petition to Parliament, for a new Corn-Bill, greatly discountenanced; the zeal of its promoters would be far more patriotically, and more sensibly employed on a petition for a commutation of the *salt* duties. Although the state of the country has greatly improved in all parts, the farmers are yet suffering, too many of them, a nearly insupportable burden of taxation; and the case of the labourers is still more unfortunate and critical. Great numbers of these have missed their hire at the different statutes; and those which succeeded, have not obtained wages adequate to their support without parish assistance. The original cause of the ruin of the labouring class, may be fairly traced to legislative interference with the wages of labour.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. 4d. to 7s. 8d. —Veal 4s. 8d. to 7s.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 7s. Bacon —— Fat 5s. 3½d. per stone, of 8lb.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 54s. to 84s.—Barley 40s. to 72s.—Oats 28s. to 42s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 1s. to 10d.—Hay 5l. 15s. to 8l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 7l. 7s. to 10l.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 3s.

Coals, in the pool, 37s. 6d. to 48s. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Dec. 22.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

THE king on the 10th opened the session of the Chambers in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, with the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen,—At the commencement of the last session, at the same time that I deplored the evils which afflicted our country, I had the satisfaction to give reason to consider the termination of them as near at hand. A generous effort, and of which, I have the noble pride to say, no other nation has afforded a fairer example, has enabled me to realize these hopes; and they are so. My troops alone occupy all the strong places; one of my sons, who hastened to join in the first transports of joy our eastern provinces, has, with his own hands, and amidst the acclamations of my people, hoisted the French standard on the ramparts of Thionville; this standard now floats on all the territory of France.

The day on which those of my children who have borne with so much courage the burden of an occupation of more than three years, have been delivered from it, will be one of the finest days of my life; and my French heart has enjoyed no less the end of their distresses than the liberation of the country. The provinces which have so painfully occupied my thoughts till this day, deserve to fix those of the nation, which has admired, as I have done, their heroic resignation.

The noble unanimity of heart and of sentiments, which you manifested, when I called upon you for the means to fulfil our engagements, was a brilliant proof of the attachment of the French to their country, of the confidence of the nation in its king; and Europe has eagerly received France, replaced

replaced in the rank which belongs to her.

The declaration which announces to the world, the principles on which the union of the five powers is founded, sufficiently shews the friendship which prevails among the sovereigns. This salutary union, dictated by justice, and consolidated by morality and religion, has for its object to prevent the scourge of war, by the maintenance of treaties, by the guarantee of existing rights, and permits us to fix our eyes on the long days of peace, which such an alliance promises to Europe.

I have awaited in silence this happy epoch, to turn my thoughts to the national solemnity, in which religion consecrates the intimate union of the people with their king. When receiving the royal unctions in the midst of you, I shall take to witness the God by whom kings reign—the God of Clovis, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis; I shall renew at the altar, the oath, to confirm the institutions founded on that charter, which I cherish more, since the French, by a unanimous sentiment, have frankly rallied round it.

In the laws which will be proposed to you, I shall take care that its spirit shall be always consulted, in order to secure more and more the public rights of the French, and to preserve to the monarchy the force which it must have to preserve all the liberties which are dear to my people.

In seconding my wishes and my efforts, you will not forget, gentlemen, that this charter, delivering France from despotism, has put an end to revolutions. I depend on your concurrence to repel those pernicious principles, which, under the mask of liberty, attack social order; conduct, by anarchy, to absolute power, and whose fatal success has cost the world so much blood and so many tears.

My ministers will lay before you the budget of the expenses which the public service requires. The protracted effects of events, the consequences of which we have found to bear or to accept, have not yet allowed me to propose to you a diminution of the burdens imposed upon my people; but I have the consolation to perceive, at no great distance, the moment when I shall be able to satisfy the desire of my heart. From this moment a limit is fixed to the increase of our debt; we have the certainty that it will diminish in a rapid progression. This certainty, and the loyalty of France, in the fulfilment of her engagements, will establish, on an immovable foundation, the public credit, which some transitory circumstances, common to other states, had seemed to affect for a moment.

The French youth have just given a noble proof of their love to their country and their king. The recruiting law has been executed with submission and joy. While the young soldiers enter the ranks of the army, their brothers, who are released, remain in the bosoms of their families; and the veterans, who have fulfilled their engagements, return to their homes: they are both living examples of fidelity, henceforth inviolable, in executing the laws.

After the calamities of a scarcity, the remembrance of which still affects my soul, Providence, this year, lavish of its benefits, has covered the fields with abundant harvests. They will serve to revive commerce, whose vessels visit every sea, and shew the French flag to the most remote nations. Industry and the arts, also extending their empire, will add to the sweets of general peace. To the independence of the country; to public liberty is added private liberty, which France has never so entirely enjoyed. Let us, therefore, unite our sentiments, and our expressions of gratitude, to the Author of so many blessings, and let us know how to render them durable. They will be so, if, banishing every sad remembrance, and stifling every resentment, the French thoroughly persuade themselves, that their liberties are inseparable from order, which itself rests upon the throne, their sole palladium. My duty is to defend them against their common enemies; I shall fulfil it; and I shall find in you, gentlemen, that support which I have never yet invoked in vain.

The French funds have sunk within a month from 72 to 62, and on one day they fell so low as 60.—a proof of the opinion entertained by the French of the good faith in the preceding professions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 2d of December the queen's body was conveyed from Kew to Windsor, and interred in the royal mausoleum. The shops being shut by order of the lord mayor, the idle population went *en masse* to see the procession pass through Brentford. The Regent joined at Frogmore as chief mourner.

The new Parliament meet on the 14th of January, and the world looks anxiously to the exertions of the members of the unmanageable minority who have been returned to it by the virtue of the people. The accumulated oppressions of the system, going back even to the Excise Laws, require to be assailed with united energy, and reformed in root and branch.

It ought to be known and felt, that there is no hope of reformation except from the independance of the people and their representatives. Power, in whatever hands, will continue true to itself.

itself. Those hopes, which many persons entertained, of an amelioration of system on the death of the queen, will, we fear, be utterly disappointed. The state policy of her son was understood to be at variance with her's till the time when he became Regent; after which she spared no pains to identify their views; and her success was such, that we have reason to believe no change of system will take place in the administration of the government during his time, unless wrought by commanding numbers in Parliament.

SPAIN.

The following iniquitous Decree has been issued under the authority of the grand Inquisitor, who is private confessor to Ferdinand VII.—

In the name of the Holy Trinity, &c.

Whereas, it has been made known to us, that various publications of a heretical, irreligious, and seditious tendency, are in circulation among the subjects of this kingdom; and whereas, it is of the last importance that their progress should be arrested, and the authors, publishers, and circulators, duly punished, it has been determined that such measures shall be taken instantly as will most effectually accomplish this purpose.

All persons having in their possession works bearing the following titles, shall be brought before the holy office, and such punishment inflicted as the case shall seem to require, provided it be not less than solitary imprisonment under the authority of the holy office for three months, and the payment of a fine of not less than twenty-five doubloons. The works prohibited are—"The History of the Inquisition;" "Reasons why the Inquisition should be abolished;" "A few Remarks upon the Re-establishment of the Brotherhood of the Order of Jesus;" "The Theory of the Cortes;" "The Necessity of National Representation;" "Observations on the Conduct of several of the Courts of Europe;" "Patriotic Songs;" "The Difficulties at present to be Encountered."

The greater number of these heretical and seditious productions have been printed in foreign countries, in the Spanish language, and secretly introduced into this kingdom.

A proportionate punishment will be inflicted upon such individuals as have in their custody any foreign journals, newspapers, &c. containing matter against the government and institutions of Spain.

Given from Madrid, this 19th day of November, A.D. 1818.

Madrid, Nov. 23.

Great dismay prevails at court; not the smallest concert exists among the men in power. The late change of ministers has made things worse, and another change is already on the tapis, and, it is believed, decided upon. The dread and terror excited in the minds of the king and his counsellors by the publication and letter addressed to Ferdinand by Flores Estrada, is evident. That paper tells bitter truths they can neither swallow nor digest; truths rendered infinitely more galling by the melancholy prospect every where exhibited around them. It is said, that the king swore, if he could only catch the bold and contumacious pamphleteer, he would have him hung in Oviedo, his native place. The ministers of the inquisition, the curates and friars, are running about in all directions hunting out those who possess the hated scroll, and edicts have been placed on the church-doors, offering "a plenary indulgence and remission of sins to any or all who may inform of or accuse any person in whose possession the said letter, printed or manuscript, may be found, or who may have seen, read, or heard it read." The Inquisitor-general has also come forth with fresh anathemas of thunder.

Notwithstanding, however, such great personal risk, and in spite of all these excommunications and measures of severity, the greatest anxiety prevails to possess and read Estrada's pamphlet, as well as the other writings published in countries where people dare to tell the truth respecting our domestic affairs. An ounce of gold has been paid for a copy of the aforesaid pamphlet. These facts have rendered the courtiers both furious and uneasy.

By virtue of a decree, the torture has been inflicted on the celebrated Calvo de Rosas, and this deserving patriot has experienced all the torments of the rack. His limbs have been dislocated by heavy weights of iron being hung from his feet and wrists, and he was left in a state of insensibility for a considerable time. We are assured that he underwent the torture during five hours and twenty-six minutes, without declaring any thing his hardened judges sought to wrest from him, or implicating any individual. It is said, that among other answers, he made the following: "Calvo de Rosas will die with the same resolution with which he has defended the rights of Ferdinand's throne up to the time of the decree of the 4th of May, when the king violated the sanctuary of the laws, and declared himself an enemy of the nation. The defenders of Zaragoza possess dignity and character to withstand tyranny and despise tyrants."

The judges named by the king, for the purpose, were confounded, and their insidious interrogations destroyed by the energetic and judicious answers of this illustrious but unfortunate Spaniard; the vic- faction resolved to destroy

destroy him. It is said, the queen felt the deepest grief at this inhuman case, unknown even in the present age, even in the most barbarous countries. It is added, that, in consequence of an interview she had with the wife of Calvo, she spoke to the king, but he was inexorable.

The king goes out very little, and it is evident he has great cares on his mind. He is always accompanied by the Duke de Alagon, and a certain number of select guards. He seldom receives any body, except the inquisitor-general, the generals of the army, the heads of the religious orders, and a certain number of bishops. Father Cirilo and his confessor Bencomo, are his chief confidants. The war minister, Egula, seems to be the only one of the cabinet who feels himself at home. It is supposed Casa Irujo will not long hold his place, though he is a great favourite of the queen, to whom he was particularly known, when acting as Spanish minister at her father's court.

We hear that very warm disputes have taken place between General O'Donnell and the governor of Cadiz, of such importance that, we understand, the war minister has had to make an official report to the king. The haughty and domineering character of O'Donnell, it is believed, has given the greatest umbrage to the governor, who is considered as a very moderate and conciliating man. The latter, we understand, has declared that he cannot continue in command, unless O'Donnell restricts himself to the objects of the commission confided to him by the king.

The troops destined for the famous expedition against South America, amount to 3000 men stationed in Cadiz, and 2000 in Port St. Mary's, La Isla de Xerez. The officers only receive one-third of their pay, and the soldiers very miserable rations. They appear in the streets as so many skeletons, in old uniforms, and heartily tired of the fatigue to which they are exposed, being drilled morning and evening. They see no end to their labours, for they suppose themselves as near the time of their embarkment as they were two years ago. They hear of neither money nor ships. The affair of the transport Trinidad, which went into Buenos Ayres and joined the patriots, is well known to the soldiers.

NORTH AMERICA.

On the 16th of November, Mr. Monroe, the President of the United States, transmitted to both houses of Congress, by his secretary, Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following well-written, philosophical, and public-spirited, Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

The auspicious circumstances under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten the burden inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant; commerce has flourished; the revenue has exceeded the most favorable anticipation; and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honorable to our country. For these inestimable blessings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destinies of nations.

As the term limited for the operation of the commercial convention with Great Britain will expire early in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which that portion of our commerce which was provided for by that convention should not be regulated, either by arrangement between the two governments, or by the authority of Congress, the minister of the United States at London was instructed, early in the last summer, to invite the attention of the British government to the subject, with a view to that object. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negotiation which it was proposed to open, might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them; particularly those relating to impressment, the fisheries, and boundaries, in the hope that an arrangement might be made, on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend and provide in a satisfactory manner for all these high concerns. I have the satisfaction to state, that the proposal was received by the British government in the spirit which prompted it; and that a negotiation has been opened at London, embracing all these objects. On full consideration of the great extent and magnitude of the trust, it was thought proper to commit it to not less than two of our distinguished citizens; and, in consequence, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris has been associated with our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at London; to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given, and they are now engaged in the discharge of its duties. It is proper to add, that to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negotiation on so many important subjects, it was agreed, before entering on it, that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session. The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injuries sustained by spoliation, and so long suspended by the Spanish government, has at length been ratified by it; but

but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of like claims, not less extensive or well founded, or for other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries. These subjects have again been brought under consideration in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the mean time, events have occurred which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy which that government has so long pursued on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, it is at least of as much importance to Spain as to the United States to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding 150 in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become; as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the island, as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial governments in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was in a great measure derelict, and an object of cupidity to every adventurer. A system of bucaneering was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United States; while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effects of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean: the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed, at an early period, a connexion, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandisement. It is to the interference of some of those adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment which, according to the rules of warfare practised by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages themselves.

If the embarrassments of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long a time, from her treasury, for their losses by spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this, her government had been repeatedly apprized; and the cession was the more to be anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it, she would in effect cede what had become of little value to her, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the treaty of 1795, and all other compromitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought at least to have been duly appreciated by the government of Spain. It is well known to her government that other powers have made to the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is, nevertheless, a limit, beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearance can in no instance be justified. If it was proper to rely on amicable negotiation for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self-defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary

sary to nations and to individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the executive, by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians to massacre our fellow-citizens of every age and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been exclusively that of Spain, and her power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations, to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a certain sense at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it, the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and protection was sought, under her title, by those who had committed on our citizens hostilities, which she was bound by treaty to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped at that line, would have given new encouragement to these savages, and new vigour to the whole combination existing there, in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia Island, no unfriendliness was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrested it from her. The measure, it was true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish government, or those in authority under it; because, in transactions connected with the war in which Spain and her colonies are engaged, it was thought proper, in doing justice to the United States, to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the belligerent parties, without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state, that the governments of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela, whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in those measures, and even the knowledge of them, until communicated by this government; and have also expressed their satisfaction, that a course of proceeding had been suppressed, which, if justly imputable to them, would dishonour their cause.

In authorizing Major-General Jackson to enter Florida in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add, that, executing this order, facts were disclosed respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain in authority there, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war, and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence with which it inspired the savages, that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligation of the fifth article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced, that he should fail in his object, that he should, in effect, accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resource on which they had calculated, and of the protection on which they had relied, in making the war. As all the documents relating to this occurrence will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced Major-General Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there, to deliver the posts--Pensacola, unconditionally, to any person authorised to receive, and St. Mark's, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and however justifiable the commanding general was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Mark's and Pensacola to terminate it, by proving to the savages and their associates, that they should not be protected even there; yet, the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them, the power of the executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in congress only. By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shown to the government of Spain. The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled

enabled to review with candour her relations with the United States, and her own situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it; and, regarding the losses we have sustained, for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory, and her means of redress, she was likewise enabled to take, with honour, the course best calculated to do justice to the United States, and to promote her own welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the secretary of war, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the courts martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambristie; and of the correspondence between the secretary of state and the minister plenipotentiary of Spain near this government; and of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain and the provinces in South America, still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been collected by the commissioners recently returned from thence, will be laid before Congress, in copies of their reports, with such other information as has been received from other agents of the United States.

It appears from these communications, that the government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July 1816, having previously exercised the power of an independent government, though in the name of the King of Spain, from the year 1810: that the Banda Oriental, Entre Reos and Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fe, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present government of Buenos Ayres: that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres: that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the ministers of Spain to the allied powers with whom they are respectively accredited, it appears, that the allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain and the South American provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposition would be settled by a Congress, which was to have met at Aix-la-Chapelle in September last. From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the allied powers in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments; abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied, with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorizes a hope that the calamities of war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken of this subject, founded on all the information that we have been able to obtain, there is good cause to be satisfied with the course heretofore pursued by the United States in regard to this contest, and to conclude that it is proper to adhere to it, especially in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other powers, continue on the most friendly basis.

The strict execution of the revenue laws, resulting principally from the salutary provisions of the act of the 20th of April last, amending the several collection laws, has, it is presumed, secured to domestic manufactories all the relief that can be derived from the duties which have been imposed upon foreign merchandise for their protection. Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest have assumed great activity; and, although it is hoped that others will gradually revive and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence authorized by existing laws have been pursued with the zeal and activity due to so important an object, and with all the dispatch practicable in so extensive and great an undertaking. The survey of our maritime and inland frontiers has been continued; and, at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications, the work has been commenced, and in some instances considerable progress has been made. In compliance with resolutions of the last session, the board of commissioners were directed to examine, in a particular manner, the parts of the coast therein designated, and to report their opinion of the most suitable sites for two naval depôts. This work is in a train of execution. The opinion of the board on this subject, with a plan of all the works necessary to a general system of defence, so far as it has been formed, will be laid before Congress, in a report from the proper department, as soon as it can be prepared.

In

In conformity with the appropriations of the last session, treaties have been formed with the Quapaw tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansaw, and with the Great and Little Osages, north of the White River; with the tribes in the state of Indiana; with the several tribes within the state of Ohio, and the Michigan territory; and with the Chickasaws; by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negociations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois territory, and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made, which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone-river, and at the Mandan village, on the Missouri; and at the mouth of St. Peter's on the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves, especially in promoting the great object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has, almost invariably, terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom, loftiness of sentiment and gallantry in action, have been conspicuous. To civilize them, and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable that their independence, as communities, should cease, and that the controul of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land, and to other pursuits, tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community, and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress, on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.

It has been necessary, during the present year, to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the southern coast, and to the Pacific Ocean. By these means, amicable relations with the Barbary powers have been preserved, our commerce has been protected, and our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing with a steady progress towards the limit contemplated by law.

I communicate, with great satisfaction, the accession of another state, Illinois, to our Union; because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the additions already made, the regular progress and sure consummation of a policy, of which history affords no example, and at which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government, on the principles of our constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the Lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new life and vigour are infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the states, the confidence of the state governments in their own security is increased, and their jealousy of the national government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted. Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded. In those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire new force, and a greater freedom of action, within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow: our produce will be augmented to an incalculable amount, in articles of the greatest value, for domestic use and foreign commerce. Our navigation will, in like degree, be increased; and, as the shipping of the Atlantic States will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the western country, even those parts of the United States which are the most remote from each other, will be further bound together by the strongest ties which mutual interest can create.

The situation of this district, it is thought, requires the attention of Congress. By the constitution, the power of legislation is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States. In the exercise of this power, in which the people have no participation, Congress legislate in all cases directly on the local concerns of the district. As this is a departure, for a special purpose, from the general principles of our system, it may merit consideration whether an arrangement, better adapted to the principles of our government and to the particular interests of the people, may not be devised, which will neither infringe the constitution, nor affect the object which the provision in question was intended

tended to secure. The growing population, already considerable, and the increasing business of the district, which, it is believed, already interferes with the deliberations of Congress on great national concerns, furnish additional motives for recommending this subject to your consideration.

When we view the great blessings with which our country has been favoured, those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down, unimpaired, to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us then unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgments for these blessings to the Divine Author of all good.

Nov. 17, 1818. JAMES MONROE.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

AT a Common Council, holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Thursday, the 10th of December, 1818, it was resolved unanimously,—

1. That the corporation of London, being greatly interested in the police for this city, and for the county of Middlesex, where his Majesty's commission is yearly issued for the trial of offenders, and in consequence of which eight sessions are held within the year, are deeply impressed with the conviction of the increase of crime, the irregularities of the criminal law, and its effect upon public morals.

2. That upwards of 200 crimes, very different in their degrees of enormity, are equally subject to the punishment of death; which is enacted not only for the most atrocious offences,—for burglary, for rape, for murder, and for treason,—but for many offences unattended with any cruelty or violence, for various minor crimes, and even for stealing privately to the amount of five shillings in a shop.

3. That, from returns to the House of Commons, it appears, that crimes have been for some years rapidly increasing, both in number and malignity, to the injury of the rising generation, and the debasement of the national character.—That there were committed for trial in the year—

1812	1,665	1815	2,005
1813	1,707	1816	2,226
1814	1,646	1817	2,686

The capital convictions for Middlesex were, in the year—

1812	132	1815	159
1813	138	1816	227
1814	158	1817	208

There were executed in Middlesex, in the year—

1812	19	1815	11
1813	17	1816	29
1814	21	1817	16

There were confined in Newgate, only of boys of seventeen years and under, in the year—

1815	123	1817	359
1816	247		

There were committed for trial, in the different gaols in England and Wales, in the year—

1805	4,605	1815	7,818
1806	6,576	1816	9,091
1813	7,164	1817	13,932
1814	6,390		

4. That without the adaption of the criminal laws to the moral and religious sentiments of the nation, the increase of crime must be progressive, because, strong as the obligations upon all good subjects to assist the administration of justice, they are overpowered by tenderness for life, which originates in the mild precepts of our religion.

5. That many injured persons refuse to prosecute, because they cannot perform a duty which is repugnant to their natures, by being instrumental in the infliction of severity, contrary to their ideas of adequate retribution; and by such impunity young offenders, instead of being checked in their first departure from virtue, are suffered to advance from small offences to crimes of great atrocity.

6. That some jurymen submit to fines rather than act as arbiters of life and death, in cases where they think the punishment of death ought not to be inflicted.

7. That some jurymen are deterred from a strict discharge of their duty, and acquit guilt, or mitigate the offence, so as not to subject the offender to the punishment of death; and thus assume a discretion never intended to be vested in juries, and relax the sanctity of a judicial oath, upon which the trial by jury much depends.

8. That this determination by juries to oppose the severe enactments of our laws is of daily occurrence.

9. That, amongst other instances, a jury, rather than be instrumental in inflicting the punishment of death for larceny to the amount of 40s. from a dwelling, found a 10l. note to be worth only 39s.

10. That another jury, influenced by the same motives, found two bills of exchange, value 10l. each, and eight banknotes, value 10l. each, worth the same sum of 39s.

11. That we have no feeling but gratitude

tude and respect at the administration of the law by the learned judges, or in the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy; but they are influenced by considering the state of the law itself, as affording the means of evasions dangerous to the community, and opposite to the mild precepts of the Gospel, which teacheth us to love as brethren, and desire not the death of a sinner; but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live.

12. That petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying for a revisal of the Criminal Code, and to take such measures as their wisdom may deem meet.

The fate of three men, Driscoll, Williams, and Cashman, executed on Tuesday the 15th, for uttering forged notes, excited unusual interest, owing to the recent *acquittal* of some others, under exactly similar charges. Some inhabitants of Bread street met, and petitioned the Regent in their behalf, but without effect; and other meetings would have been held, but no one, not of the Secretary of State's office, believed it probable they would be put to death. Sidmouth, the secretary took, it seems, the responsibility on himself, the Regent having left it to his discretion, and having gone to Brighton.

At the recent Smithfield-Club Cattle Shew, the stock, although not numerous, was not inferior to any former meeting.

A murder was lately committed near Stoke Newington, on Mr. John Thomas Taylor, aged 20, the son of a surgeon in Goswell-street. He had been to visit some friends at Southgate, and on his return home is supposed to have been robbed, strangled, and thrown into the New River, near the iron bridge, where the body was found.

MARRIED.

Major Reid, of the Engineers, to Miss Sarah Bolland, of Clapham.

Mr. Widenham, of East street, Queen-square, to Miss L. Finer, of Holborn.

G. J. Jackson, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss M. Maudsley, of Lambeth.

Henry Read, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square, to Miss Eliz. Banbury, of Warlies, Essex.

Mr. Harvey, of Bucklersbury, to Miss S. E. Barber, of Pall Mall.

Mr. Robert Hoddle, jun. of Walworth, to Miss Slaton, of Bletchingley, Surrey.

Capt. F. S. White, of the India service, to Johanna, grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rees.

Mr. W. H. Simpson, to Miss S. Goodall, both of St. Martin's-lane.

At Lambeth, E. Bullock, esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Letitia Pearce.

Mr Whicher, esq. of Harting, Sussex, to Miss Enticknap.

Prosper Ameline, Comte de Cadeville, to Miss E. F. Kiernan, of South Lambeth.

The Rev. Wm. Greenlaw, of Isleworth, to Miss Frances Baker, of Great Marlborough-street.

Mr. Thomas M'Rae, of Coleman-street, to Miss Catharine Wedgwood, of Basford, Staffordshire.

Mr. Alexander Gompertz, of Lombard-street, to Miss Cater, of Queen-square, Westminster.

S. H. F. Gwynne, esq. of Glanbrane-park, Landovery, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Simes, of Kensington Gravel Pitts.

Mr. William Holland, of Covent Garden, to Miss Mary Young, of East Acton.

W. A. Wilkinson, esq. of Peckham, to Miss E. Ricardo, of Hackney.

Mr. H. C. Christian, to Miss Wattleworth, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square.

C. T. Edwards, esq. of Aldgate, to Miss Key, of Cheshunt.

Samuel Wright, esq. of South Lambeth, to Miss Betsy Rowlatt, of Charter-house square.

Isaac Gompertz, esq. of Cleveland-row, to Miss F. Wattier, of Abbeville.

Mr. Edw. Cowper, of Nelson-square, to Miss Ann Applegath.

The Rev. Johnson Grant, M.A. of Kentish Town, to Miss Margaret Sheriff, late of Calcutta.

D. C. Webb, esq. of Denham, Bucks, to Miss Smith, of Brentford.

T. A. Maynard, esq. of Coldstream Guards, to Miss Rhoda Brickdale.

John Olding, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Pawley, of Fulham.

A. Phillips, esq. of Woburn-place, to Miss R. Samuel, of Bath.

J. E. Picard, esq. of the Horse Guards, to Miss Homfray, of Coworth-house, Berks.

T. Chandless, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Miss C. Long, of Kempston-house, Bedfordshire.

James Nutting, of Goswell-street, to Rebecca Dewett, of Moore-farm, Felsted, Essex, both of the Society of Friends.

A. Warren, jun. esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss H. Bray, of Shere, Surrey.

DIED.

At Camberwell, 75, *Elizabeth*, widow of the late James Neale, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Kensington, *T. Windle, esq.* of Wickhill, Herts.

At Wattington, near Carshalton, 73, *Mr. Wm. Kilburn.*

At Brixton place, Surrey, 67, *Mr. John Gillespie.*

In York-place, Kentish-town, *Elizabeth*, wife of Richard Edgar, esq.

On Ealing Common, 64, *Mr. Thomas Hyatt.*

In

In Bedford-square, *John Lumsden, esq.* a director of the East India Company.

At Windsor, 64, *Edward Desbrowe, esq.* M.P. for that borough, and vice-chamberlain to the late queen.

In Aldersgate-street, *Mary*, widow of Thomas Seddons, esq.

At Clapham, 58, *Samuel Southall*, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly esteemed for his general benevolence, and a valued correspondent of this miscellany.

In Queen-square, Westminster, in a fit of apoplexy, the *Rev. Dr. Gringfoy*, rector of Horne, Surrey, and the active and amiable secretary of the Philanthropic Society.

In Highbury-place, Islington, 51, *James Hartley, esq.*

At Rye, 42, *Mr. Wm. Beck*, of Fish-street hill.

In Soho-square, *Miss S. Trotter.*

In Skinner-street, *Matthew Walker, esq.* of the New Steine, Brighton.

At Moulsey, Surrey, the *Hon. and Rev. Augustus Barry*, brother to the Earl of Barrymore.

At Maida-hill, Paddington, *Georgiana*, daughter of the late Richard Brathwaite, esq. admiral of the White.

In St. James's-square, 68, *Edward Lord Ellenborough*, late Lord Chief Justice of England, an office which he held for the last sixteen years, and resigned, on account of ill health, in October last. (See page 564.

At Brooklyn, of a typhous fever, *Mr. John Williams*, long known in the literary world by the appellation of *Anthony Pasquin:* he possessed a strong vein of satiric poetry, and was long the terror of actors and actresses, and of all persons with whom he became connected.

In Warwick-square, Warwick-lane, *A. Thompson, esq.*

At Southwood-house, near Ramsgate, *Charlotte Dowager Countess of Dunmore.* Her ladyship was a daughter of Alexander, seventh Earl of Galloway, and was married the 21st of February, 1759, to John, fifth Earl of Dunmore, who died in March 1809, and by whom she had five sons and four daughters, including George, the present Earl of Dunmore, and Augusta, now Lady Augusta d'Ameland, married at Rome April 4, 1793, to the Duke of Sussex, and secondly, Dec. 5, 1793, at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, which marriage was declared null and void by the Prerogative Court in 1794.

In Red Lion-square, 71, *George Sandeman, M.D.*

In Bury-street, St. James's, *Edward Kelsey, esq.*

At Brighton, 28, *Mrs. Wm. Borill*, of Upper Tooting.

In Queen-street, *Mrs. Joseph Sills.*

In Euston-square, *Mrs. Eliza Abraham.*

In St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, *John Courtou, esq.*

In the Strand, *John Mortimer, esq.* R.N. of Barnstaple.

In Great Mary-le-bonne-street, 56, *Mr. A. Rogers.*

In Mount-street, Lambeth, 56, *Miss Mary Forster.*

In Welbeck-street, *Miss M. Chesshyre*, sister to the late Countess of Fauconberg.

In the Victualling-yard, Deptford, 50, *Frederick Dickinson, esq.*

In Caroline street, Bedford-square, *Margaret*, wife of A. W. Devis, esq

At Hampstead, 75, *Mrs. Brewer.*

In Salisbury-square, 56, *Mr. Daniel Lovell*, many years proprietor of *the Statesman*, a paper which he conducted with political consistency, if not with ability and attractive originality. To this consistency he was a martyr in several prosecutions, and in a long imprisonment, which aggravated the diseases that led to his death.

At Stoke Newington, 47, *Mr. James Thomas*, an eminent baize and flannel merchant of Mumford-court, where he carried on the business with great integrity for twenty years. He was a native of Lancashire, and a member of the Society of Friends.

In St. James's-square, 79, *Sir Philip Francis, K.B.* a very active and distinguished character of the times through which he has lived, and a man of very rare talents and integrity. (See page 564.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. C. N. Mitchell, M.A. to the vicarage of Lanrothal, diocese of Hereford.

Rev. Samuel Curlewis Lord, B.A. to the vicarage of West Barsham, Norfolk.

Rev. John Francis, to the united parishes of St. Mildred and All Saints, Canterbury.

Rev. G. Hornby, to the rectory of Bury, Lancashire.

Rev. Charles Davy, M.A. to the rectories of Combs and Barking, with Darmsden annexed.

Rev. Wm. Moore Harrison, to the rectory of Cleyhanger, Devon.

Rev. Edward Paske, M.A. to the rectory of Creeting St. Peter, *alias* West Creeting, Suffolk.

Rev. G. C. Renouard, B.D. to the rectory of Swanscombe, Kent.

Rev. W. Roberts, fellow of Eton College, vice-provost of that Society.

Rev. Mr. Bethell, a fellow of Eton College.

Rev. T. Westcomb, to the rectory of St. Peter Cheeshill, near Winchester.

The Rev. J. Acaster, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Mexborough.

The Rev. T. Thomas, to the vicarage of Ewyas Harold, and to the perpetual curacy of Dulas, both in the diocese of St. David's.

Rev. J. B. SUMNER, to the living of Mapledurham.

Rev. W. POWELL, B.D. to the vicarage of Ragland and Landenny.

The Rev. Thomas HOBSON, M.A. rector of Nether Compton, with Over Compton annexed, to hold also the rectory of Lidlinch.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

**** In this Article it is proposed to record Biographical Facts, and not mere verbal Eulogies, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.*

LORD ELLENBOROUGH,
late Lord Chief Justice of England.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH was one of the sons of the late amiable Dr. Law, the liberal bishop of Carlisle, and rose in life on the credit of his father's character. His earliest, and perhaps his most distinguished employment at the bar, was as advocate of Mr. Hastings in the state trial which was continued during so many years. Here he first displayed that bitter sarcasm and ill-natured eloquence towards Messrs. Fox, Burke, Sheridan, and the other managers; which have subsequently characterized his juridical and parliamentary orations. His powerful mind was clouded by the acerbity of his natural temper, and his splendid and copious diction by an impassioned manner which at once dazzled and grieved his auditors. In early life he was connected with the Whigs, and his friendship with this party occasioned his being a member of the cabinet during the short administration in which the political character of the Whigs was destroyed by their connection with him and Lord Grenville. Never, perhaps, did there exist a greater discordance of character than in Lords Ellenborough, Grenville, and Grey, one part of that administration: and in Mr. Fox, Lord Erskine, and Lord Moira, who formed another part. As an administration, therefore, they neither addressed themselves to the feelings of the people, the king, or the prince, and they were therefore ejected, to the satisfaction of all parties. Since that period, the subject of this notice has been occupied almost entirely in discharging his functions as lord chief justice, though he is believed to have been frequently consulted on political affairs by the personage now at their head, and in consequence has been considered as mixing too much the political with the juridical character. His charges in libel causes, and in questions involving the views of government, will certainly be never quoted as models of impartiality. In all his policy he was severe—he opposed reform in every shape—he resisted all attempts to ameliorate the criminal laws—and the crippled measures adopted to improve the laws between debtor and creditor are to be chiefly ascribed to the dictation of his opinions. The law which bears his name is characteristic of his principles, and ought not to remain on the statute-book, because it destroys the distinction in punishment which ought to exist between the completion of a crime and its mere contemplation,—the one proved by the fact, and the other a mere assumption of law. The trials of Mr. Hone, in the last spring, will best pourtray his public character to posterity; and we quote them, because it is supposed that his ill-success in them aggravated the morbid dispositions that led to his death. He married in 1782 Miss Towry, esteemed one of the handsomest women of her time, and by her has left a large and interesting family. His remains have been interred at the Charter-house, where he was educated.

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS, K.B.

This distinguished character was born in Dublin, on the 22d of October, 1740. Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace, was his father; his grandfather was John Francis, dean of the Cathedral of Lismore, in Ireland; and his great grand-father John Francis, dean of Leighlin. The maiden name of his mother was Roe, a descendant from Sir Thomas Roe.

Sir Philip received the first rudiments of his education in Ireland. In 1750 he came to England, and was in 1753 placed at St. Paul's school. In 1756 Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, gave him a small place in the secretary of state's office. Mr. Pitt, who succeeded Mr. Fox, patronised him, through the recommendation of his secretary Robert Wood. By that patronage he was appointed secretary to General Bligh, in 1758, and was present at the capture and demolition of

of Cherburgh. In 1760 he was made secretary to the Earl of Kinnoul, ambassador to Lisbon, when the Queen of Portugal was married to *her uncle*. In 1763 he was appointed by the late Lord Mendip to a considerable post in the war-office, which he resigned in the beginning of 1772, in consequence of a difference with Viscount Barrington. The greatest part of the year 1772 he spent in travelling through Flanders, Germany, the Tyrol, France, and Italy. In about half-a-year after his return to England, Lord Barrington did him the justice to recommend him to Lord North, by whom his name was inserted in an act of Parliament past in June 1773, to be a member of the council appointed for the government of Bengal, in conjunction with Warren Hastings and three others. The records of his long contest with Mr. Hastings, the governor-general, are preserved in the books of council, the reports of the committee, and in the Journals of the House of Commons. This quarrel had previously occasioned a duel in India, when, on the 17th August, 1780, Mr. Hastings shot Sir Philip through the body. He left Bengal in December 1780, passed five months at St. Helena, and arrived in England in October 1781. On the dissolution of Parliament, in 1784, he was elected for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. On the 27th July following, he happened to make use of an expression in the House of Commons, for which the late Mr. Pitt never forgave him. After speaking of the first Earl of Chatham, with all possible honour, he unfortunately added, "*but he is dead, and has left nothing in the world that resembles him.*" Since that time his Parliamentary life has been before the public. On the 29th October, 1806, his Majesty, at the recommendation of Lord Grenville, was pleased to invest him with the Order of the Bath. On the 22d of December he expired, after having been reduced to a state of extreme debility by an excruciating disease in the prostate glands, with which he had been for several years afflicted, and from which his age precluded all chance of recovery. He has left a son and two daughters, Mr. Philip Francis, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Cholmondeley.

The Letters of Junius have been confidently ascribed to him in several publications, and unquestionably no man living at the time was better qualified by information and ability to compose such a work. His direct disavowal, however, addressed to us, and his style, are entirely at variance with the supposition.

MATTHEW GREGORY LEWIS, AUTHOR OF "THE MONK," &c. &c.

This gentleman was born in the year 1773; his father being at that time deputy secretary at war, which office he held for many years, and finally retired on a pension. His death happened within these few years, having, through some family causes, been separated from Mrs. L. for a considerable period preceding that event. M. G. Lewis, his son, received his education at Westminster-school; and, on coming of age, was elected into parliament for the borough of Hindon. In the years 1793 and 4 he made a tour of the continent; and, to amuse his leisure hours whilst travelling, he wrote a romance called The Monk, which was published in three volumes in 1795. As a work of imagination and a literary production, it displayed great genius and talent, and some of the poetry was exquisitely touching; though it must be confessed that, while its beauties acquired for it the highest degree of deserved popularity, the censures which its licentiousness, immorality, and mockery of religion, called down upon it, were also but too justly merited. These observations apply to the first edition, the author having been induced, by the severity of criticism, and probably by a more mature sense of propriety, to remove some of the most offensive passages in the second and subsequent editions. The success Mr. Lewis experienced in his first literary undertaking encouraged him to apply more assiduously to those pursuits; for we find him, from about this time, constantly before the public as an author. In December, 1797, he produced his musical drama of the Castle Spectre, at Drury-lane, which met with extraordinary success. During the rehearsals, the second appearance of the spectre was objected to by Mr. Sheridan; but the author insisted that the piece should conclude as he had written it, and the applause of the audience proved him right, whatever impartial criticism may allege against it as a violation of dramatic order. The drama, like the novel we have already mentioned, abounds in well-contrived, though romantic, incidents; and the language is always elegant and vigorous, often sublime and appalling. It was published in 1798, and has been much read and played ever since.

In 1801 he published two volumes of Poems, under the title of Tales of Wonder!—these merit their title, and abound with sufficient of the marvellous, which seemed to be a favourite theme with him: they also possess great beauty. The Bravo of Venice was published in 1804; and Feudal Tyrants, a romance in four volumes, in 1806. Besides these, he has published Tales of Terror, three volumes; Romantic Tales, four volumes; and a collection of Poems, in one volume.

The prominent tone of all these works is the horrible—their prevailing character the supernatural. With a fine and strong imagination,

imagination, Mr. Lewis addicted himself to the demonology of belles lettres, if we may bestow that appellation upon the darkest German fictions, and the wildest conceptions of romance. But for the revolting excess to which he was apt to carry his favourite theme, he must have been infinitely popular, since, even in spite of this blemish, his animated pictures, his powerful descriptions, his charms of composition, and his agitating situations, have a wonderful hold upon the mind, which cannot resist their effects. Undoubtedly he was more likely to corrupt the stage, than to enrich it with dramas within the licence which our freedom in that respect admits. But his muse knew no bounds. His tales are excellent of their kind, admirably written, and generally replete with pathos. Of the same nature are many of his minor poems. Alonzo the Brave, Mary the Maid of the Inn, Bonny Jane, &c. are exquisitely wrought: and it should be noticed that, as he was aware of the ridicule that might be attached to that class of poems to which the first of these belongs, and which he may be said to have introduced, he at once blunted the shafts of ridicule by anticipating parody, and evinced his own versatile talent by writing the humorous imitation—Giles Jollup the Grave.

On the death of his father, Mr. Lewis succeeded to a handsome patrimony, part of which consisted in West-India property. He resided in the Albany when in London, and lived in a rather retired manner. But the latter years of his life were principally passed in travelling. He had visited the continent, and twice made the voyage to the West-Indies; in returning from whence he died on ship-board about four months ago. He always showed himself a dutiful son to his maternal parent, who was indebted to him for much attention in her seclusion. In person, Mr. Lewis was small and well-formed; his countenance was expressive; his manners gentlemanly; and his conversation agreeable. He has left, we are informed, one daughter; and unfortunately was never married.

JOHN HARRIOT, ESQ.

Late resident Magistrate of the Thames Police Office.

Mr. Harriot was the son of honest and industrious parents: his father was for many years in the Navy, and afterwards served as master of a merchant ship. At an early age, he placed his son as a midshipman in his Majesty's service. His first voyage was to New York, with a convoy of merchant vessels; he afterwards sailed for Gibraltar, and, in his course, fell in with a French frigate,—which, after a smart action, was captured. On this occasion our young midshipman particularly distinguished himself.

After a cruize of considerable length, and many adventures, he sailed for England, was wrecked in Plymouth Sound, and reached the shore with great difficulty. Having joined his friends, he was by them solicited to settle on shore; he preferred, however, a life of activity at sea: once more embarked; and was present at the attack of the Havannah, and retaking Newfoundland.

At the conclusion of the American war, he made several voyages in the merchants' service, and at length accepted a military appointment for India. On his arrival in India, he ingratiated himself, by his good conduct, with all his superiors; and, by his adventurous disposition and spirit of inquiry, obtained a perfect knowledge of the more ferocious inhabitants, and natural curiosities, of those regions. Having declined settling as a lawyer at Madras, to which he was solicited, he sailed for Sumatra, and from thence back to England.

He now married his first wife, whom he lost within a year from the day of their union,—a period during which he enjoyed the utmost domestic felicity. After this event his views were rather unsettled: he commenced underwriter at Lloyd's, but soon gave up that pursuit, and found a solace for his disappointments in the bosom of a second wife,—whom he described as a worthy successor of the first. His next proceeding was to engage largely in farming, and to join with a younger brother, very extensively, in the liquor trade. He shortly quitted the latter branch of his labour, however, and confined himself solely to farming, which he extended, by purchasing an island that had been overflowed by the sea. This he recovered, by inclosing it with a wall, and finally brought it into an excellent state of cultivation, obtaining for his meritorious exertions a gold medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

After a period of ten years, his second wife died, leaving him a widower with three children. Feeling that "man was not born to live alone," and considering the necessity of having some careful guardian to his children, he soon found a third helpmate; by whom he had six children,—four of whom are still alive. At this crisis he became a magistrate for the county of Essex, in which he lived.

In 1790, the whole of his farm-house and offices were destroyed by fire. This calamity he had almost repaired, when his island was inundated by the sea; and thus he was almost completely ruined. By the generosity of his creditors and friends, however, his losses were in some measure alleviated.

His

His prospects at home being blighted, he determined to go to America; for which country he embarked with his family in May 1792. On arriving at Rhode Island, he hired a house for his family, and made a tour through the different states, in order to ascertain in which it would be most eligible for him to settle. After this arduous journey, he returned to Rhode Island, where he purchased a farm: he here became suspected as a spy; and, after encountering many disappointments, quitted the island, and purchased another farm at Long Island. The impediments which he here found, however, induced him to give up his farm, and quit America altogether.

Having once more arrived in London, he obtained an appointment from the directors of the East India Company for his eldest son, as a cadet on the Bengal establishment; and, for his second son, in the Bombay Marine. In the leisure which he now enjoyed, he offered some suggestions to his Majesty's ministers on the volunteer system, comprehending the Sea and River Fencibles; some of which were adopted.

At length, in 1797, he submitted a plan to the Duke of Portland for the formation of the present system of Thames Police, which, after some exertions, was adopted by his grace. Mr. Harriot was appointed to act as Thames Police Magistrate, and the office was opened in 1798. At first many serious difficulties were experienced, but at length the system was reduced to the perfection in which it now exists; and the port of London has thereby reaped incalculable advantages. From that period, down to the resignation of his office, Mr. Harriot was indefatigable in the performance of his official duties.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

TWO extraordinary self-murders were lately committed by two brothers, J. and L. Younghusband, respectable farmers, residing at Heckley Grange, near Alnwick. They went into the field about nine o'clock, where the men were ploughing; one of them tried a plough, and gave directions to the men; they walked into the adjoining field, where they were found in the evening with their throats cut, at a distance of thirty-three yards from each other, and each having a razor lying by him. They were upwards of sixty years of age, in affluent circumstances, and inseparable companions. Verdict—*Felo de se.*

At a meeting lately held in Darlington, resolutions to apply to Parliament for leave to make a rail-way from the collieries to the southern parts of the county of Durham, were passed.

Married.] Mr. R. Wilson, to Miss M. Rickleton: Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss S. Carr: Mr. J. Douglas, to Miss A. Bolton: Mr. T. H. Rutherford, to Miss A. Henzell: all of Newcastle.—Mr. John Akenhead, of Newcastle, to Miss Harrison, of Gateshead.—Mr. J. Shotton, of Gateshead, to Miss M. Robinson, of Stannington Lough-hall.—Mr. G. Mickle, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Cole, of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. C. Ethrington, to Miss A. Graham: Mr. J. Render, to Miss M. Oyston: all of Durham.—Mr. J. Turner, of South Shields, to Miss Swan, of Fulwel West-house.—Mr. J. Varey, of South Shields, to Miss A. Beezor, of Great Yarmouth.—Mr. W. Saunderson, to Mrs. Scott: Mr. John Davidson, to Miss Isabella Laing: all of Tweedmouth.—G. Taylor, esq. of St. Helen's Auckland, to Miss Mills, of Willington.—Mr. F. Todd, to Miss Kirby, both of Chester-le-street.—Mr. R. Gee, to Miss Ann Wilson, both of Low Elswick.—The Rev. D. Crowthwaite, of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miss Swinburn, of Chartershaugh.—Mr. W. Cook, of Herrington, to Miss M. Walsh, of Benchester.—Mr. E. Heron, of Low Weather-hill, to Miss H. Young.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the High Bridge, 44, Mrs. M. Hall.—At Burdon-place, Miss Hodgson, deservedly esteemed.—In Collingwood-street, 60, Mr. J. Arnett, respected.—48, Mrs. J. Robson.—In the New-road, 36, Mr. W. Garret, much respected.—In the Bigg-market, 46, Mr. R. Raper.—83, Mrs. J. Young.

At Gateshead, at an advanced age, Mrs. Pittilob, much respected.

At Durham, 55, Mrs. M. Gillespie.—46, Mr. R. Elliot.—35, Mrs. M. Gleeson.—57, Mrs. Robson.—In Sadler-street, 69, Mrs. A. Middleton.—21, Mr. R. Scorer.—Mrs. H. Appleby.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Jobson.—51, Mrs. Thompson.

At North Shields, the Rev. O. Egerton, rector of Washington.—76, Mr. Nehemiah Blagdon, much respected.—In Walker-place, 60, Mr. John Halliwell, regretted. In Milburn-place, Mr. John Rutter.—23, Mr. W. Reay.—61, Mrs. M. Irwin.—79, Mrs. C. Hume.—32, Mr. J. Wood.—62, Mr. W. Swordy.—70, Mrs. D. Pringle.

At South Shields, 72, Mr. R. Mould.—77, Mrs. Hill.

At Stockton, Mrs. M. Smith.

At Tweedmouth, 67, Mr. White.

At Tynemouth, 56, Mrs. M. Sonter.

At

At Bishopwearmouth, 45, George Wilson Meadley, esq. well known as the biographer of Dr. Paley, and the author of memoirs of Algernon Sidney; and highly distinguished for political knowledge, literary attainments, and independence of character.—79, Mrs. Suggett.

At Morpeth, 51, Mr. J. Lyons.

At Alnwick, Mr. R. Robson.

At Mickley, 62, Mr. W. Lumley.—At Helmside-lane, 87, Mr. J. Tayler.—At Helton Ferry, 75, Mr. R. Stothard.—At Tanfield, 28, Mr. Joseph Addison, much respected.—At Berryhill, 77, Mr. James Potts.—At Alston, Mrs. M. Martindale.—At Folly house, Mr. R. Snowdon.—At Kirknewton, 40, the Rev. J. Boucher, vicar and rector of Shaftesbury, deservedly lamented.—At Netherton, 73, Mrs. C. Alder.—At Harbottle, 73, Mrs. E. Bell, deservedly esteemed.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A Committee of Ladies has recently been formed at Carlisle, to attempt to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners confined in the gaol of that city, by introducing plans similar to those so successfully executed in the gaol of Newgate by Mrs. Fry.

A shocking explosion of hydrogen, or fire-damp, lately took place at Gilcrux coal-pit, near Cockermouth.—Four men were dreadfully burnt: the flesh was literally torn off them. The unhappy sufferers have wives and large families.

Married.] Mr. J. Rutherford, to Miss G. Faulder: Mr. G. Hetherington, to Miss H. Dickinson: Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss J. Stalker: Mr. T. Hardcastle, to Mrs. S. Maxwell: Mr. F. Boyd, to Miss Mary Hodgson: Mr. W. Addison, to Miss J. Shepherd: Mr. W. Dufton, to Mrs. E. Noble: Mr. J. Forster, to Miss D. Millican: Mr. J. Morris, to Miss A. Archer: Mr. R. Mendham, to Miss J. Parkins: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Jollie, of Carlisle, to Mrs. E. Mandell, of Tickell.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Botchergate, 68, Mrs. M. Surtees.—In Caldewgate, 31, Mr. G. Charlesworth.—21, Mrs. N. Connell.—75, Mrs. M. Scott.—83, Mrs. A. Graham.—In English-street, 38, Mrs. Thompson.

At Whitehaven, 68, the Rev. J. Johnson, M.O.S.B.; a native of Lancashire; formerly a member of the English Benedictine Convent at Lambspring, in Germany; and for the last thirty-seven years a faithful and assiduous pastor of the Catholic congregation in Whitehaven.

At Penrith, 91, Mr. W. Percival.

At Kendal, 80, Mrs. M. Harrison, wife of R. H. esq. senior alderman.

At Wigton, Miss E. Knubley, deservedly esteemed.

At Kirbymoorside, 25, Mr. G. Seaton, of York.

At Blackwell, 71, Mrs. A. Railson.—At Rockliff, 77, Miss J. Agnew.—At Caldbeck, Mr. Joshua Scott, one of the Society of Friends, much respected.—At Grinsdale, 87, Mrs. A. Richardson.

YORKSHIRE.

A shocking event lately occurred at Hull. The Alice, Stewart, from Pillau, with grain, coming up the Humber, under charge of a pilot, when opposite the garrison, ran on-board the brig London, of Gainsborough, lying at anchor in the roads. The London instantly went down; and of the crew, (five men and two boys,) only two were saved.

Mr. Henry Cope, grocer, in Leeds, has recently been convicted in the Court of Exchequer, of selling imitative tea, coffee, and tobacco, and of having extensive quantities of the same description, composed of pernicious and dangerous ingredients, in his possession, or consigned on-board a vessel at Leeds, to his address. Three separate verdicts were returned for the crown, making a total penalty of *one thousand four hundred and twenty pounds*. A similar conviction took place against Messrs. T. and G. Nesson, of Manchester, for having imitative tea and coffee in their possession. Penalties against Messrs. Nesson, *three hundred pounds*. But for this atrocious crime, transportation ought to follow the penalties.

A Philosophical and Literary Society was lately established at Leeds.

A meeting was lately held at Leeds, when it was resolved to erect elegant and commodious public baths in that town.

Married.] Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss M. Bruce: Capt. Brass, to Miss Fox: Mr. J. Arnett, to Miss Randerson: Mr. R. Mitchell, to Miss A. Riley: all of Hull.—Mr. Howard, of Hull, to Miss Lee, of Stainforth.—Mr. T. Appleby, to Miss E. Dawkins: Mr. B. Goodall, to Miss S. Clark: Mr. J. Walker, to Miss M. Coates: Mr. B. Bramham, to Miss M. Gobley; all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Hebden, to Miss Smith, both of Halifax.—Mr. W. Hutton, to Miss M. Crowther, both of Bradford.—Mr. Alison, of Huddersfield, to Miss Loadsman, of Burghwallis.—Mr. R. Rowland, to Miss A. Cornforth, of Whitby.—Mr. J. Sayer, of Birstal, to Miss Johnson, of Doncaster.—Mr. W. Turner, of Great Driffield, to Miss J. Wherrit, of Whitby.—Mr. W. Walbrain, of Bennington, to Miss L. Atkinson, of Langtoft.—Mr. J. Wass, of Naburn, to Miss A. Bias, of York.—Mr. W. Ward, of Acomb Grange, to Miss S. Ward, of Clifford.—Shaw Leigh, esq. of Sandhills, to Miss H. Hollinshead, of Summer Vale.

Died.] At York, 77, Mrs. A. Wallis, widow of G. W. M.D.—74, Joseph Buckle, esq.

At Hull, 40, Mr. J. Lawer.—80, Mrs. A. Skinner.—63, Miss Mary Mead.—51, Mrs. J. Hooper.—52, Mr. T. Acrid.—In

New-

New-street, 88, Mrs. Shadwell, widow of J. S. esq. of Heslington.—67, Miss Harrison, highly esteemed for her benevolence.—52, Mrs. Bennett.—26, Miss A. Cade.—44, Mrs. C. Wilson.—25, Mrs. G. Waters.—79, Mrs. Westwang.—75, Mr. C. G. Alberto, suddenly, formerly a respectable merchant in Manchester.—71, Mr. F. Somerscales.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Sharples, deservedly lamented.—44, Mr. S. Emmitt.—In Queen's-square, 63, D. Stansfeld, esq. justly and generally lamented.—63, Mrs. C. Kenworthy.—46, Mr. T. Langthorn.—In Land's-lane, Mr. R. Wilson.—In Briggate, Mr. J. Harrison.—68, Mrs. E. Goodyear.—Mrs. Prest.—56, Mrs. A. Grayson.

At Halifax, Mrs. Ludley, regretted.

At Huddersfield, 32, Mrs. C. Booth, deservedly regretted.

At Ripon, 38, Mrs. A. Britain, much esteemed.

At Skipton, 65, Mr. J. Strutt.—59, Mrs. M. Whittam.

At Yarm, 84, Mr. J. Windross.

At Armley, 40, Mrs. J. Oddy.

At Hallen Edge, Mrs. Archbell, widow of T. A. esq. of Healaugh.—At Hightown, 48, Mrs. H. Rouse.—At Spring Head, 29, Mr. J. Ibbetson.—At Sheepridge, Mr. J. Beaumont.—At Bootham, 79, Mrs. Mary Burgh, widow of W. B. L. L. D.—At Gleadless, 108, *Phebe Godborn.*

At Ganstead, 26, Mrs. G. Carrick.—At Sharrow Lodge, 71, J. Cayley, esq.—At Halton East, Robert Benson, esq. a magistrate for the West Riding.—At Beverley-park, 80, Mrs. Galland.—At Marrow-house, Mrs. A. Faulds, regretted.

In the 78th year of his age, regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Mr. Hargrove, the historian of Knaresbrough, Harrogate, and the surrounding country, author of the Yorkshire Gazetteer, Anecdotes of Archery, and other works, compiler of sixteen folio and quarto volumes of manuscripts, chiefly relative to the history of the county. His knowledge of books was remarkably extensive, and his memory retentive.

LANCASHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Illustrious Concentric Society of Liverpool lately took place. Sir Francis Burdett, (who was specially invited,) and Sir Charles Woolesley, barts. were present. Great unanimity of sentiment on the necessity of Reform prevailed. The speeches of Mr. Shepherd, the chairman, of Sir Francis Burdett, and Dr. Compton, were masterly specimens of patriotic eloquence.

A meeting of the merchants and ship-owners was lately held in the Town-hall, Liverpool, "to take into consideration, the expediency of erecting a wet dock at Holyhead, and of an application to the Treasury, or to the respective houses of parliament, to obtain an Act for such purpose." Mr. Gladstone and Mr. A. Littledale supported the measure as one of great national importance. Mr. Irlam then proposed, and Mr. Tobin seconded, a string of resolutions, which, having been read by the town-clerk, and put from the chair, were unanimously adopted.

Married.] Mr. J. Wood, to Miss A. Langley: Mr. S. C. Backhouse, to Miss M. C. Hazlehurst: Mr. C. Bower, to Mrs. J Airay: Mr. H. Horsefield, to Miss M. Dean: Mr. R. T. Mountain, to Miss C. Bewdley: all of Manchester.—J. Hulme, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Bent, of Halifax.—Mr. W. Machonechy, to Miss F. Potter, of Manchester.—Mr. Claye, of Manchester, to Miss E. Dodge, of Stockport.—Mr. W. H. Lambe, of Manchester, to Miss E. B. Milner, of Ardwick.—Mr. S. Howorth, to Miss M. Hardy, both of Salford.—Mr. J. Shaw, of Salford, to Miss A. Turner, of Chorley.—Mr. J. Dewhurst, to Miss E. Rathbone: Mr. J. W. Price, to Miss S. Bentley: Mr. Machell, to Mrs. Appleton: Mr. B. Ellis, to Miss A. Appleton: all of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Teasdale, of Liverpool, to Miss Ramsbottom, of Rippon.—Mr. T. Miller, of Everton, to Miss M. Moulsdale, of Frodsham.—Mr. W. A. Lomax, to Miss A. Bentley, both of Whitebirk.—Mr. W. Knight, of Bootle, to Miss M. Lewthwaite, of Blackbeck.

Died.] At Lancaster, 61, Mrs. Ann Hatton, suddenly.

At Manchester, 22, Mrs. S. Brownhill.

At Liverpool, in Great Crosshall-street, 27, Mr. J. Robinson.—Mr. C. Kirkham.—In Hope-street, Mr. P. Hope.—In St. Anthony's-place, 72, Mrs. M. Berry.—59, Mr. W. Williams.—55, Mr. F. Dixon, of the firm of Nuttall, Fisher, and Dixon.—On Brownlow-hill, Miss A. Lea.—At an advanced age, Mr. Harper.—41, Mr. J. Edwards, much respected.—75, Mr. W. Hull.—In Naylor-street, 77, Mr. S. Gibson.—At Gilead-house, the wife of Dr. Solomon.

At Bury, Mr. P. Ormrod.

At Ormskirk, 63, Mrs. E. Bonnington.

At Chorlton, at an advanced age, Ashworth Clegg, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Broughton, 107, *Mrs. Chew.*—At Breck-house, Poulton in the Fylde, Margaret, wife of James Hull, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Bridge-street, Northgate street, East-gate-street, and part of Foregate-street, in the interesting city of Chester, being lighted with Gas, make a splendid appearance.

Married.] Mr. J. Ditchfield, of Knutsford, to Miss Wrench, of Mere Town.—Mr. J. Law, to Miss Nuttall; both of Frodsham.—Mr. J. Hollingworth, to Mrs. H. Ellison, of Glossop-hall.—Mr. Roger

Parker, of Carden, to Miss C. Carter, of Caughall.—Mr. W. Cathrall, of Bunbury, to Miss M. Peacock, of Dunham.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. John Phœnix.—In Eastgate-row, Mr. Pate.—In Foregate-street, Mrs. White, widow of Wm. W. esq. of Childer Thornton.—Mr. Street, late of Woolstenwood.—Miss Catharine Voyce.—Mrs. Cooke.—Mr. James Snape, deservedly regretted.

At Frodsham, 80, Mr. Farrall.

At Knutsford, Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Charles Cholmondeley, esq.

At Congleton, Miss Stonehewer.

At Chorley, 31, Mrs. A. Beesley.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Brockham, to Miss S. Burton.—Mr. A. Cooke, to Miss M. A. Cooke: all of Derby.—The Rev. T. Hill, A.M. vicar of Elmston, to Miss A. Bossley, of Chesterfield.—Mr. W. Robinson, of Glossop, to Miss S. Hatfield, of Cowbrook.—Mr. S. Glover, of Wirksworth, to Miss Millins, of Matlock.—R. Rose, esq. of Burrowash, to Miss A. Pearshall, of Foremark-park.—Mr. R. Wood, to Miss M. Morley; both of Borrowash.—Mr. R. Adams, of Wartnaby, to Miss D. Hinckley, of the Ash.

Died.] At Derby, 63, Mrs. Ford.

At Chesterfield, 86, Mrs. Heathcote, widow of the Rev. E. H. of East Bridgford.—Mrs. Tavender.

At Newhaven-house, 55, Mr. T. Greenwood.—At Holly Bush, 69, Mr. S. Humpston.—At Dronfield, 88, Mrs. Shaw, widow of Michael S. esq. of Manchester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At the late Nottingham sessions, on pronouncing sentence, the prisoners uttered expressions threatening vengeance on the court, and some of them endeavoured to get out of the box to put their threats into execution. The constables were active, and order was restored; the prisoners venting their rage in bitter exclamations while they were forcibly carried away.

Married.] Mr. G. Adamson, of East-street, to Miss Taylor, of Barker-gate.—Mr. S. Kerry, to Miss S. Chamberlain.—Mr. J. Barker, to Miss S. Carpenter: all of Nottingham.—Mr. P. Bott, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Aked, of Mayfield.—Mr. George Sparrow, of Park-row, Nottingham, to Miss A. Leeson, of Hallam.—Mr. T. Johnson, of Nottingham, to Miss M. A. Pickard, of Barnsley.—Mr. Bruin, to Miss M. Bruin; both of Blaby.—Mr. T. Morris, to Miss C. Morris; both of Cotgrave.—Mr. G. Brookes, of Holm-house, to Miss A. Watson, of Smithley.

Died.] At Nottingham, 29, Mr. John Storer.—In Fletcher-gate, 55, Mr. J. Harriman much respected.—Mr. T. Stocks.—In Queen-street, Mrs. Peet.—At Newark, 28, Mr. T. Newton.—46, Mr. J. Sharp.—32, Mrs. E. Sharp.—75, Mr. W. Potts.—43, Mr. R. Sedwell.—At Mansfield, the Rev. Lewis Andrews, deservedly esteemed.

At East Retford, 50, Mr. J. Hartshorne.—At Elston, the Rev. John Darwin.—At Sutton, 62, Mr. W. Adins, much respected.—At Ratcliffe, 30, Mr. E. Forster.—At Shelford, 76, Mrs. Timm.—At Teversall, Mr. D. Webster.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Newton, of Gainsborough, to Miss A. Goodhead, of Cuckney.—Mr. J. Plaskitt, to Miss Kerby; both of Grimsby.—Mr. W. Warburton, of Grimsby, to Miss Day, of Butterwick.—Mr. T. Brown, of Scampton, to Miss E. R. Lister, of Nottingham.—Mr. Richardson, of Crowle, to Miss Scott, of Flixborough.

Died.] At Lincoln, in the Minster-yard, 86, Mrs. Willis, widow of the Rev. Cecil W., D.D. prebendary of Lincoln.

At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Collison.

At Grantham, the Rev. T. H. Holgate, deservedly lamented.—Miss A. Moscrop.

At Somercoates, Mrs. Buckles: and immediately after attending her funeral, Mr. Townsend.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Numerous robberies have lately been committed in Leicester and its neighbourhood.

Married.] Mr. James Fisher, to Miss Martha Gains; both of Loughborough.—Mr. Gutteridge, to Miss Dawson: both of Hinckley.—Mr. Boden, of Market Bosworth, to Miss S. Gibson, of Coventry.—Mr. Farmer, to Miss Parker; both of Castle Donington.—Mr. Lacey, of Hoton, to Miss Smith, of Hoby.—J. Webster, of Sutton Cheney, to Miss M. Orme, of Fauld.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. R. Scott.—In South-gate-street, 54, Mrs. Sykes, deservedly regretted.—95, Mrs. M. Bankart.—30, Mr. E. Smith.

At Loughborough, 73, Miss A. Clarke.—Mr. W. Powell.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. C. Latham, jun. much regretted.—47, Mr. B. Johnson.

At Peatling-hall, Martha, wife of J. Clarke, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Osgathorpe, 62, Mr. W. Miles, much esteemed.

At Stanford, 36, Mr. R. Rowland.—At Wartnaby, at an advanced age, the Rev. J. Bingley, rector of Epperstone and Calverton, and a justice-of-peace for Leicestershire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The magistrates of Staffordshire, at their last quarter sessions, taking into consideration the practice of paying parish labourers, commonly called house-row, or roundsmen, a certain portion of their wages out of the poor's-rate, resolved,—"*That such practice is highly detrimental to the public welfare, as well as illegal, and that it be recommended to the several magis-*

trates

trates of this county, collectively and individually, to discountenance the same as much as possible, by disallowing in future all sums so paid in the overseers' accounts."

Married.] Mr. T. Mountford, of Walsall, to Miss S. W. Woolfield, of Handsworth.—Mr. John Dixon, to Miss M. A. Savage, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Bullock, of West Bromwich, to Miss E. Sharratt, of Walsall.—George Briscoe, esq. of Wolverhampton, to Miss M. Worthington, of Burton-on-Trent.—Mr. J. Harlow, of Lane End, to Miss Barnes, of Bolton.—The Rev. W. Eddowes, A.B. vicar, to Miss Myrah Buxton, both of Caverswall.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Dickenson, widow of Edward D. esq. of Dothill-house.

At Wolverhampton, Mary, wife of the Rev. Joseph Reed.

At Bilston, Mr. Joseph Higgitt.—25, Mr. Stephen Stone.

At Lower Penn, Mrs. Jorden, widow of Thomas J. esq. deservedly regretted.—At Ettingshall, 97, Mrs. H. Baker.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Several newspapers state, that many persons resident near Birmingham have made large fortunes by making skeleton bank-notes, which they sell to their select and confidential customers, to be completed into forged Bank-of-England notes.

A splendid gold cup, voted to Joseph Butterworth, esq. late M.P. for Coventry, has lately been presented to him by a deputation of his partizans from that city.

Married.] Mr. T. Northwood, to Mrs. Greaves, both of Edmund-street.—Mr. J. Large, to Miss M. Whitehouse: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Blyth, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Wilkins, of Bourton-on-the-Water.—Mr. Binns, jun. of Snow-hill, Birmingham, to Miss Spraggett, of Wellesbourn.—Mr. John Haywood, of Birmingham, to Miss H. Ashford, of Ashted.—W. D. Pritchitt, esq. of Erdington Slade, to Miss A. Smallwood, of Dale End.—Mr. W. Bridgen, of Brocton, to Miss M. Turner, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Lane, jun.—In Colemore-row, 28, Mrs. Weaver.—On Summer-hill terrace, 26, Miss S. Adcock.—In Union-street, Mrs. Whitehead, much esteemed.—In Summer-lane, 60, Mrs. Ann Fairfax.—In Temple-row, Miss J. Payne, deservedly regretted.—In the Crescent, 72, Mr. S. Baker, of Rotten-park.—In Dale End, Mrs. J. Carless.

At Hampton in Arden, 72, Mrs. Snape.

At Kingswinford, 81, Thomas Bendy, esq.—At Heath House, Stapleton, Mrs. Smyth, widow of Thomas S. esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

A society for literary and general information has been lately established in Newport.

Married.] Mr. J. Griffiths, to Miss E. Rogers.—Mr. J. Tagg, to Miss A. Wood: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. W. Jones, of Oswestry, to Mrs. J. Joy, of Dublin.—Mr. J. Currier, to Miss Cross, both of Wellington.—Mr. Davis, of Wellington, to Miss Cropp, of Newport.—Mr. J. Knott, of Basford, to Miss H. Dicken, of Bishop's Castle.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Barker-street, Mr. Lewis.—Mrs. Vaughan.—Mrs. Stoltock.—Mr. J. Pidgeon.—In Mardol, Miss A. Rigby, of Frodsham.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Henry E. esq. of Machynlleth.

At Shiffnal, Mr. Yates.

At Bishop's Castle, 34, Miss M. James.

At Wem, 81, the Rev. George Dicken, rector of Moreton Corbet, and vicar of Stanton.

At Ellesmere, W. Jones, esq.

At Whixill, Mr. Powell.—At Twyford, 49, Mrs. Jane Downes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Burrow, of Worcester, to Miss M. Best, of Severn Stoke.—Mr. G. Wood, to Miss S. Bromley, of Worcester.—Mr. J. Priddey, of Droitwich, to Miss A. Badger, of Chaddesley Corbet.—Mr. Oliver Newey, of Dudley, to Miss M. Brettall, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Worcester, J. Dangerfield, esq.—Mr. T. Gwinnell.

At Stourport, 83, Mrs. Pitt.

At Dudley, Miss E. Downing, deservedly esteemed.—F. Watkins, esq. of London.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. F. H. Browne, of Leominster, to Miss E. C. Turners, daughter of Major T.

Died.] At Hereford, 65, the Rev. F. Woodcock, A.M. senior prebendary, and vicar of Holmer.—79, Sarah, widow of T. Powell Symonds, esq.

At Lyonshall, the Rev. R. Houghton.

At Hereford, in Weybridge street, 85, Mr. Benjamin Watkins, deservedly respected.

At Westby, Mrs. F. Cam, of Hereford.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

In pursuance of resolutions, the burgesses of Monmouth have lately applied to the Court of King's Bench, in support of their right to elect their own magistrates. A motion was made by Mr. Scarlett, and rules were granted against the present acting mayor and bailiffs, to show cause why informations, in the nature of *Quo Warranto*, should not be exhibited against them, requiring them to state by what authority they claim those offices.

A fire lately took place in one of the coal-pits at Frampton, Gloucestershire. Fourteen men went down to extinguish it: they all were burnt severely, and three died with suffocation. It is thought to have been caused by the fire-damp.

Married.] Mr. R. Boley, to Miss A. Harper.—Mr. J. Barns, to Miss M. Norman.—Mr. W. How, to Miss A. S. Lovell.

—Mr. W. Rose, to Miss M. A. Upjohn Imber: all of Bristol.—At Cheltenham. U. T. Hemmingson, esq. to Miss L. J. Marguenat, of Moreton-house.—Mr. F. Butt, of Cheltenham, to Miss G. Greig, of Glasgow.—Mr. J. Marks, to Miss S. Dadge, both of Cirencester.—The Rev. J. Cooke, of Frampton upon-Severn, to Miss Rhone, of Standish.—J. Tuckwell, esq. of Barrington-grove, to Miss E. Councer, of Bloxham.—Mr. Morgan, of Newport, to Miss E. Evans, of Monmouth.—Mr. D. Bourton, of Preston, to Miss Bingham, of Cirencester.—Mr. William Heaven, of Frocester, to Miss E. Barnard, of Okle.—J. Millar of Nailsworth, to E. Stephens, of South Hays, Bath; both of the Society of Friends.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. C. Underwood.

At Bristol, at the Hot-wells, Miss M. Edwards, of Fairford.—Mrs. S. Sweet.—In Augustin's-place, 83, Mrs. J. Churnside.—In Maudlin-lane, Mrs. E. Bayley.—On St. Michael's-hill, Mrs. Richards.—In King's square, 75, Mrs. A. Pugh.

At Clifton, Mrs. S. Olive, widow of John O. esq. of Beech-hill.—Mrs. Wolferston, of Stone, widow of Edward W. esq. of Berry, Devon.

At Cheltenham, 70, T. Escourt, esq. of Estcourt.—43, Mr. W. Bastin.—Miss E. M'Causland Gage, of Fruit-hill, county of Londonderry.

At Caerleon, A. E. Butler, esq. a gentleman of extensive benevolence.

At Bitton, Mr. T. Smallcombe.—At Nailsworth, 65, Mr. J. Woodlands.—At Ruarden, 83, Mrs. Terrett.—At Wick, Mrs. Bryant.—At Stratton, Mr. R. Lane.—At Alveston, 76, E. Watkins, esq. partner of the Thornbury-bank.

At Lidney, at an advanced age, Mrs. Pearce.—At Bedminster, Mrs. E. M. Purnell.—At Painswick, Mr. J. Palling.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the freemen, who, at the last election, opposed the interest of Gen. St. John, was lately held at Oxford, when the resolutions were unanimously agreed to. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended; all the persons assembled joined in a determination to present their petition to Parliament in January next, and to rescue, if possible, the city of Oxford from its present situation. To support the necessary expenses, a subscription was immediately entered into.

Married.] Mr. R. Guest, to Miss J. Maddox, both of Oxford.—Mr. W. Cellcutt, of Oxford, to Miss E. Drinkwater, of Church Enstone.—Mr. T. Steventon, of Oxford, to Miss M. Morgan, of South Hinksey.—Mr. C. Haynes, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Bignell, of Banbury.—Mr. J. Rose, to Miss M. Thorpe, both of Sandford.—The Rev. L. J. Turner, of Benson, to Miss J. Jaques, of Thame.—Mr. C. Jaques, of Thame, to Miss E. A. O. Turner, of Newington.—Mr. Port, to Mrs. A. Watkins.

Died.] At Oxford, 30, Miss E. Portlock.—59, Mr. J. Slatter.—In St. Clement's, 65, Mrs. J. Haynes.—In George-lane, 34, Mrs. S. Smith.—Mrs. Grant.

At Banbury, Mr. G. Baker.—Mrs. Coles.

At Bampton, 21, Mr. G. F. Whitaker.—At Shabbington, 93, Mrs. A. Pope.—At Great Milton, 76, Mrs. Speechly.—At Marston, 84, Mrs. Blay.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

The pitched market lately established at Hungerford, from the regularity with which it is conducted, and the ample supply it always affords, goes on with advantage both to buyers and sellers. The Kennet and Avon Canal, passing through the town to Bristol and London, affords great accommodation.

Married.] Richard Valpy, esq. of Reading, to Miss Rowe.—Mr. G. Edmonds, of High Wycombe, to Miss E. Jacques, of Thame.—T. Lord, esq. of Telehurst, to Miss M. Harper, of Manchester-street, London.

Died.] At Windsor, Miss Louisa Thackeray.

At Langley, 60, Mrs. F. Hanbury, of Pontypool.—At Simpson, 82, Mr. S. Hogg.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] S. Hughes, esq. of Cheshunt, to Mrs Cox, of Breafy, county of Mayo.—Mr. Griffin, of Buntingford, to Miss M. Bigg, of Aspeden.—Mr. G. Cordall, of Shefford, to Miss A. Brown, of Wisbech.—Mr. G. Osborn, of Dunstable, to Mrs. Brice, of Stoke Goldington.

Died.] At St. Alban's, 82, Mrs. Susannah Kentish.

At Sarratt-hall, 70, H. Day, esq.—At Walden, Lieut. Gen. W. Jones, of the Bengal Establishment.—At Brogborough-park-house, Mr. H. G. Cheepley.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Felton, of Peterborough, to Miss Bridges, of Whittlesea.—Mr. Rowlett, of Stokedoyle, to Miss Rowell, of Peterborough.—The Rev. R. J. Geldart, M.A. rector of Little Billing, to Miss S. Walker, of Sutton-hill, Surrey.—Mr. J. Wade, of Weldon-in-the-Wood, to Miss Rawlings, of Oakham.

Died.] At Peterborough, T. Mann, esq. suddenly.—Mr. R. Reed.—In Boongate, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Bull.

The Rev. Mathias Slye, of East Carlton, and of Carlton-cum-Ilston.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the present year is,—"*No valid argument*

argument can be drawn from the incredulity of the Jews against the Christian religion."

Married.] W. Weatherby, esq. of Newmarket, to Miss M. A. Hill, of Snailwell.—Mr. J. Paple, to Miss S. Browning, both of Thorney.—Mr. J. Anker, to Miss A. Green, both of March.—Mr. Jas. Fox, of St. Ives, to Miss Andrews, of Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street.

Died.] At Cambridge, 21, Mr. D. Evans, student of St. John's College.—Mr. J. Striker.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. S. Mills.

At Ely, 24, Mr. T. Horlock.

At Foulmne, Mr. B. Webb.—At Linton, 68, Mr. E. J. Eve.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Craske, to Miss Lovick: Mr. J. Gallant, to Miss S. Eggett: Mr. D. Cocks, to Mrs. Mann: all of Norwich.—Mr. T. Brooks, of Norwich, to Miss Wells, of Yarmouth.—Mr. W. Stacy, of Yarmouth, to Miss S. Browne, of Tasburgh.—Mr. Eli Kerry, to Miss A. Ellis: Mr. S. Connell, to S. Parker: all of Diss.—Mr. Fulcher, of Diss, to Miss Elliott, of Shelfanger.—Mr. S. Clarke, of Aldborough, to Miss Le Neve, of North Walsham.—Mr. J. Hart, of Billingford, to Miss S. Worts, of Bintry.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Giles's, 80, Mrs. L. Ray.—60, Mrs. A. Culyer.—69, Mrs. Crakanthorp.—70, Mr. B. Wall.—77, Mrs. E. Nobbs.—85, Mrs. E. Youngman.—80, Mrs. Leman, wife of Barnabas Leman, esq. mayor of this city.

At Yarmouth, 32, Mrs. Burrows.—57, Mrs. S. Humphrey.—23, Mr. Chas. Corps.—79, Mrs. Margaret Rye.—40, Mrs. S. Furnis.

At Lynn, 58, Mr. Mackie, suddenly.—Mr. J. Brook.

At Thetford, 30, Mr. J. Drake.—Mrs. Hayward.

At Hempstead, 62, Mr. J. Littlewood.—At Taverham, Mrs. J. Juby.—At Acle, 76, Mrs. Shepherd.

SUFFOLK.

A thrashing machine upon a simple and useful construction, was exhibited at the last Bury fair; the whole complete can be drawn by a single horse to any distance, and not heavier than a common tumbrell; it is made to work by four levers, similar to a pump sweep, and those worked by men, who can thrash from fifteen to twenty coombs of wheat per day.

Married.] Mr. J. Moor, of Dalham, to Miss Pomfret.—Mr. Aldred, of Wissett, to Miss M. Warren, of Thetford.—Mr. T. Simpson, of Ufford, to Miss Hicks, of Coddenham.—Mr. T. Prummet, to Miss Mapleston, both of Beccles.—Mr. R. Hogg, to Miss Chambers, both of Lowestoft.—Mr. T. Rayson, to Miss S. Arbourn, both of Eye.—Mr. Raynbird, to Miss Hubbard, both of Bacton.—Mr. G. Heffer, of Framlingham, to Mrs. Booth, of Swefling.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Maulkin, wife of Robert M. esq

At Ipswich, 52, Mrs. T. Ridley, deservedly respected.—Mr. C. Ransom.—43, Mr. E. Greenlard, of Finsbury-square, London.—Mrs. Blomfield.—52, Mrs. Chevallier.

At Woodbridge, Mr. T. Mann.—Mrs. Revans, wife of Capt. R.

At Clare, Mrs. J. Brume.

At Rickinghall, 61, Mr. A. Proctor.—At Coddenham, Mrs. Bird, much respected.—At Bures St. Mary, 61, Mrs. A. Dupont.—At Bucklesham, 43, Mr. J. Cook.—At Ixworth, 65, G. Boldero, esq.

ESSEX.

The sum required for lighting Chelmsford with Gas has been subscribed, and the shares already bear a premium of ten per cent.

A destructive conflagration lately happened on the premises of Messrs. Crane and Murphy, turpentine manufacturers, Marsh-gate-lane, Stratford, by the bursting of one of the iron pans, containing a large quantity of hot varnish; it communicated to some hundreds of barrels of pitch and tar that lay in the yard ready for delivery. The whole of the building was entirely consumed.

Married.] C. E. Branfill, esq. of Upminster-hall, to Miss A. E. Hammond, daughter of the Rev. A. E. H.—Mr. Knight, of Holbrook, to Miss M. Box, of Manningtree.—Mr. W. Cooper, of Chipping Ongar, to Miss H. Harvey, of Rendham.—The Rev. W. Birch, rector of Stanway, to Miss E. Dimack, of Stonehouse.—M. A. J. Savill, esq. of Little Waltham-hall, to Miss C. Honson, of Lincoln's Inn.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. Z. Payne.—28, Mary Candler, on of the Society of Friends, deservedly esteemed.—Mrs. Simpson.—Miss E. Medcalf.

At Chelmsford, 31, Mr. T. Grave.—62, Mr. T. Albra.

At Maldon, Mrs. Parker, widow of the Rev. J. K. P. of Barking.

At Southend, 73, Mr. J. Ham, sen. deservedly respected.

At Great Oakley, Mrs. Golding, of St. Osyth.—Miss S. Allen.—At Hadleigh, 77, Mrs. D. Higgs.—At Orsett, 41, Mrs. E. H. wife of the Rev. J. F. Asko.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. W. Masters, to Miss C. A. Claris, both of Canterbury.—T. Coombe, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss A. M. Wagner.—H. Anderson, esq. 69th regt. to Miss L. Abbot, of the Precincts, Canterbury.—Mr. J. Howard, to Mrs Smith, of Canterbury.—Mr. C. Francis, of Rochester, to Miss Hillyer, of Chatham Dock-yard.—Mr. A. Gould, to Miss H. Shuttle, both of Rochester.—Mr. C. Ladd, of Layfield, Gillingham, to Mrs. Sinclair, of Troytown.—Mr. S. Laraman, of Faversham, to Miss A. R. Birch, of St. Peter's.

Died.]

Died.] At Chatham, 64, Mr. Garrish.—Miss A. Baillie.—Mr. Loveday.—At an advanced age, Mr. B. Morris.—On the Brook, Mrs. Payne.

At Maidstone, 84, Mrs. Peck.—84, Mrs. Pitt, widow of John P. esq. of Kingston-house, Dorset.

At Folkestone, 70, Mr. H. Strood.—50, Mrs. Luckett.—83, Mrs. Beal.—Mrs. Tims, widow of the Rev. J. T.

At Deal, 54, Mr. T. Shipdem, one of the jurats of that town, a liberal benefactor to the poor.—79, Mr. J. Goymer.

At Chartham, Mr. Wrake.—At Whitstable, 50, Mr. D. Beasant.—At Tenterden, Mr. P. Parton, deservedly regretted.

SUSSEX.

Report states that the Regent has spent no less than 150,000l. on his house named the Pavilion, or the Kremlin, at Brighton.

Married.] Mr. Sadler, of Grafham, to Miss Davis, of Arundel.—Mr. R. Wonham, of Bognor, to Miss A. C. Mather, of New-street, Portsmouth.—At Budham, Lieut. G. Cousens, to Miss Gadd, of Hunston.

Died.] At Brighton, Miss E. J. Humphreys, of Harper-street, Bloomsbury.

At Arundel, Mr. B. Horne, one of the Society of Friends.

HAMPSHIRE.

At a late vestry-meeting of the inhabitants of Portsea, held at Kingston Church, it was unanimously resolved to issue soup to the out-door paupers, instead of money. The out-door relief amounts to upwards of 100l. weekly; and, had not this economical plan been adopted, it would have been necessary to have levied a fortnightly rate upon the inhabitants, for the subsistence of the numerous paupers.

A new road to Portsmouth is in contemplation, by which the distance from the metropolis will be shortened twelve miles,—one-sixth of its present measurement.

On the 4th ult. a *True Blue Club* was established at Petersfield, a borough town, "to celebrate annually the commemoration of the revolution of 1688, and to perpetuate the principles which conducted to that great event."

Married.] Mr. T. Dowland, to Miss M. Brown, both of Southampton.—Mr. Moss, of Southampton, to Miss Foot, of Hamble.—Mr. Northover, of Winchester, to Miss S. Lucas, of Lomeley-house, Millbrook.—Mr. J. Bates, to Miss E. Tolfree, both of Portchester.—Mr. J. Mason, of Boldre, to Miss Beach, of Lymington.—Mr. W. Tuck, of Sopley, to Miss E. Bound, of Bagnor-farm, Ringwood.—Mr. H. Wicher, of Harting, to Miss Enticknap, of Parson's Green, Fulham.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. Stevens.—25, Mr. G. Tarrant.—Mrs. Mills, respected.—Mr. Stone.—Mr. J. Terrell, deservedly regretted.

At Winchester, in Cheese-hill-street, Mary, widow of Capt. Pringle, R.N.—Miss A. Brereton, deservedly esteemed.—39, Mrs. F. A. Jessett.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Swakle, widow of the Rev. W. S. of Appleshow.

At Lymington, 60, Mr. S. Dixon.—Miss C. Hollis, of Lyndhurst.

At Romsey, 89, Mrs. Phœbe Burbank, deservedly respected.—Mr. W. Moorton.

At Bishop's Sutton, 46, Mrs. G. Oakshot, deservedly lamented.—At Wolverton-park, 75, Lady Pole, widow of Sir Charles P. bart.—At Easton, 23, Mrs. Mould.—At Penton, John Pierce, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Bell, of Trowbridge, to Miss Livett.—J. Gardiner, esq. of Marlborough, to Miss S. Y. Worthington, of Moorhill-house.—Mr. W. Shilds, of Castlecomb, to Miss J. Aust, of Colerne.—Capt. Williams, esq. R.N. to Miss E. R. Moody, of Bathampton-house.—Mr. M. Hutchinson, to Miss Anne Vowles, of Westbury.—Mr. Ellen, of Devizes, to Miss K. Mersham, of Long-parish.

Died.] At Devizes, Mrs. T. Biggs.

At Trowbridge, N. Whitaker, esq.

At Calne, 25, Mrs. H. Bayly, highly and justly esteemed.—At Whyn, Mr. T. Tuckey.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Measures are taking to equalise the county rate, the present one being grossly unequal; a committee of magistrates appointed to consider the subject, have determined, "that the estimate of the real value of the county, under schedule A. upon which the assessments to the Property-Tax were made for the year ending April 5th, 1817, affords the most convenient basis for establishing an equal rate."

The long-talked-of road between Taunton and Chard, through Staple and Coombe St. Nicholas, is about to be actively commenced. The distance thus saved will be more than four miles.

Married.] Mr. J. Martin, to Miss J. Jones: Mr. Sweating, to Miss Turner: all of Bath.—E. Jennings, esq. of Bath, to Miss M. J. Tuffnell, of Lackham-house.—P. Layng, esq. of Wells, to Mrs. E. Brydges, of Chilcompton.—The Rev. J. Hooper, of Little Body, to Miss M. Best, of Hazlebury Plucknet.—Mr. Barnes, to Miss M. Templeman, both of Merriott.

Died.] At Bath, in Fountain-buildings, Dr. Murray, deservedly regretted.—On Sion-hill, 78, T. Apthorp, esq.—In Lansdown-place, Mrs. E. Blackwood.—On St. James's parade, Mrs. C. Short, widow of the Rev. Dr. S. of Newport, Salop, much esteemed.—At the Priory, Prior-park, Miss M. Smith.—In Broad-street, Mrs. O. Brooke.

At Bramfield-hall, Mrs. W. Cruckshanks.—At Henstridge, 79, Mrs. E. Biss.

—At

—At Churchill, 78, Mr. Marshman.—At Langford, 100, *Mrs. Carpern.*—At West Pennard, 89, Mr. E. Griffin, respected.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. G. Pickard, jun. of Corfe-castle, to Miss T. A. daughter of M. Welsh, esq. Commissioner of Excise.

Died.] At Lyme Regis, 76, Mrs. Ann Follett.

DEVONSHIRE.

A society has lately been established, consisting of a limited number of young men of Exeter, for the protection of property in cases of fire. The objects of this society are the preventing of theft and the rendering of general assistance.

Married.] Mr. G. Martin, to Miss J. Halls; both of Exeter.—Mr. J. Land, of Exeter, to Miss M. Leigh, of Craddock.—Capt. B. Buttall, to Miss E. S. Harrison, of Topsham.—The Rev. J. Clarke, rector of Clayhidon, to Miss F. L. Duntze, of Hensley-house.—A. Barker, esq. to Miss M. B. Pim, of Broadclist.—Mr. C. Richards, of Lewes, to Miss A. Woollacot, of Barnstaple.—Mr. J. Dunn, to Miss E. Prior; both of Southmolton.—Mr. T. Woodland, jun. to Miss C. Hooke; both of Awliscombe.

Died.] At Exeter, in Magdalen-street, 64, Mr. W. Satterby.—60, Mrs. G. Baker.—68, Mrs. W. Street.

At Plymouth, in Old-Town street, Mr. Atkinson.—In Norlay-lane, 85, Mr. Luscombe.—In Frankfort-place, Mrs. Marshall.—In George-street, Mrs. Jackson.

At Bideford, M. Chanter, esq. generally lamented.

At Moretonhampstead, the Rev. Jacob Isaac, during many years minister of the Society of Unitarian Baptists in that town. For deep and habitual seriousness of spirit, for the most engaging simplicity of manners, for undaunted zeal in the cause of religion, for a generous delicate regard to the sorrows of the poor, the sick, and the destitute, and for pious gratitude and resignation amidst agonies that human skill could neither remove nor soften, he has left behind him a name over which his family and friends will long muse with melancholy joy.

At Englebourne, 51, Mr. G. Huxham, deservedly regretted.—At Clay-hill, 34, Miss A. Courtenay.—At Stonehouse, Capt. A. Burdon, R.N.—At Brixton-house, Plympton, 67, N. Arthur, esq. of Exeter.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At St. Columb, Mr. R. George, deservedly respected.

At Egloshayle-vicarage, 58, Jane, wife of the Rev. R. Cloy, vicar.—At Trewan, Mrs. J. Vyvyan.—At Carwithenick, 65, P. Hill, esq.—At Launceston, the Rev. J. Tyeth, rector of Michaelstow.

WALES.

A vestry meeting was lately held at Caernarvon, when it was unanimously resolved that legal measures be adopted to oppose the induction of a minister into the possession of the parish church of that town, upon the plea of ignorance of the Welch language. This question, affecting the very existence of the establishment in Wales, is likely to come before parliament in the course of the ensuing session.

Married.] E. Pryse Lloyd, esq. of Glansevin, Carmarthenshire, to Miss A. Hughes, of Tregib.—The Rev. D. Lewis, M.A. vicar of Conwil and Abernant, to Mrs. Christopher, of Dinas, Carmarthenshire.—Mr. J. T. Stephens, of Presteign, to Miss J. Turner, of Kington.

Died.] At Wrexham, Mrs. Garside, widow of Capt. G. deservedly esteemed for her general benevolence.

At Swansea, Mr. W. Cadwallader.—25, Mr. R. Grove.

At Carmarthen, 36, Mr. C. O. Morris, R.N.—Mr. Evans.—76, Mr. J. Veale.

At Brecon, 30, T. Morris, esq. of Thornbury.

At Tenby, Mr. Morgan.

At Machynlleth, D. Williams, esq. late of Gelly Goch, Montgomeryshire.

At Plasgwyn, Denbighshire, 60, Mrs. M. Meredith, widow of Hugh M. esq.—

SCOTLAND.

Seventy thousand pounds have been lately bequeathed to the parish of Dollar, in Clackmannanshire, by a person named Macnab, whose history and connexion with the parish is very imperfectly known. The money is left at the sole disposal of the minister and kirk session of Dollar, a parish containing only about 800 persons. The minister is the Rev. Andrew Mylne, a gentleman long eminent as a teacher in Edinburgh, and the author of several valuable works on education. It is proposed, to employ the money in forming an academy, which will be the most extensive in Scotland, and perhaps in Britain. Besides teachers for English, Latin, Greek, and the modern languages, there will be professors of botany, practical chemistry, mathematics, natural history, moral philosophy, and some other branches.

Married.] Mr. D. Symington, of High-street, to Miss M. Cockburn, of George-street, Edinburgh.—Mr. R. M'Farlane Ronald, to Miss M. F. M'Nair, both of Glasgow.—Mr. H. Rainey, of Glasgow, to Miss B. Gordon, of Invercharron.—P. Stellar, esq. of Westfield, to Miss A. Craig.

Died.] At Glasgow, 70, J. Alston, esq. banker.—Mrs. J. Pollock.—73, Mrs. Painter.

At Aberdeen, Mrs. Crombie.—76, Mrs. H. Strachan.

At Dundee, Miss Auchenleck, much and deservedly lamented.

IRELAND.

Married.] J. Gray, esq. of Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin, to Miss M. M'Behan, of Jamaica.—The Rev. J. Butler, of Kilkenny,

kenny, to Miss J. Rothwell.—H. T. De La Beche, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss L. Loughbrickland, co. Down.—The Rev. R. Bermingham, to Miss L. Lyster, of Belmont, co. Wexford.

Died.] At Waterford, 72, R. Strangman, esq of the Society of Friends.

At Cullintra, E. Wheeler, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, 63, the Rev. John Hayter, the agent of the Regent in the laborious duty of unrolling the Herculanean MSS. or charred Papyri, so called. In this employment he passed several years at Naples, and, during the last two years, he had been engaged at Paris in unrolling a MS. belonging to the Institute. We are sorry to have occasion to state, from our personal knowledge, that he died in a state of poverty and neglect; further details of which will be given in the continuation of the sketches printed in another part of this miscellany.

At Hamburgh, at an advanced period of life, Christopher Daniel Ebeling, professor of history in the Gymnasium, and librarian of the same. The editors of the Medical Repository were honored with a letter from him, dated 2d May, ultimo, a few weeks before his death, written with his own hand. He apprized them of the infirmities which were lately assailing his old age; apprehending his approaching dissolution, he wished to recommend them his successors, for the continuation of a useful and scientific correspondence between the two countries. Few men have been endowed with so great a vigor of mind, and such extraordinary power of memory, as Professor Ebeling. He could write in almost all the modern European languages; he composed various works in Latin; being besides familiar with the Greek, and all the branches of ancient classical literature; his habitual industry was not less surprising, that could enable him to attend to the duties of his professorship, to the details and concerns of the large library committed to his care, and to carry on an extensive correspondence, in all languages, with the most eminent men of Europe and America. To each of them he was at all times ready to communicate general information, conformable to their favourite pursuits. He used to keep a book of notes and memoranda, renewed from time to time, of all that relates to useful knowledge, to the progress of the human mind, and of all works and productions of the learned; the transcription of which, when required, was always made by himself. All these rare endowments and treasures, of his own economy of time, were heightened by the most amiable sense of philanthropy and universal benevolence. His public spirit was not of that kind which had circumscribed itself within his own city and for his countrymen; but which breathes the good of mankind, and to which his virtues, his example, his talents, and his time, were constantly dedicated. It was with the guidance of such dispositions, that Ebeling turned his attention to the far-famed revolution of the colonies of North America; which through the valour, perseverance, and wisdom of their sages, established in it an independent and happy republican nation. He was anxious, that with this opportunity of framing their constitution and their laws, the American people should wisely lay aside all possible causes of future evils, and of all those shackles by which the nations of Europe, and especially the Germans, are enthralled, the riddance of which they never could obtain, after many ages and revolutions, to the great injury of their vast population. Professor Ebeling, therefore, found reason to admire their established political system, and became also a warm friend of the United States. Professor Ebeling long ago commenced, for the use of his countrymen, a descriptive geographical work of the United States, from the eastern and northernmost parts, down to Virginia, as yet known, of about seven volumes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We regret the non-receipt of several articles of Literary Intelligence, and particularly of the notice from Paris of the REVUE ENCYCLOPEDIQUE, *till after the Sheet of Varieties was at press. All such notices, and all new Books for the Critical Proëmium, ought to come to hand by the 20th of the month;—and we take this opportunity of re-stating that we expect no fees or payment for the insertion of any such articles.*

Our Supplement to this FORTY-SIXTH *volume is in preparation, and will claim attention by its* VERY INTERESTING *contents, on the 30th of January.*

At this season, likewise, we calculate, as usual, on that liberality of our friends, which has never ceased to create an extra demand for the First Number of a new Volume, of which the 47th will be commenced on the first day of February. Our unremitting efforts to merit the zealous patronage of the intelligent part of the public, and to attain the proud ascendency in circulation, and, we may add, in estimation at home and abroad, which we have maintained for above two and-twenty years, will, we trust, be so generally felt and so readily acknowledged, as to require no formal appeal or common-place professions.

Correspondents who enquire about back Numbers, are informed that every Number of our entire series may be had of the Publisher,—the accommodation of our friends in this respect being consulted by frequent reprints of scarce numbers, at a very heavy expence. For Numbers 138 and 180 our publisher gladly, at this time, gives 3s. each, when presented at his counter.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE FORTY-SIXTH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 321.] JANUARY 30, 1819. [Price 2s.

Selections from the chief Publications of the Half-year.

Sketches of America.

A
NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
OF FIVE THOUSAND MILES
THROUGH THE
EASTERN AND WESTERN STATES
OF
AMERICA;
CONTAINED IN EIGHT REPORTS,
ADDRESSED TO THE
THIRTY-NINE ENGLISH FAMILIES
By whom the Author was deputed, in June 1817, to ascertain whether any, and what Part of the United States would be suitable for their Residence.
BY
HENRY BRADSHAW FEARON.
8vo.—Pp. 462.—Price 10s. 6d.

[Imperfect and hasty as are many of the sketches of Mr. Fearon, yet his work is the most accurate, and perhaps the most impartial account which has been published of the United States. It corrects delusions and removes prejudices; and, though the reader has every where to contend against the predilections of the author, we recommend it, with all its faults, to the perusal of persons who are in any way interested in obtaining correct information in regard to this Land of Promise. It will prove to English malcontents and patriots that their public is also their private duty; and that their best hopes are in reform at home, and in the introduction of such ameliorations as shall render England in all respects worthy of their continued preference. The fullness of our extracts proves our estimation of the value of Mr. Fearon's performance; and their evident interest will, we trust, serve to excite every reader to bestow on the entire work a careful perusal.]

THE AUTHOR'S MOTIVES.

I ARRIVED in the city of New York, August 6th, 1817, and finally quitted that place, May 10th, 1818, after having made a tour, including both the eastern and western states of the American union. Returned to England, I have, naturally enough, received applications for information relative to the country I had visited, from many persons disposed to settle there: some of these were parties of respectability and capital, not dissimilar in their views and objects from those which my friends had proposed to themselves. To these, therefore, the information I had collected might be supposed to be not unacceptable; many others, for various reasons, may wish to be possessed of these facts: such are the motives which have induced me to submit my "Reports" to the public. In forming their estimate of this production, I have therefore to request of my readers to bear constantly in mind the view with which I have written, and not expect to find the work *that which the author does not pretend it to be.* My object has not been to make a book; but, circumstances having occurred to give me information which appears valuable because it may be useful, I wish to give it to the world,—and am content to do so in a plain unvarnished manner.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

We soon made Sandy Hook, the entrance into the bay, and thirty miles from the city of New York. The busy scene around me, the consciousness that I was about to be relieved from the worst of prisons, the serenity of the morning, and the extreme beauty of New York bay, conveyed impressions which mock description. Every object was to me an interesting one: first our pilot, his stature, his manners, his dress, were all at this time objects of my attention; though under other circumstances I should have viewed them with entire indifference.

NEW YORK BOARDING-HOUSE.

The streets through which we passed to Mrs. Bradish's boarding-house, in State-street, opposite the Battery, were narrow and dirty. The Battery is a most delightful walk, on the edge of the bay. The houses in State-street are of the first class. The one in which I am now writing is about the size of those in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The rent is 2400 dollars (540*l.* sterling) per annum; taxes are about 80 dollars, (18*l.* sterling.) The mode of living

living for those who do not keep house, is at hotels, taverns, or private boarding-houses. My present residence is at one of the latter description. There are two public apartments, one for a sitting, the other a dining room. At present, about forty sit down to table. The lady of the house presides at the head of the table, the other ladies who are boarders being placed on her left. The hours are—breakfast, eight o'clock; dinner, half-past three; tea, seven; supper, ten. The hours of eating are attended to by all with precision: charge, two dollars per diem, exclusive of wine. The expense of living here is about 18 dollars per week.

NEW YORK.

The street population bears an aspect essentially different from that of London, or large English towns. One striking feature is in the number of blacks, many of whom are finely dressed, the females very ludicrously so, showing a partiality to white muslin dresses, artificial flowers, and pink shoes. I saw but few well-dressed white ladies, but am informed that the greater part are at present at the fashionable springs of Balstan and Saratoga. The dress of the men is rather deficient in point of neatness and gentility. Their appearance, in common with that of the ladies and children, is sallow, and what we should call unhealthy. To have colour in the cheeks is an infallible criterion by which to be discovered as an Englishman. In a British town of any importance, you cannot walk along a leading street for half an hour without meeting with almost every variety in the size, dress, and appearance of the inhabitants; whilst, on the contrary, here they seem all of one family; and, though not quite a " drab-coloured creation," the feelings they excite are not many degrees removed from the uninteresting sensations generated by that expression. The young men are tall, thin, and solemn: their dress is universally trowsers, and very generally loose great coats. Old men, in our English idea of that word, appear very rare.

Churches are numerous and handsome: the interior of one which I have just visited in Broad-way is truly elegant, being fitted-up with more taste, splendour, and I presume expense, than many in London. Several hotels are on an extensive scale: the City Hotel is as large as the London Tavern; the dining, and some of the private rooms, seem fitted-up regardless of expense.

The shops (or stores, as they are called) have nothing in their exterior to recommend them: there is not even an attempt at tasteful display. The linen and woollen drapers (dry-good stores, as they are denominated) have quantities of their goods laid loose on boxes in the street, without any precaution against theft.

There are a great number of excellent private dwellings, built of red painted brick, which gives them a peculiarly neat and clean appearance. In Broad-way and Wall-street, trees are planted at the side of the pavement. The city hall is a large and elegant building, in which the courts of law are held. Most of the streets are dirty: in many of them sawyers are preparing wood for sale, and all are infested with pigs,—circumstances which indicate a lax police.

Upon the whole, a walk through New York will disappoint an Englishman: there is, on the surface of society, a carelessness, a laziness, an unsocial indifference, which freezes the blood and disgusts the judgment. An evening stroll along Broad-way, when the lamps are alight, will please more than one at noon-day. The shops will look rather better, but their proprietors will not greatly please: their cold indifference may be mistaken by themselves for independence, but no person of thought and observation will ever concede to them that they have selected a wise mode of exhibiting that dignified feeling. I disapprove most decidedly of the obsequious servility of the London shop-keepers, but I am not prepared to go the length of those in New York, who stand with their hats on, or sit or lie along their counters, smoking segars, and spitting in every direction, to a degree offensive to any man of decent feelings. The prevalence of Dutch names tells me I am there a stranger; but this feeling is often counteracted by viewing the immense quantities of British manufactured goods with which the shops are crowded, as also the number of English works which are advertised, and the placards of " Hone's Riot in London," " Prince's Russia Oil," " Reeves and Woodyer's Colours," and " Day and Martin's Blacking."

SHOPKEEPERS.

I have been with a fellow-passenger into three shops: the first was a chemist's; of him we enquired the state of trade. He replied that the only business which was good for any thing at this time in New York was shaving, i. e. buying and selling bank-notes. The rent which he paid for his small place astonished

nished me. The next was a hatter's: while waiting, a beggar came in, and was relieved with a Spanish silver piece called a sixpence: it was the sixteenth of a dollar. Beggars, I am informed, are very uncommon. The third shop was in the same business, at which we bought a hat: it was of American manufacture, very narrow in the brim, according to the present fashion; the price was ten dollars (45*s.*); the quality nearly as good as those sold in London at from 24*s.* to 27*s.* The proprietor of this concern complained of want of business. He stated that it had not been known so bad as during the last and present years; that labouring men who were inclined to work could generally obtain employment either in the city or back country; and that, among mechanics, masons and carpenters were very good trades. I asked him the reason of trade being bad. He replied that he did not know the reason, that they did not trouble themselves about reasons. To my remark,—business is also dull in London, he answered, "I guess *that* is the reason, for we take all our things from them in the old country."

WILLIAM EMMETT.

He is a plain man, of the middle size, in a small degree inclined to corpulency. His dress was not perhaps so respectable as a gentleman of his high legal estimation in England, but it accorded with the ideas and habits of the people of this country. His reputation at the bar is of the first order. I was grieved to find native Americans speak of him with great jealousy. It appears, that, in *their eyes*, he has been guilty of two unpardonable crimes—two sins against the Holy-Ghost: the first is in being, as they term it, *a foreigner!* the second and greatest of all, in being an *Irish rebel!*

LAWYERS.

Lawyers are as common here as paupers are in England. Indeed, for those friends, I see no kind of opening. *Professional* men literally swarm in the United States. An anecdote is told of a gentleman walking in Broad-way: a friend passing, he called "Doctor," and immediately sixteen persons turned round to answer to the name. This is even more characteristic of lawyers. At almost every private door, cellar, or boarding-house, a tin-plate is displayed, bearing the inscription "Attorney-at-law."

The causes which generate so great a number of "legal friends" lie beyond the sources of my penetration. Perhaps, we may date the frequency of litigation to the intricacy of the profession, which is bottomed on English practice; while the cheapness of college instruction, and the general diffusion of moderate wealth among mechanics and tradesmen, enable them to gratify their vanity by giving their sons a learned education. This also opens the door to them for an appointment; and, by the way, the Americans are great place-hunters.

THE BOOK TRADE.

I have recently read a book which speaks highly of the literature of this country. From what source the writer derives evidence in support of his assertion I know not. A well-educated American, with whom I have had some agreeable conversation, candidly admitted their very lamentable deficiency in this particular; and in nothing, perhaps, is this more decidedly shown than in the scarcity of that greatest of literary curiosities—a native American standard work. The causes which produce this I shall endeavour to ascertain, when I am more conversant with this country and people. The fact is indisputable. Booksellers' shops are extensive. Old works are scarce. Standard works are not so: by these I mean such as Shakspeare, Milton, Blair, and Johnson. Theological works (those only which are *orthodox*) are common, and I should suppose much in request. Hartley, Priestley, and the religious writings of Locke, are scarce; I may say unknown. English novels and poetry are the primary articles of a bookseller's business. Common stationary is of American manufacture: the superior, of British. Books pay upon importation 30 per cent. printing types, 20; paper, 30; wafers, 30; playing cards, 30. Native binding is generally plain and common; many of the fine London pocket editions, bound, have been recently imported. A capital of from 1000l. to 10,000l. would be required in this business.

Printers are paid 2l. 5s. per week, but employment cannot be depended upon; a great portion of the work is done by boys.

EDUCATION.

The *Lancasterian system of education* is in practice here. It has not spread so rapidly as in England; perhaps because among the lower orders it was less wanted: there are 800 in the school of this city; the system at present is confined to free schools. There is one or two boarding seminaries for ladies; but in general males and females, of all ages, are educated at the same establishment.

The effect of this highly injudicious practice is not (at least judging from the surface of society) what I should have anticipated. American ladies are even more distant and reserved in their manners than English: the sexes seem ranked as distinct races of beings, between whom social converse is rarely to be held. Day-schools are numerous; some of them respectable, none large. A teacher, that is, an usher, at any of these establishments, is a situation not worth the attention of the poorest man. No species of correction is allowed: children, even at home, are perfectly independent; *subordination* being foreign to the comprehension of the youth as well as the aged of this country. The emigrant proprietors of seminaries are Scotch and Irish: an instance has not occurred of a respectable English school-master establishing himself here. Two English ladies have recently commenced a boarding school for females only; they have been moderately successful. A capital of from one to five hundred pounds is essential: for a day-school none is required. The dead languages, music, surveying, drawing, dancing, and French, are taught at the superior schools; the latter is rather generally understood, and in some measure necessary, French families being more frequently met with here than in England. At some of the academies plays are occasionally acted. The charges at several seminaries are, for arithmetic, reading, and writing, per annum, 40 dollars; for geography, phylosophy, and the French language, 60; for Greek, Latin, and the mathematics, 80 dollars: these amounts are exclusive of board.

RENTS.

A very small house, in a situation not convenient for business, containing in all six rooms, is worth from 75l. to 80l. a year; a similar house, in a better situation, 95l. to 105l.; a ditto in a good street for business, 130l. to 140l.; a ditto in first-rate retail situation 160l. to 200l. per annum. You will remark, that this is the smallest class of houses. The house in which I am now writing is No. 53, Dey-street; it is neither good nor bad in point of situation or gentility, being of a similar class to those in Hatton-Garden, London; it contains a kitchen and servant's bed-room under ground; a dining-room, small parlour, and an intermediate closet on the ground-floor; a drawing-room and large bed-room on the first-floor, three bed-rooms on the second, three in the attic, and a small back yard; the rent is 202l. 10s. and the taxes 11l. 5s. Observe, these are the city and state, not United States, taxes. A similar house to this, in a *first-rate* private-house situation, would be 300l. to 350l. per annum: were it appropriated to business, the rent would be higher. The concern at which S—— lived is in that part of Broad-way which is first-rate for retail trade; the rent of the shop and cellar only is 292l. 10s. the upper part of the house lets for 247l. 10s. A house and shop, equal in size and situation to those esteemed the best in Whitechapel, Fore-street, and the Surrey side of Blackfriars, would be 320l. to 350l. per annum: a ditto ditto to those in Oxford-street, Bishopsgate-within, the best parts of Holborn and Grace-church-street, would be 400l. to 600l. per annum.

PRICES OF NECESSARIES.

To state the comparative expenditure for domestic wants, I find a difficult part of my communication. There are few families who keep an account of this essential portion of family economy; and still fewer who have any knowledge of *your* necessary expenses. The following list of prices may be of some assistance to you: beef is from 3½ to 6d. per pound; mutton, 3½d. to 5½d.; veal, 5d. to 6¼d.; ham and bacon, 7¼d. to 10½d.; dried beef, 8¼d.; fowls, 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 9d. a pair; ducks, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. a pair; geese, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 11d. each; turkeys, 3s. 4½d. to 5s. 7½d. each; pork, 6¼d. to 8d. a pound; butter, (fresh), 15d. to 20¼d.; eggs, nine for 6¾d.; cheese, old, 9¾d. new, 6¾d., English, 10d. to 16d.: I have seen but little of this article used; that which is of American manufacture is extremely bad: potatoes, 3s. 4½d. per bushel; cabbages, 2¼d. each; turnips, 2s. 2¼d. per bushel; peas, 6¾d. to 10d. per peck; salt, 3s. 3d. per bushel; milk, 5¼ per quart; common fish, 2d. to 3½d. per pound; salmon, 1s. 1½d. to 3s. 4½d. per pound; brown soap, 6¾d. white ditto, dressed, 8¼d. per pound; candles, 8¼d. per pound; mould ditto, 1s.; flour, per barrel (weighing 196 pounds) is, of the best New York, 46s. 6d. to 49s. 10½d.; middling ditto, 36s. to 40s. 6d.; rye, 31s. 6d.; Philadelphia flour, 46s. 1½d. to 47s. 3d.; Indian ditto, 38s. 9d. to 41s. 6d.; hogshead of ditto, weighing 800 pounds, 148s. 6d. to 153s.; wheat, 7s. 10½d. to 9s. per bushel; rye, 6s. 4d. ditto; barley, 6s. 4d. ditto; oats, 1s. 10d.; hops, 19s. to 21s. 0½d. per pound; foreign feathers, 13½d. to 14d. a pound; Ame-

rican ditto, 3s. 1½d.; a loaf of bread weighing 17oz., 3½d.; a ditto, 34 oz. 7d.; mustard, 3s. to 4s. a pound; table beer, 5s. 7½d. for 5 gallons; common ale, 5½d. per quart; best ditto, 7d., wine measure; a cask of 9 gallons of ditto, 24s. 9d.; apples 10d. per peck; lobsters, 2½d. per pound; onions, (an article much used,) 3½d. a rope; cucumbers, 5 for 1s. 1½d.; common brown sugar, 7d. a pound; East India ditto, 10½d.; lump ditto, 13½d; best ditto, 16d.; raw coffee by the bag, 10½d. a pound; souchong tea, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. a pound; hyson, 5s. 7d. to 6s. 2d.; gunpowder, 10s. 1½d. The quality of provisions, I think, is in general very good: the beef is excellent, mutton rather inferior to ours; fowls are much larger, but not better eating than the English. Candles are inferior to English; soap perhaps superior, at least less is required than of ours for any given purpose.

VARIOUS SUPERSTITIONS.

There are five Dutch Reformed churches, six Presbyterian, three Associated Reformed ditto, one Associated Presbyterian, one Reformed ditto, five Methodist, two ditto *for blacks*, one German Reformed, one Evangelical Lutheran, one Moravian, four Trinitarian Baptist, one Universalist, two Catholic, three Quaker, eight Episcopalian, one Jew's synagogue, and to this I would add a small meeting, which is but little known, at which the priest is dispensed with, every member following what they call the apostolic plan of instructing each other, and "building one another up in their most holy faith." I feel little hopes of conveying to you a faithful portraiture of this people, in their religious character: they differ essentially from the English sectaries, in being more solemnly bigotted, more intolerant, and *more ignorant of the Scriptures*. Their freedom from habits of thinking seems to emanate from the cold indifference of their constitutional character; and *their attaching no importance to investigation*.

There is also another feature in their religious national character, which will be considered by different men in opposite points of view. I do not discover those *distinctive marks* which are called forth in England by sectarianism. There is not the aristocracy of the establishment, the sourness of the presbyterian, or the sanctified melancholy of the methodist.

A TRIAL AT LAW.

On the 10th I attended at the city-hall, to witness an expected trial of our captain, on the charge of the second steward, for alleged ill usage: several passengers and sailors were in waiting to give evidence on both sides. I felt rejoiced to see even the latter; though, when on-board, they had little of my respect: but such is the attachment created by a long sea voyage. This trial was fifth on the list; the time spent in waiting I felt as no demand on my patience: my mind was occupied; the objects with which I was surrounded interested, because they were novel to me. The court is in size about one-fourth larger than the lord mayor's court in the Mansion-house. The presiding judge was a young man about 26; tall, thin, sallow, serious, and uninteresting: his dress was a long loose great-coat and trowsers. The counsel were of similar ages and appearance. The commencement of the first trial was delayed from the want of jurymen: twenty-four had been summoned; seven only were in attendance. The judge proposed that the first five should be taken from among the by-standers, who were from fifty to sixty in number. This proposition was opposed by the counsel for the plaintiff, who, among other arguments, urged the possibility that five so chosen might not all be citizens of the United States. This was overruled, and the trial proceeded. It was of a petty nature, not possessed of features useful to communicate: the decision seemed to me just. The technical language used, was borrowed from English practice; the general effect different, especially in the perfect equality of judge, counsel, jury, tipstaff, and auditors. Our case was called: it was not tried, in consequence of, I believe, the well-paid *management* of counsel. I am informed, on good authority, that great corruption exists in those minor courts. The judge is said to have *a good understanding* with the constable: *he receives, too, a larger sum in cases of conviction than in those of acquittal.* It is indisputable that the constables are remarkably anxious for jobs; and that the judge strongly *participates* in their feelings. An important legal officer here has been long known to practise the most disgraceful imposition; but his political views are in agreement with those of the state government, and therefore he retains his situation. My impressions of the court just referred to were, that it presented a character of more simplicity, (if the term be allowable in any case where lawyers are concerned,) but of less dignity, than those with which we

are

are familiar. The justice awarded in each is perhaps about upon an equality: at least I see no fair reason to give the preference to this side of the Atlantic.

STEAM BOAT.

I took a passage in the steam boat "Chancellor Livingstone;" fare 3½ dollars, distance 60 miles, time of departure five o'clock in the evening, of arrival half-past one the following morning. This vessel is, perhaps, equalled by none in the world: she may be denominated, without the charge of exaggeration, a floating palace; her length is 175 feet, and breadth 50, and she is propelled by a steam-engine of 80-horse power; there are beds for 160, and accommodation for 40 more by settees. The ladies have a distinct cabin: they seem cut off from all association or conversation with the gentlemen. On deck there are numerous conveniences, such as baggage rooms, smoking rooms, &c.; on the descent to the cabins are placed cards of tradesmen and hotels in the chief cities, and also religious tracts, which are chiefly reprints of English Evangelical effusions — affording another instance of the slavish dependence of America upon British writers. The interior of this vessel is extremely splendid. The late period of the day at which we embarked, allowed me but a limited opportunity of viewing the bold and grand scenery of this majestic river. The general occupation was card-playing; one or two had a book in their hands: those whose beds were in the births fitted-up for that purpose were passengers going the entire rout (to Albany), and who had taken the precaution to have their names early entered in a book kept by the captain for that purpose.

NEW YORK THEATRE.

The *Theatre* is about the size of the "Royal Circus," and as well fitted-up as the second-rate London Theatres. The prices are, Boxes, 4s. 6d. Pit, 3s. 4½d. Gallery, 2s. 3d. I went to the pit, concluding that, with an allowance for the difference of country, it would resemble the same department in an English establishment; but found it consisted of none in dress, manners, appearance, or habits, above the order of our Irish bricklayers;—a strong fact this to prove the good payment of labour. Here were men that, if in London, could hardly buy a pint of porter—and, should they ever think of seeing a play, must take up their abode among the gods in the upper gallery: yet, in America, they can pay three-quarters of a dollar—free from care, and without feeling, on the following morning, that they must compensate, by deprivation or extraordinary labour, for their extravagance. Many wore their hats, and several stood up during the performance: there did not seem to be any power which could prevent either practice. The boxes were respectably filled: the female part of the audience made considerable display. Between the acts gentlemen withdrew: indeed, at this period the house, in every part, was deserted, except by the ladies. The cause of this practice is to indulge in the fatal habit of rum-drinking. A part of the gallery is allotted for negroes, they not being admitted into any other part of the house. Women never go to the pit. The entertainments were, "Laugh when you can," and the "Broken Sword:" both performed very respectably. The dresses, scenery, and decorations, were superior to what I had expected to find them.

THE SHAMROCK SOCIETY.

This association is composed exclusively of Irishmen. Among the gentlemen present was the distinguished Dr. M'Neven. Their place of meeting is at a public house, where their business is conducted with much regularity. The society bears a high character for benevolence, and is no doubt of material service to their distressed countrymen.

Their room is decorated with flags commemorative of American victories. Their hatred of the English ministry is implacable; but they do not seem to distinguish between our government and people. It would prove, I think, impossible to make a native of Ireland, who had never been in England, believe that you have among you men who feel for their wrongs, and sympathise with their sufferings.

PROSPECTS OF EMIGRANTS.

The capitalist may manage to obtain 7 per cent. with good security. The lawyer and the doctor will not succeed. An *orthodox* minister would do so. By the way, the worn-out exposed impostor Frey, who said he was converted from Judaism to Christianity, has been attracting large audiences in New York. The proficient in the fine arts will find little encouragement. The literary man must starve. The tutors' posts are pre-occupied. The shop-keeper may do as well, but not better than in London—unless he be a man of superior talent and large capital: for such requisites, I think, there is a fine opening. The farmer (Mr. Cobbett

Cobbett says) must labour hard, and be but scantily remunerated. The clerk and shopman will get but little more than their board and lodging. Mechanics, whose trades are of the *first necessity*, will do well: those not such, or who understand *only* the cotton, linen, woollen, glass, earthenware, silk and stocking manufactories, cannot obtain employment. The labouring man will do well; particularly if he have a wife and children, who are capable of contributing, not merely to the consuming, but to the earning also of the common stock.

STAGE COACHES.

At New London I took a place in the coach for Providence. American stages are a species of vehicle with which I know none in England that will compare: they carry twelve passengers—none outside. The coachman, or "driver," as the term is, (and who is not unfrequently a captain,) sits inside with the company. In length they are nearly double English stages. Few go on springs. The sides are open—the roof being supported by six small posts. The baggage is carried behind, and inside. The seats are pieces of plain board. There are leathers which can be let down from the top, which are useful as a protection against wet, but of little service in cold weather. Few of them have doors; the places of entrance and exit being by the horses. They form, upon the whole, both in construction and management, a very unpleasant mode of conveyance. The charges are nearly equal to English *inside* fares.

CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.

In Connecticut and Rhode Island there are numerous dairies. Cheese is sold, for exportation, at from ten to twelve cents a pound. Farms contain from ten to two hundred acres. All houses within sight from the road are farm-houses. The genuine country seat has not yet made its appearance in the four states which I have seen. The condition of the people in Connecticut and Rhode Island is an absence of the extreme either of wealth or of poverty. The land is very stony, and the price of produce not commensurate to that of labour. The absence of negroes from these last-mentioned states gives me much pleasure: certainly not on account of a prejudice against our darker-tinged fellow-creatures, or from a belief that they are of an inferior order in creation; but from a hatred of oppression, whether exercised in a monarchy or a republic, more especially, indeed, in the latter, which, professing to be built on the basis of freedom, *ought* to respect the rights and protect the liberties of all. In the states of New York and Jersey the treatment of Americans of colour, by their white countrymen, is worse than that of the brute creation.

The road from Providence to Boston is much better than that from New London to the latter place. The appearance of the country also improves; but there is nothing in either as to mere appearance which would be inviting to an inhabitant of our beautiful and cultivated island.

We did not meet many persons on the road, and no pedestrians, except a black man and woman. There were no beggars—none that seemed distressed—all either were at work, or going to or from their labour; and in all my enquiries of farmers, inn-keepers, store-keepers, manufacturers, their servants, and others, I understand that employment is not difficult of obtainment by industrious and honest men.

As far as I have proceeded I have not seen much good land. It may do for grazing, but, upon the whole, it is stony and sterile: and what would seem remarkable is, that in these old settled States, at least one-half remains uncultivated. Travelling here conveys none of those delights which are connected with an English country excursion: here, when your eye carries you in imagination to the top of a hill, you feel no relief in the fancied contemplation of your elevated position's presenting a view of fine seats, and extended cultivation. On the contrary, you first feel that you could hardly arrive at the summit through the density of a gloomy forest; and, even if you could, that your eye would be fatigued with forests and the parched monotony of unproductive nature.

Wood land, *near* towns, is, of course, more valuable than any other, its worth increasing yearly. Moderate-sized farms usually contain all the different kinds of land, in, of course, varied proportions. Plaster of Paris is used for manure;—it does not succeed in those lands within the influence of the sea air. There are some rich farmers in the New England States, but generally it is not an occupation by which more than a living can be obtained.

BOSTON.

Boston has a population of 40,000, yet it is not a city: this arises from an apprehension in the inhabitants that the powers vested in corporations would be

be injurious to their liberties. This town is the head-quarters of federalism in politics, and unitarianism in religion. It contains many rich men. The Bostonians are also the most enlightened and the most hospitable that I have yet met with: they, in common with all New Englanders, have the character of being greater sharpers, and more generally dishonourable, than the natives of the other sections of the union: for myself, I should be inclined to think otherwise; and, if I *must* affix such a reputation, I should be disposed to remove it further south.

The *Atheneum* public library, under the management of Mr. Shaw, is a valuable establishment. It contains 18,000 volumes, four thousand of which are the property of the present secretary of state.

At Cambridge, four miles from Boston, is situated a college, upon a large and liberal scale. It contains 250 apartments for officers and students. There is a philosophical apparatus, a hall for public recitations, a dining hall, and a valuable library, which contains a few, and almost the only standard works in the United States.

The state of Society in Boston is better than in New York, though the leaven, not of democracy, but of aristocracy, seems to be very prevalent: many of the richer families live in great style, and in houses little inferior to those of Russel Square. *Distinctions* exist to an extent rather ludicrous under a free and popular government: there are the first class, second class, third class, and the "old families." Titles, too, are diffusely distributed.

Boston is not a thriving, that is, not an increasing town: it wants a fertile back country, and it is too far removed from the western states to be engaged in the supply of that new and vast emporium, —except, indeed, with inhabitants, a commodity which, I am informed, they send in numbers greater than from any other quarter.

The winds here are violent; as are also rains, but not nearly so frequent as in England. A clear sky is, I believe, the general characteristic of America: the evenings are certainly most delightful.

On an eminence in the Mall (a fine public walk), is built the State House, in which the legislature hold their meetings. The view from the top of this building is surpassed by nothing which I have the bay with its forty islands —the shipping—the town the hill-and-dale scenery for a distance of thirty miles, present an assemblage of objects which are beautifully picturesque. A great increase of interest is communicated by the knowledge of the fact, that Boston is the birth-place of the immortal Franklin, and that here broke forth the first dawnings of the ever-memorable revolution. The heights of Dorchester and Bunker's Hill are immediately under the eye of the Spectator.

PRESIDENT ADAMS.

The ex-president is a handsome old gentleman of eighty-four;—his lady is seventy-six:—she has the reputation of superior talents, and great literary acquirements. I was not perfectly a stranger here, as a few days previous to this I had received the honour of an hospitable reception at their mansion. Upon the present occasion the minister (the day being Sunday) was of the dinner party. As the table of a "*late king*" may amuse some of you, take the following particulars:—first course, a pudding made of Indian corn, molasses, and butter;—second, veal, bacon, neck of mutton, potatoes, cabbages, carrots, and Indian beans; Madeira wine, of which each drank two glasses. We sat down to dinner at one o'clock: at two, nearly all went a second time to church. For tea, we had pound-cake, sweet bread and butter, and bread made of Indian corn and rye (similar to our brown home-made). Tea was brought from the kitchen, and handed round by a neat white servant-girl.

The establishment of this political patriarch consists of a house two stories high, containing, I believe, eight rooms; of two men and three maid servants; three horses, and a plain carriage. How great is the contrast between this individual—a man of knowledge and information—without pomp, parade, or vitious and expensive establishments, as compared with the costly trappings, the depraved characters, and the profligate expenditure of———House, and ———! What a lesson *in this* does America teach! There are now in this land, no less than three Cincinnati!

STAGE-COACH DIALOGUE.

The stage called at my lodgings at two o'clock in the morning. There was, upon my entrance into it, but one passenger; he was an American, and, of course, soon obtained from me the information that I was going to Albany. We were driven about the town for an hour, taking up others; so that, before our starting, we

we were well filled with passengers and their luggage. The man before referred to was going but ten miles; yet he must know from every person how far they were travelling, and whether or not they were "*natifees*" of Boston. An old man, partially deaf, was the last object of his attack. His seat being central, the first question put to him was, "Where are you going, middle on'?" This being answered satisfactorily, the following dialogue ensued:—

Q. Do you keep at Boston?—*A.* No.

Q. Where do you keep?—*A.* Fairfield.

Q. Have you been a lengthy time in Boston, e'h, say?—*A.* Seven days.

Q. Where did you sleep last night?—*A.* —— street.

Q. What number?—*A.* Seven.

Q. That is Thomas Adonis ——'s *A.* No; it is my son's.

Q. What, have *you* a son?—*A.* Yes; and daughters.

Q. What is your name?—*A.* Will am Henry ——, I guess.

Q. Is your wife alive?—No, she is dead, I guess.

Q. Did she die slick right away?—*A.* No; not by any manner of means.

Q. How long have you been married; —*A.* Thirty years, I guess.

Q. What age were you when you were married?—*A.* I guess mighty near thirty-three.

Q. If you were young again I guess you would marry earlier?—*A.* No; I guess thirty-three is a mighty grand age for marrying.

Q. How old is your daughter?—*A.* Twenty-five.

Q. I guess she would like a husband? —*A.* No; she is mighty careless about that.

Q. She is not awful (ugly), I guess?—*A.* No, I guess she is not.

Q. Is she sick?—*A.* Yes.

Q. What is her sickness?—*A.* Consumption.

Q. I had an item (a supposition) of that. You have got a doctor, I guess?—*A.* Guess I have.

Q. Is your son a trader?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Is he his own boss?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Are his spirits kedge (brisk)?—*A.* Yes; I expect they were yesterday.

Q. How did he get in business?—*A.* I planted him there. I was his sponsor for a thousand *dollars*. I guess he paid me within time; and he is now progressing slick. He bought his store at a good lay (a good bargain).

The young man's arrival at his destination put a stop to this course of question and answer; and the inquisitive catechiser invited his elderly friend, when he should come that way, "*to go by* his house and dine with him."

THE INTERIOR OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

The country from Boston to Albany did not equal my expectations. The soil appears sterile, and there still remains immense tracts uncultivated. The towns look new and handsome. A barren rock over which we travelled is named Lebanon;—this, I observe, accords with a point of national character, which shews itself in a love of striking, of ancient, and of hard names. Counties or towns are denominated Athens, Homer, Virgil, Horace, Cincinnati. Men—Cicero, Brutus, Solomon. Women—Penelope, Adeline, Desdemona.

Upon the condition of the people, I have little more to say than to repeat my former remarks. There seems no absolute want: all have the essential necessaries of life; few its luxuries. Their habits and manners are similar to those I have observed in their countrymen generally: all seem to have a great deal of leisure, and few or none to occupy it for the purposes of mental improvement. The grossly coarse and vulgar man is as rare as the solidly intelligent and liberal. Ignorance, I suspect, exists a great deal more in *fact* than in *appearance*. Men seldom converse upon any subject except those connected with their immediate pecuniary interest;—few appear to have any regard for the general extension of liberty to the whole human family.

PHILADELPHIA.

My first impressions of this city were decidedly favourable: it gave me ideas of a *substantial* cast. In the possession of a character essentially different from New York—it has not so much business, not so much gaiety, not so much *life*; but there is in Philadelphia a freedom from mere display, a relief from gaudy trappings, an evidence of solidity, of which its more commercial rival is nearly destitute. The streets are clean, well and regularly built. First-rate private houses are numerous, as are also public buildings; but their architecture is not of the highest order. The foot-paths are impeded by an injudicious mode of constructing cellars, by which they project into the street; and also by a very slovenly practice of the store-keepers, which is common in America, namely, placing quantities of loose goods outside of their doors.

The Delaware, of which the Indian

name is Poutaxat, upon the banks of which this city is built, rises in the State of New York. At this city it is 1360 yards wide, and is navigable for vessels of any burden. It is frozen in the winter-months; a circumstance which materially affects the commercial interests of Philadelphia, and a gives a great advantage to New York, as the latter port is rarely closed.

The present population of Philadelphia is estimated at 120,000, many of whom live in houses which would adorn any city in the world. Rents are about 25 per cent. lower than in New York: this, I should apprehend, does not proceed either from a comparative want of prosperity, from cheaper materials, or lower-priced labour; but from a more general equality of desirable situations, combined with the existence of more real, though perhaps less apparent, capital. It may be also that rents are influenced by the calculating habits of the society of friends, who reside here in great numbers.

Last evening I drank tea at a genteel private house. The furniture was splendid, the table profusely supplied, being loaded with fish, dried beef, and sausages; the bread and butter was roughly cut in huge hunks, piled zig-zag. The children's faces were dirty, their hair uncombed, their dispositions evidently untaught, and all the members of the family, from the boy of six years of age, up to the owner (I was going to say master) of the house, appeared *independent* of each other. I have seen the same characteristics in other families, in some indeed decidedly the contrary: but these latter would seem to be the exceptions, and the former the general rule.

Funerals are uniformly attended by large walking processions. In the newspapers, I have frequently observed advertisements stating the deaths, and inviting all friends to attend the burial. The dead are seldom kept more than two days. At the time appointed, intimate friends enter the house, others assemble outside, and fall into the procession when the body is brought out. Sorrow does not seem depicted in the countenances of any. Many smoke segars, and none appear chargeable with the hypocrisy described by the poet of "mocking sorrow with a heart not sad."

The political parties at present range I believe as follows:

1st. The violent democrats, called "Patent Democrats."

2nd. The moderate democrats, called by the several names of "Independent Republicans," "Democrats of the Revolution," and "Old Schoolmen."

3d. Federalists, called also "Tories," "Hertford Conventionalists," and "Blue Light Men."

4th. No party men, called "Quids."

The present candidates for the office of governor of the State of Pennsylvania, are each of them of the democratic party. General Hiester is of the moderate faction, and is also supported against his opponent by the federalists and quids. Mr. Finlay has the powerful aid of the unyielding democrats; and, though he is in a minority in the proportion of one to three within the city of Philadelphia, little doubt is entertained of his election's having been carried by a large majority through the state at large. All that are citizens, whether native or naturalized, of the age of 21 years and upwards, and who have paid their taxes, have the right of voting. It is not necessary that a man should be a householder in order to pay taxes, there being here a direct or poll tax of 9s. per annum, which alone, when paid by men possessed of the previous qualification of citizenship, establishes the right to vote.

REDEMPTIONERS.

A practice which has been often referred to in connection with this country naturally excited my attention. It is that of individuals emigrating from Europe without money, and paying for their passage by binding themselves to the captain, who receives the produce of their labour for a certain number of years.

Seeing the following advertisement in the newspapers, put in by the captain and owners of the vessel referred to, I visited the ship, in company with a boot-maker of this city:

"THE PASSENGERS

"On-board the brig Bubona, from Amsterdam, and who are willing to engage themselves for a limited time, to defray the expenses of their passage, consist of persons of the following occupations, besides women and children, viz. 13 farmers, 2 bakers, 2 butchers, 8 weavers, 3 taylors, 1 gardener, 3 masons, 1 mill-sawyer, 1 white-smith, 2 shoe-makers, 3 cabinet-makers, 1 coal-burner, 1 barber, 1 carpenter, 1 stocking-weaver, 1 cooper, 1 wheel-wright, 1 brewer, 1 locksmith.—Apply on-board of the Bubona, opposite Callowhill-street, in the river Delaware, or to W. ODLIN and Co. No. 38, South Wharves."

"Oct. 2."

As we ascended the side of this hulk, a most revolting scene of want and misery presented itself. The eye involuntarily turned for some relief from the horrible picture of human suffering, which this living sepulchre afforded. Mr. —— enquired if there were any shoemakers on-board. The captain advanced: his appearance bespoke his office; he is an American, tall, determined, and with an eye that flashes with Algerine cruelty. He called in the Dutch language for shoe-makers, and never can I forget the scene which followed. The poor fellows came running up with unspeakable delight, no doubt anticipating a relief from their loathsome dungeon. Their clothes, if rags deserve that denomination, actually perfumed the air.* Some were without shirts, others had this article of dress, but of a quality as coarse as the worst packing cloth. I enquired of several if they could speak English. They smiled, and gabbled, "no Engly, no Engly,—one Engly talk ship." The deck was filthy. The cooking, washing, and necessary departments were close together. Such is the mercenary barbarity of the Americans who are engaged in this trade, that they crammed into one of those vessels 500 passengers, 80 of whom died on the passage. The price for women is about 70 dollars, men 80 dollars, boys 60 dollars. When they saw at our departure that we had not purchased, their countenances fell to that standard of stupid gloom which seemed to place them a link below rational beings. From my heart I execrated the *European cause* of their removal, which is thus daily compelling men to quit the land of their fathers, to become voluntary exiles in a foreign clime: yet Americans can think and write such sentiments as the following: "We rejoice with the patriotic Hollanders at the return of the illustrious house of Orange to their first magistracy, and do not wonder at *their enthusiastic joy* upon the occasion, when they remember that this antient family have been always the gallant and zealous defenders of *the rights and liberties of the Dutch people.*"

An interesting occurrence is said to have taken place the other day, in connection with the German Redemptioners (as by a strange misnomer the Dutch are denominated.) A gentleman of this city wanted an old couple to take care of his house; a man, his wife, and daughter were offered to him for sale: he purchased them.—They proved to be his father, his mother, and sister!!!

THE PENITENTIARY.

The *Penitentiary* system for the rational punishment and reform of criminals, being a subject with which you are familiar, I shall not trouble you with the details of the humane and enlightened management of the gaol in this city. I visited it on Saturday last. The keeper accompanied me into every apartment, giving, as we proceeded, the most full explanations. The scene was novel, and I had almost said delightful; but a recollection that I was viewing the consequences of vicious pursuits, checks the expression, and draws a tear for the weakness of humanity; yet I could not but be pleased, and highly so, on drawing a comparison between what I saw here, and what I have witnessed in the London prisons. Here, instead of the prisoners passing their time in idleness, or in low debauchery and gaming, (increased inducements to the after-commission of crime,) all was sobriety, life, and activity. A complete manufacturing town was in fact collected within the narrow precincts of these otherwise gloomy walls. The open court was occupied by stone-cutters, chiefly negroes. It would appear, on first seeing this department only, that these were either more vicious, or more hardly dealt with in the courts of law, than their white countrymen. But the true reason of their numbers in the yard is, that, few of them being mechanics, they are set to labour upon those things for which they are fitted, and which they can undertake with little previous instruction. The rooms in which the mechanic arts are carried on, have a very great proportion of whites, so that crime would by no means seem to be monopolized by our darker brethren. The produce of the labour of prisoners nearly supports the whole of this extensive establishment. Some have earned a sufficiency by their own work to enable them to commence business on the expiration of their term of confinement. Those who conduct themselves with industry and propriety, receive a remission of part of their sentence. Several have become honest and useful members of society. When the gaoler spoke to the prisoners, they addressed him with confidence, but with proper respect. He is a plain intelligent man, liberally, though not profusely, paid for his services. To have offered him money for his trouble, would, I am sure, have been considered an insult. What a contrast does such a man afford to our prison-keepers, the majority of whom

are, perhaps, greater criminals than those over whom they tyrannize. Surely, the example of Pennsylvania will not be lost upon our country. Here is the best of all evidence, *demonstrative proof*, that brutal treatment, hangings, and gibbeting, are neither the most economical nor the most efficacious, as they are certainly neither the most humane nor the most enlightened modes of punishing crime or reforming society; and, if we wish to preserve the character of a feeling and enlightened people, we must reform that foul disgrace to England, and to the age in which we live—our *criminal code*. One fact, in connexion with the prison, I have omitted to mention; and, as it is a characteristic trait of national character, it ought to be recorded—white criminals will not eat with the negroes, the latter, therefore, have a separate table.

PRICES AT PHILADELPHIA.

The prices of fish vary from 2d. to 6½d. per pound; beef, which is of excellent quality, 5¼d.; mutton, 3½d. to 4½d.; veal, 5¼d.; pork, 5¼d. to 7d.; bacon, 7d. to 8d.; butter, 17d. to 20d.; cheese, 9½d.; English ditto, 16d.; onions, 13d. per peck; potatoes, 3s. 4½d. a bushel; cabbages, 2½d. each; fowls, 16d. to 2s. 3d. each; ducks, 20d. to 2s. 3d.; geese, 3s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d.; turkeys, 5s. 6d.; these four last articles are one-half larger than those you have in England, but I am inclined to think their flesh is inferior in quality; strong beer, 20d. per gallon; apples, 3s. 4½d. per bushel; flour, 10 dollars per barrel of 196 pounds; dipt candles are 10d. per pound; moulds, 12½d.: moist sugar, 6¾d. to 9d.; lump ditto, 1s. to 1s. 5d.: tea, 4s. 6d. to 9s.; soap, 6¾d. to 10d.; chocolate, 13½d. to 20d.; raw coffee, 10d. to 13½d.; Liverpool salts, 3s. 4½d. per bushel; loaf of bread, weighing 2 pounds 2 ounces, 5¼d.; Indian corn, per bushel, 4s. 6d.; buck-wheat flour, 4s. 6d. Mechanics pay 13s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per week for board and lodging: many board with their employers: all eat, work, and sleep in companies. Moderately respectable boarding is from 20s. 3d. to 27s.; genteel ditto, 31s. 6d. to 54s. Charge at inns, 9s. per day, exclusive of beer and liquors.

WAGES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Labourers are paid 4s. 6d. to 5s. 7½d. a day; female servants, 4s. 6d. to 9s. per week, with their board; cooks, 6s. 9d. to 9s.; men servants, 54s. to 67s. 6d. per month; carpenters earn 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. per week, time of work from sun-rise to sun-set; cabinet-makers, 36s. to 40s. 6d., working generally by the piece; bricklayers, 31s. 6d. to 45s.; tinmen, 27s. to 45s.; shoemakers, 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.—they work more hours than in London; saddlers, 31s. 6d. to 45s.—this business at present is not good; coach-makers, 31s. 6d. to 45s.—at present bad here, but tolerably good at Newark in Jersey; taylors, 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.—a variable business; sometimes good employment, often not, it is a good deal in the hands of women; printers, compositors and pressmen, 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.—employment tolerably good, but not certain; apprentices perform the greater part of the work.

Individuals may get employment in any of the above trades, but there is no actual want of mechanics. Many leave here for the southern states and the western country. Men of this class of society may decidedly make themselves extremely comfortable in this place. Those who are here, speaking generally, receive higher wages, are more independent of their masters, live better, have less anxiety for the morrow, drink more, and are less intelligent, than men following the like occupations in England.

HORRIBLE SUPERSTITIONS.

Having heard that American methodists were distinguished for an extreme degree of fanatical violence in their religious exercises, I visited the African church, (all houses of religious assembly being denominated churches,) in which were none but blacks; and, in the evening, "Ebenezer Church," in which were only whites. As the latter possessed all the characteristics of the former, with considerable additions of its own, to that only is it necessary that I should call your attention. I went at 8 o'clock in the evening. The door was locked; but the windows being open, I placed myself at one of them, and saw that the church within was crowded almost to suffocation. The preacher indulged in long pauses, and occasional loud elevations of voice, which were always answered by the audience with deep groans. When the prayer which followed the sermon had ended, the minister descended from the pulpit, the doors were thrown open, and a considerable number of the audience departed. Understanding, however, that something was yet to follow, with considerable difficulty I obtained admission. The minister had departed, the doors were again closed, but about four hundred persons remained. One (apparently) of the leading members gave out a hymn, then a brother was called upon to pray: he roared and ranted

ranted like a maniac; the male part of the audience groaned, the female shrieked; a man sitting next to me shouted; a youth standing before me, continued for half an hour bawling, "Oh, Jesus! come down,* come down, Jesus! my dear Jesus! I see you! bless me, Jesus! Oh! oh! oh! come down, Jesus!" A small space farther on, a girl about eleven years of age was in convulsions: an old woman, who I concluded was her mother, stood on the seat, holding her up in her arms, that her ecstasies might be visible to the whole assembly. In another place there was a convocation of holy sisters, sending forth most awful yells. A brother now stood forward, stating, that, "although numbers had gone, he trusted the Lord would that night work some signal favours among his dear lambs." Two sisters advanced towards him, refusing to be comforted, "for the Lord was with them?" another brother prayed—and another. "Brother Macfaddin" was now called upon, and he addressed them with a voice which might almost rival a peal of thunder, the whole congregation occasionally joining responsive to his notes. The madness now became threefold increased, and such a scene presented itself as I could never have pictured to my imagination, and, as I trust, for the honour of true religion and of human nature, I shall never see again. Had the inhabitants of Bedlam been let loose, they could not have exceeded it. From forty to fifty were praying aloud and extemporaneously at the same moment of time: some were kicking, many jumping, all clapping their hands and crying out in chorus, "Glory! glory! glory! Jesus Christ is a very good friend! Jesus Christ is a very good friend! Oh God! oh Jesus! come down! Glory! glory! glory! thank you, Jesus! thank you, God! Oh, glory! glory! glory!!!" Mere exhaustion of bodily strength produced a cessation of madness for a few minutes. A hymn was given out and sung; praying then recommenced; the scene of madness was again acted, with, if possible, increased efforts on the part of the performers. One of the brothers prayed *to be kept from enthusiasm!* A girl of six years of age became the next object of attention. A reverend brother proclaimed that she "had just received a visit from the Lord, and was in awful convulsions—so hard was the working of the spirit!" This scene continued for some time; but the audience gradually lessened, so that, by ten o'clock, the field of active operations was considerably contracted. The women, however, forming a compact column at the most distant corner of the church, continued their shrickings with but little abatement. Feeling disposed to get a nearer sight of the beings who sent forth such terrifying yells, I endeavoured to approach them, but was stopped by several of the brethren, who would not allow of a near approach towards the holy sisterhood.

A gentleman informed me that he was at "Ebenezer" a few days since, when the preacher stopped in the midst of his discourse, and directed those among his audience who were for King Jesus to stand up. Numbers of men and women immediately rose, shouting "I am for Jesus," "I am for Jesus," "I am for King Jesus." "Oh, that I could press him to my bosom?" "There he comes," "I am for King Jesus."

The other sects of this city, and the number of their places of assembly, are as follow: 1 Swedish Lutheran; 3 Quakers, called also Fighting Quakers; 4 Episcopalian; 4 Baptist; 5 Presbyterian; 4 Roman Catholic; 6 German Lutheran; 1 Moravian; 1 Covenanters; 3 Methodists; 1 Universalist; 1 Unitarian; 1 Independent; 1 Jews; 2 Black Methodist; and 1 Black Episcopalian.

ESTIMATION OF NEGROES.

The three "African churches," as they are called, are for all those native Americans who are black, or have any shade of colour darker than white. These persons, though many of them are possessed of the rights of citizenship, are not admitted into the churches which are visited by whites. There exists a penal law, deeply written in the *minds* of the whole white population, which subjects their coloured fellow-citizens to unconditional contumely and never-ceasing insult. No respectability, however unquestionable,—no property, however large,—no character, however unblemished, will gain a man, whose body is (in American estimation) *cursed* with even a twentieth portion of the blood of his African ancestry, admission into society!!! They are considered as mere Pariahs—as out-casts and vagrants upon the face of the earth! I make no reflection upon these things, but leave the facts for your consideration.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR.

The poor-laws are administered by sixteen citizens, who are chosen annually, *by the corporation*, to superintend the provision for the poor. They are empowered with the approbation of four aldermen

aldermen and two justices, to levy an assessment not exceeding, at any one time, 100 cents (4s. 6d.) on 100 dollars (22l. 10s.) or one per cent., nor more than three dollars per head, on every free man not otherwise rated. The average annual number of paupers supported in alms-houses of this city is 1600; the expense of keeping them 70,000 dollars a year; the produce of the poor-tax for the city and county of Philadelphia 100,000 dollars.

THE PEOPLE.

To classify the population of this city, I should only have to repeat what I have communicated concerning other parts of the union. There is, of course, here no rank of society correspondent to the peerage, or the "*haut-ton*," in England; but there are many who keep carriages, have truly elegant houses, and superb furniture. These are called of the "first class;" and, although they have not the pomp or the titles, they have the pride of an aristocracy. The small and middling tradesmen do not make much exertion, live easily, save no money, and appear to care nothing about either the present or future. If they find business getting bad, they do what is called, "sell out," and pack up for the "back country." The labourer and mechanic are independent, not in purse, but in condition. Neither they nor their masters conceive that any obligation is conferred by employing them. They live well, and may always have a dollar in their pockets. Men are here independent of each other: this will show itself even in half an hour's walk through the streets of Philadelphia.

The dress of the gentlemen is taken from the fashions of England, that of the ladies from France,—who very modestly believe, and, indeed, have no hesitation in declaring, that they combine the excellences of the French and the English character, without possessing the defects of either.

PROSPECTS TO EMIGRANTS.

The capitalist will receive in this State legal interest of six per cent.; in the state of New York, seven per cent. I think that seven, or perhaps eight, might be made upon good security. Property of all kinds is selling every day at the Exchange Coffee Rooms. There is not now any great scope for mercantile speculation. Lands can be purchased, or new and large concerns established: but either of these would be hazardous. Capital is certainly wanted throughout the country. I think a brewery could be established with sound hopes of success, and not requiring more than from ten to fifteen thousand pounds. A London shopkeeper, with a capital of from three to ten thousand pounds, and who could import his goods from the first markets, would, I think, succeed,—not because there is a want of "dry-goods stores;" for I believe one-half could be spared: there is an ignorance of good principles of business; and, I suspect, a very general deficiency of means. Lawyers, doctors, clerks, shopmen, literary men, artists, and schoolmasters, would, to use an American phrase, "come to a bad market." Mechanics can form their own judgment, from the statements in the preceding pages. Weavers, stocking-makers, and others, acquainted *only* with the cotton, woollen, hardware, and linen manufactures, would find employment very difficult to obtain. A few evenings since, I saw a carpenter and his wife, who have been here but one month, from Hull, in Yorkshire.

THE TAXES.

Taxes are of trifling amount, compared with the enormous drafts made upon you in that particular. A gentleman of this city, whose house is his own property, but which, if let, would be worth 130l. per annum, obliged me with his collector's receipts for two years.

TAXES FOR 1815.

	Dollars.	Cents.	
City tax	19	38	
Poor ditto	10	62	
County	8	19	
Dog		25	
Ground on which house stands	2	54	
Total	40	98	or 9l. 4s. 3d.

TAXES FOR 1816.

	Dollars.	Cents.	
City tax	18	61½	
Poor	10	62	
County	8	19	
Ground on which house stands	2	65½	
Water	5	0	
Total	45	8	or 10l. 4s. 6d.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS.

Left Philadelphia for Pittsburgh. Passed through an extensive, fertile, well-cultivated, and beautiful tract of land, called the "Great Valley." Farms in this district are chiefly owned by Dutch and Germans, and their descendants. They consist of from 50 to 200 acres, each acre worth 200 dollars (45l.) and are cheaper at that price than the

50 cent

50 cent and dollar-and-half lands, which encumber other parts of the eastern states. The substantial barns, fine private dwellings, excellent breed and condition of live stock, and superior cultivation of the "Great Valley," place it decidedly in advance of the neighbouring lands, and put it fairly in competition with Old England. The proprietors are wealthy. They have the reputation of being practical opponents of the desolating system of paper-money, by keeping their hard cash safely locked up in their "*old country*" boxes. Be this as it may, their property, unlike that of their fellow-citizens on the sea-side, has not vanished into air by the late mighty political changes. They have been blessed by Heaven with excellent land and good markets; and, although their progress in the acquirement of "this world's goods" has not been like the rise of Jonah's gourd, neither has it shared the fate of that transitory plant.

There are good farms in other districts within 20 miles of Philadelphia, which can be purchased at from 80 to 100 dollars per acre, buildings included. Limestone land will sell for 200 dollars. In a farm of 200 acres, the proportion may be estimated at 90 acres of ploughing, 50 of meadow, 10 of orchard, and 50 of wood land. The *latter*, near the city, is worth 3 to 400 dollars per acre. A farm of the above description is worth, if within five miles of the capital, 20,000 dollars; at from 20 to 40 miles' distance, 10,000 dollars. Uncleared lands, in remote parts of the State, vary in price from half a dollar to 20 dollars per acre.

The Pennsylvanian horse is a medium between our saddle and heavy cart horses, and is well suited for most purposes. They are worth from 50 to 150 dollars (11l. 2s. 6d. to 33l. 7s. 6d.) A farm waggon will cost 100 to 120 dollars (22l. 10s. to 27l.); a family ditto, 70 to 90 dollars; ditto, with springs, 150 dollars; neat gig, 300; best ditto, 450; a farm-cart, 50 dollars. The annual expense of keeping a family waggon and horse, is about 50 dollars.

Well-improved land will produce, on an average, 25 bushels of wheat per acre (a farmer within eight miles of the city has raised 40); ditto of Indian corn, 25 to 50. Wheat is sold at from 160 to 220 cents (7s. 8d. to 9s. 11d.) per bushel; Indian corn, 80 to 100 cents (3s. 7d. to 4s. 6d.); oats, 40 to 55 cents (1s. 9d. to 2s. 5½d.): they are lighter than the English. Meadows are usually ploughed in rotation, and planted with Indian corn. Orchards are also put under the plough, grain not being considered as injurious to the fruit. A good milch cow, four years old, is worth 5l. 13s. 6d. Sheep are much smaller than ours. Half blood Merino are 11s. 3d.; three-quarters blood, 13s. 6d.; full ditto, 22s. 6d.; rams are 4l. 10s. to 11l. 2s. 6d.; pigs four weeks old are 2s. 3d.; a sow and ditto, 1l. 11s. 6d. to 2l. 14s.; a hog of 100 pounds, 1l. 11s. 6d. to 2l. 5s.; a yoke of oxen, 15l. 15s. to 28l. 10s.

EMIGRANTS.

Passed several travellers on foot from Massachusetts, going with an intention of viewing the western country, and, if satisfied, of selecting a settlement previous to the emigration of their families: they fairly excelled our stage in expedition. Came up with 20 small family waggons; two of these were broken down, and the horses of all in very bad condition: they were chiefly from Massachusetts, Jersey, and Connecticut. One of these was the joint property of a Dutch and an American family. My companions seemed to know, at first sight, from what State the emigrants travelled. The New Englanders were evidently better fitted for the great and unavoidable fatigues of removal, than the natives of Jersey and Maryland. I thought I could even discover in the white inhabitants the effects of residing in free and in slave States.

These emigrants preferred travelling in companies, forming a oneness of interest, and securing an interchange of assistance when necessary. In difficult parts of this tract their progress was so slow as to be hardly perceivable. Ropes were attached to each side of the waggons, at which, while some were pulling, others were most unmercifully, though necessarily, whipping the horses, which dragged the waggons five yards at an effort. The getting these waggons and families over the mountains appeared little less than a continuance of miracles. I was prepared to expect much, but the reality has increased my ideas of the difficulty of this emigration a thousand fold.

We continued to overtake emigrants' waggons from Maryland, Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and district of Maine. One of the families was that of the brother-in-law and sister of Captain Riley, whose work, detailing his shipwreck and consequent captivity in Africa, has been reprinted in England and attracted such general and well-deserved attention. This family were in great distress.

THE

THE BACK SETTLERS.

The character of the mountain inhabitants appears cold, friendless, unfeeling, callous, and selfish. All the emigrants with whom I conversed complained of the enormous charges at taverns. Log-houses are the only habitations for many miles. They are formed of the trunks of trees, about twenty feet in length, and six inches in diameter, cut at the ends, and placed upon each other. The roof is framed in a similar manner. In some houses there are windows; in others the door performs a double office. The chimney is erected outside, and in a similar manner to the body of the house. Some have clay in their chimneys, which is a precaution very necessary in these western palaces. In some the space between the logs remains open; in others it is filled with clay. The hinges are generally wood. Locks are not used. In some there are two apartments; in others but one, for all the various operations of cooking, eating, sleeping, and, upon great occasions, washing. The pigs also come in for their due share of the log residence.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh is, in several points of view, a most interesting town; from its natural situation, being at the termination of two, and the commencement of a third river, which has a direct communication with the ocean, though at the almost incredible distance of 2500 miles; its scenery, which is truly picturesque; its exhaustless possession of that first rate material for manufactories, coal.

It is not at present a "Birmingham," as the natives bombastically call it, yet it certainly contains the seeds of numerous important manufactories. The published accounts of this city are so exaggerated and out of all reason, that strangers are usually disappointed on visiting it.

PRICES

Beef and mutton are 3½d. to 4½d. per pound; pork, 4½d. to 5d.; cheese, 9½d. to 14d.; butter, 10d. to 20d.; tea, 6s. 9d. to 12s. 4d.; moist sugar, 13½d.; loaf, 20d. to 2s. 1d.; coffee, 20d.; potatoes, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 4½d. per bushel; porter, 6½d. per quart; fowls, 13½d. each; ducks, 20d.; geese, 2s. 3d. to 3s 4½d. turkeys, 3s. 4½d. to 5s. 8d.; flour, 27s. to 31s. 6d. per barrel of 196 pounds; coal, 4d. per bushel. Mechanic's board, 15s. 9d. to 18s. per week.

Agricultural produce finds here a ready and an advantageous market. Farming, in this neighbourhood, is not the most profitable mode of employing capital; but it is here, as in all other parts of the Union, an independent mode of life. The farmer must labour hard with his own hands. The "help" which he pays for will be dear, and not of that kind to be relied on, in the mode of its execution, as in England. This may not proceed from a worse state of character, but a *difference in condition*, as compared with our working class. They are paid about fourteen dollars per month, and board. In many instances they expect to sit down with the master, to live as well, and to be upon terms of equality with every branch of the family; and, if this should be departed from, the scythe and the sickle will be laid down in the midst of harvest. There is a class of men throughout the western country called "merchants," who, in the summer and autumn months, collect flour, butter, cheese, pork, beef, whiskey, and every species of farming produce, which they send in flats and keel-boats to the New Orleans market. The demand created by this trade, added to a large domestic consumption, insures the most remote farmer a certain market. Some of these speculators have made large fortunes.

MANUFACTORIES in and near the city of PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1817.

Manufacturers.		Number of Men employed.
1	Augur-maker	6
1	Bellows-maker	3
18	Blacksmiths	74
3	Brewers	17
3	Brush-makers	7
1	Button-maker	6
2	Cotton-spinners and carders	36
11	Copper-smiths and tin-plate-workers	100
7	Cabinet-makers	43
1	Currier	4
2	Cutlers	6
4	Iron-founders	87
3	Gun smiths, and bridle-bit-makers	14
2	Flint-glass manufacturers	82
3	Green (window) ditto	92
2	Hardware	17
7	Hatters	49
1	Lock-smith	7
1	Linen	20
7	Nail	47
1	Paper	40
1	Pattern	21
3	Plane	6
1	Patten	5
1	Rope manufacturer	8
1	Spinning machine	6
1	Spanish Brown	2
1	Silver-plater	40
2	Steam-engine-makers	70
6	Saddlers	60

Silver

Manufacturers.	Number of Men employed.
5 Silver-smiths and watch-menders	17
14 Shoe and boot	109
7 Tanners and curriers	47
4 Tallow-chandlers	7
4 Tobacconists	28
5 Waggon-makers	21
2 Weavers	9
3 Windsor Chair	23
2 Woollen	30
1 Wire-drawer	12
1 White lead	6

Some of the above manufactories may be denominated first-rate. This remark applies particularly to the nail, steam-engine (high pressure) and glass establishments. I was astonished to witness such perfection on this side of the Atlantic, and especially in that part of America which a New Yorker supposes to be at the farther end of the world.

At Messrs. Page and Bakewell's glass warehouse I saw chandeliers and numerous articles in cut glass of a very splendid description; among the latter was a pair of decanters, cut from a London pattern, the price of which will be eight guineas. It is well to bear in mind that the demand for these articles of elegant luxury lies *in the Western States!* the inhabitants of Eastern America being still importers from the "Old Country." What interesting themes of reflection are offered by such facts to the philosopher as well as to the politician! Not thirty years since the whole right bank of the Ohio was termed the "Indian side." Spots in Tennessee, in Ohio and Kentucky, that within the life-time of even young men, witnessed only the arrow and the scalping knife, now present to the traveller articles of elegance and modes of luxury which might rival the displays of London and Paris; while, within the last half century, the beasts of the forest, and man more savage than the beast, were the only inhabitants of the whole of that immense tract peculiarly denominated the "Western Country;" which is now partially inhabited, and promises soon to be generally so by man—civilized man, possessed of the arts and the pursuits of civilized life. It is already the refuge of the oppressed from every other nation. May it become the seat of enlightenment, of private virtue and public liberty; and it may then, *but not till then,* expect to rank among the greatest, the most powerful, and the most respected, of the nations of the earth!

Upon the whole, I consider Pittsburgh, in every point of view, to be a very important town; and have no doubt, although its prosperity is now at a stand, and property if not declining, is not increasing in value, that it will *gradually advance;* and that the time must come when it will be an extensive and very populous city. The present population is 10,000, made up from all nations; and, of course, not free from the vices of each: this indeed is but too apparent upon a very short residence.

Emigration in this country is always in motion, and for ever changing in the points of its attraction. The usual mode of travelling hence is to float down the river, as being the easiest, most economical and most expeditious. The land route is the most desirable for seeing the country and people. I am now fairly entered upon the western country; a tract which geographers tell us contains fifteen hundred thousand square miles, fifty thousand miles of internal navigation, one hundred thousand of river coast, with an endless intersection of rivers communicating with each other.

The face of the country is an uninterrupted level. Many of those tracts of land which would be desirable for our settlement, should we turn agriculturalists, are pre-occupied, and cannot be bought without an advance which I think disproportionate to their actual value. The agent at the land-office informs me that there are still for sale one million of acres of United States' land, at two dollars per acre, or one dollar and sixty-four cents for prompt payment. In all the States there are government reservation lands: these are generally in the most choice situations. Some such tracts have been sold in the wild state in Tennessee, at the last auction, for the large sum of 38 dollars per acre!

Taxes on wild land are, on first-rate 2 dollars per hundred acres; 1½ dollars on second-rate; 1 dollar on third-rate. There is also a county-tax of half the above amounts, as the case may be. These taxes of 6s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. on an hundred acres are certainly very small, at least with our English ideas of taxation and of produce; yet you would be astonished to witness the numerous lots of lands which are sold at auction in all the States on account of *non-payment* of taxes. I have seen lists in the newspapers, and at the taverns, which could not contain less in each than four hundred names of defaulters, whose property was to be transferred to the highest bidder.

The principal towns are situated on the banks of the river. There are no canals, and indeed not much occasion for them, the whole State abounding with rivers and creeks, which empty themselves into the Ohio river: produce is conveyed with little expense by this means, during the freshets, or rise of the waters.

The trees produced by the best class of land are honey-locust, black walnut, and beech;—by second quality, sugar-tree, sicamore or butter-wood, and white-wood, used for building and joiners' work;—the third quality produces oak. Throughout this state there is but little under or brush wood, caused, I presume, by the height and spreading tops of the trees, which prevent the sun penetrating to the ground, and nourishing inferior articles of vegetation. Wood for firing is sold in the towns at from 1½ to 3 dollars per cord (equal in consumption to half a chaldron of coals).

The yearly wages, I am informed, of a labouring man is from 58l. 10s. to 65l.: of a woman, 31l. 10s.

With regard to the seasons, they are said to have severe winters of from three to four months, with a keen dry air and cloudless sky; during summer excessive heat, (thermometer in the shade 80 to 96,) with heavy dews at night; springs, cold and heavy rains; autumns, fine, followed by "*Indian summer*," which is truly delightful. This I have experienced, and can say that until now I never knew what really fine weather was. Along the route I have travelled, in this State, there is scarcely an elevation which can be called a hill, with exception of slight bluffs on the margin of rivers. The dreary monotony of limited views of such endless uniformity produces sensations of the most depressing melancholy. The atmosphere, after a hot day, causes head-aches, which frequently terminate in an intermittent fever. A man's being *sick*, (the term applied to every species of illness,) is as common in this country, as being in distress is in England. In regard to healthiness of situation, there is considerable variety, as the appearance of the inhabitants will in some measure indicate; though, as a general characteristic, I would say, there is a want of sound regular health, at least if our English ideas of ruddy cheeks are to be taken as a criterion. The people are of a tall, *vaulty* aspect, and seem, even during their most active occupations, to be the victims of fever and ague.

The interior population may perhaps be divided into three classes: *First*, the squatter, or man who "*sets himself down*" upon land which is not his own, and for which he pays nothing; cultivates a sufficient extent to supply himself and family with the necessaries of life; remains until he is dissatisfied with his choice;—has realized a sufficiency to become a land-owner;—or is expelled by the real proprietor. *Second*, the small farmer who has recently emigrated, had barely sufficient to pay the first instalment for his 80 or 160 acres of two-dollar land; cultivates, or what he calls *improves*, ten to thirty acres; raises a sufficient "feed" for his family; has the females of it employed in making or patching the wretched clothing of the whole domestic circle; is in a condition which, if *compelled by legislative acts or by external force to endure*, would be considered truly wretched; but, from being his own master, having made his own choice, from the having "no one to make him afraid," joined with the consciousness that, though slowly he is regularly advancing towards wealth, the breath of complaint is seldom heard to escape from his lips. *Third*, the wealthy or "*strong-handed*" farmer, who owns from five to twelve hundred acres, has one-fourth to one-third under cultivation, of a kind much superior to the former; raises live-stock for the home, and Atlantic-city markets; sends beef, pork, cheese, lard, and butter, to New Orleans; is perhaps a legislator, at any rate a *squire* (magistrate); is always a man of *plain business-like sense*, though not in possession, nor desirous of a very cultivated intellect; understands his own interest, and that of his country; lives in sufficient affluence, and is possessed of comfort, according to the American acceptation of the term, but to which we "*old country*" folks must feel inclined to take an exception: but, in conclusion, and a most important conclusion it is, the majority of this class of men were, ten or fifteen years ago, inhabitants of the eastern states, and not worth, upon their arrival in Ohio, twenty dollars.

The management of farms is full a century behind that of England, there being here a want of improved machinery for the promotion of economy in time and labour, and no regular attention to the condition of live-stock, while the mode of culture in general appears slovenly and unsystematic. Cows are milked sometimes twice, sometimes once a-day: at others four times a-week.

Barns

Barns are erections which you would not know by that name, and which must materially deteriorate the annual receipts.

KENTUCKY.

Being in the neighbourhood of Kentucky, I felt anxious to see a state that forms so very important a part of the "Western Country;" and, although I knew it was a slave state, yet, having seen so much of *practical slavery* in those states denominated *free*, I did not anticipate that one in which this deplorable order of things is legalized could be really worse.

I proceeded into the interior with the intention of seeing Lexington, and then proceeding to Louisville, but found the roads so excessively bad, winter rapidly approaching, and my objects not half effected, that I relinquished that design. This at the time was a source of regret, as I had imagined Lexington, from its high reputation, to be a Paris in miniature.

The trees of this State are various, and some which I have seen are of a very enormous size. The black oak and honey-locust denote the richest lands: they grow thirty feet in height. The white and yellow poplar, and cucumber tree, measure in circumference twenty feet. The general character of the soil is chalk, covered with a stratum of vegetable earth from eight to twelve feet in depth. A want of water in the summer season is much felt, except in the vicinity of great rivers and their principal dependent streams. Indian corn is raised here in vast abundance, and almost without labour. Stock of various kinds is raised for the New Orleans, southern, and Atlantic markets. Thirty thousand hogsheads of tobacco were shipped from this State last season, and eighty thousand barrels of flour; the price of which latter experiences great fluctuation, varying from four to eight dollars per barrel: at present it is six to seven. Pork is well fed, and of excellent quality: the present price is three to four dollars per cwt. Beef is also of good quality, and the stock has received considerable attention by the mixture of English breeds. Whiskey is an extensive article of manufacture: the export of last season was one million of gallons. Cordage, yarn, and bagging, have been important businesses; but European competition has materially decreased their consumption.

Louisville, at the falls of the Ohio, is daily becoming a most important town, being the connecting link between New Orleans and the whole western country. It must soon take the lead of Lexington in extent of population, as it has already done in the rapid rise of town property, the increase of which during the last four years is said to have been two hundred per cent. Rents, prices of provisions, nature of employment, and earnings of mechanics, prices of land in the neighbourhood of the town, &c. do not possess a *difference* of sufficient importance to those given in the previous part of this report, to require minute detail. Mechanics can have immediate employment, and are paid 40s. 6d. to 54s. per week. Shoes that are very inferior in wear, though not in make to English, are from 15s. 3d. to 18s. a pair. Best hats, 36s. to 45s. each; and every other article of clothing in proportion. The population of this town is from 4 to 5,000. Good brick buildings are fast increasing. One of the hotels (Gwathmay's) is said to be rented at 6,000 dollars per annum: from 150 to 200 persons dine at this establishment daily. About every tenth house in the main street is a doctor's.

Having been twice at Louisville, I boarded at both the hotels (Allen's, Washington Hall, and Gwathing's, Indian Queen): they are similar establishments, both upon a very large scale, the former having an average of 30 boarders per day, the latter of 140: their charges are breakfast, 1s. 8d.; dinner, 2s. 3d.; supper, 1s. 8d.; bed, 13d. if fire in room, an extra charge of 6¾d. per night; board and lodging, per day, 6s. 9d.; ditto per day for three months certain, 4s. 6d. These charges, with such an immense extent of business, must ensure a man, moderately careful, a large fortune. These hotels are conducted differently from those with which you are acquainted. A person desiring to put up at one of them, applies to the bar-keeper, and he must not feel disappointed should he be refused admittance from want of room. The place for washing is in the open yard, in which there is a large cistern, several towels, and a negro in attendance. The sleeping-room commonly contains from 4 to 8 bedsteads, having mattrasses, but frequently no feather-beds; sheets of calico, two blankets, a quilt (either a cotton counterpane, or made of patch-work); the bedsteads have no curtains, and the rooms are generally unprovided with any conveniences. The public rooms are—a news-room, a boot-room, in which the bar is situated, and a dining-room. The fires are generally surrounded by parties of about six, who gain and keep possession. The usual custom is to pace up

and down the news-room in a manner similar to walking the deck at sea. Smoking segars is practised by all without an exception, and at every hour of the day. Argument or discussion in this part of the world is of very rare occurrence; social intercourse seems still more unusual; conversation on general topics, or the taking enlarged and enlightened views of things, rarely occurs; each man is in pursuit of his own individual interest, and follows it in an *individualized* manner.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

The territory of Illinois, though but very thinly populated, has been inhabited at Kaskaski, and a few other places, for many years, originally, I believe, by the French from Canada.

The mean breadth of the territory is said to be 200 miles, length 350, lying between N. latitude 36° 30′ and 42°. The Ohio river is its southern boundary, extending from the mouth of the Wabash to the junction of the former with the Mississippi, a distance of 150 miles. The Mississippi forms the western boundary, stretching from the above junction to the rocky hills, a distance of 600 miles, following the course of that river; but the windings are so great that the real distance is much less. The Wabash river separates Illinois from Indiana: an imaginary line, which it is proposed shall extend due east from the Rocky Hills, will separate it from the north-western territory. The number of acres is calculated to be 35,000,000; that of square miles, 50,000.

The estimated courses of the waters of this territory are, in length,

Wabash, -	230 miles
Mississippi, -	600
Ohio, -	150
Illinois, -	300
Kaskaski, -	300
Various tributaries,	1400
	2980 miles.

Amount of internal navigation, 2000 miles; ditto of frontiers, 1000; the distance from Shawnee Town *by water* to Buffalo, through the lakes, 1200 miles; ditto, from the same place to New Orleans, 1130: thus securing a most immense *internal* water communication, as well as a direct one with the ocean. The general surface of the lands in the Shawnee Town and Kaskaski districts, and in the neighbouring parts of the Illinois, is more than ordinarily level, though to this there are some exceptions. The alluvial lands of both the Ohio and Mississippi rivers occasionally terminate in bluffs, in some places high and craggy, in others more gradual in their rise, and easy of ascent. There are throughout the State a vast number of *prairies*, of boundless extent, and presenting a most delightful contrast to the sombre character of an American wilderness.

Ripe alluvial land is of the best quality, and is found in various degrees of extent on all the rivers. It bears honey-locust, pecan, black walnut, and sugar-maple trees. In autumn, the fruit and leaves of the black walnut are said to produce an agreeable flavour. This land is considered to be remarkably fertile, in proof of which some part of it is asserted to have been cultivated to profit without manure for the last hundred years.

Squirrels, racoons, foxes, deer, wolves, and bears abound; as do wild turkeys and quails; geese and ducks partially; hawks, buzzards, and pigeons, in tolerable quantities; the rivers contain several species of fish; in the prairies there are rattle-snakes; the woods supply grapes, pecan nuts (similar to our walnut), and hickery nuts; hops, raspberries, and strawberries grow wild.

INHABITANTS OF ILLINOIS.

The inhabitants of Illinois may, perhaps, be ranked as follows: First, the Indian hunters, who are neither different in character or pursuits from their ancestors in the days of Columbus. 2nd, The "Squatters," who are half-civilized and half-savage. These are, in character and habits, extremely wretched: indeed, I prefer the genuine *uncontaminated* Indian. 3rd, A medley of land-jobbers, lawyers, doctors, and farmers, who traverse this immense continent, founding settlements, and engaging in all kinds of speculation. 4th, Some old French settlers, possessed of considerable property, and living in ease and comfort.

Of the *climate* I know but little from personal experience. The mornings and evenings at this time are extremely cold. In July and August Fahrenheit ranges from 85 to 105. In the winter (which is not long), from 10 below to 20 above zero. The wildness of the country implies an *unformed* climate. The disturbance of a great body of surplus vegetable matter, upon the first settling of land, together with the dampness arising from stagnant waters, frequently produce bilious fevers and agues.

NEW ORLEANS.

Approaching to New Orleans, a more civilized country than I had previously seen presented itself, though there were

(according

(according to the old story) no men hanging in chains. The banks were cultivated, settlements multiplied, good houses were not uncommon; while numerous extensive sugar plantations bespoke wealth and population. Upon my arrival at *New Orleans*, it is hardly possible to conceive the delight which I experienced; after a tedious and dreary journey, even the masts of ships afforded me pleasure, as recalling by association what I should now denominate the *comforts* of New York and Philadelphia.

The French language is still predominant in New Orleans. The population is said to be 30,000; two-thirds of which do not speak English. The appearance of the people too was French, and even the negroes evinced, by their antics, in rather a ludicrous manner, their previous connection with that nation.

The general manner and habits are very relaxed. The first day of my residence here was Sunday, and I was not a little surprised to find in the United States the markets, shops, theatre, circus, and public ball-rooms open. Gambling-houses *throng* the city: all coffee-houses, together with the exchange, are occupied from morning until night by gamesters. It is said, that when the Kentuckians arrive at this place, they are in their glory, finding neither limit to, nor punishment of, their excesses. The general style of living is luxurious. Houses are elegantly furnished. The ball-room at Davis's hotel I have never seen exceeded in splendour. Private dwellings partake of the same character; and the ladies dress with expensive elegance. The sources of public amusement are numerous and varied.

I visited the theatre: it is an old building, about two-thirds the size of the little theatre in the Haymarket. The play was "John of Calais," well performed by a French company to a French audience. At a tavern opposite I witnessed a personal conflict, in which I supposed one of the parties was *dirk'd*. These things are of every-day occurrence; and it is not often that they are taken cognizance of by the police.

I was present at a criminal trial: the pleadings were a mixture of French and English. The jury consisted of ten French, and two Americans. The counsel were equally divided, being two of each language: the judge was an American.

Provisions are of very bad quality, and most enormously dear. Hams and cheese from England, potatoes, butter, and beef from Ireland, are common articles of import. Cabbages are now ten-pence per head; turkeys, three to five dollars each. Rents are also very extravagant. Yet to all men whose desire only is to be rich, and to live a short life but a merry one, I have no hesitation in recommending New Orleans.

THE WESTERN STATES GENERALLY.

Throughout the western country, there are many men of real, but more of fictitious, capital. In their occupations they are not confined to any one particular pursuit, the same person often being farmer, store and hotel keeper, land-jobber, brewer, steam-boat owner, and slave-dealer.

Merchants and tradesmen bear little or no similitude to those of England: their diversified pursuits and migrating character cause them to possess more *general*, but less *particular* and *substantial*, knowledge. Though residing in a republic, they are in fact more really aristocratic than Englishmen similarly circumstanced. The mechanic in this country is naturally an important character, the more so if the town or settlement in which he resides be of recent establishment.

Towns, which are of any importance, are not what we understand by "*country towns*:" they are *miniature cities*, containing numerous first-rate brick buildings, all new, very neat in their exterior, and always high-rented. Town property is as high as in Philadelphia, and more so than in London. The tide of emigration, it should be observed, is eternally changing its course. The attractions of Ohio are now lost in those of Missouri, Alabama, and Illinois. Lexington was, a short time since, the general magnet: its advances towards prosperity have now, however, ceased to be rapid, and property there has become stationary in value, whilst at Louisville it is rising prodigiously. This last-mentioned place, and St. Louis on the Missouri, promise to be ranked among the first towns in the western States. Provisions in the country are cheap, and groceries and clothing enormously high in price. In towns, 25 per cent. may be added to the former, and the same, perhaps, deducted from the latter; though, at the lowest market, you would be surprised at the charges, arising from the high price of labour, combined with the extraordinary fact, that the crockery, hardware, linens, cottons, and woollens, which fill the log-stores of even the most remote

remote

remote parts in the wilderness, are imported from Great Britain.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

The population of Washington city is about 9000: of Georgetown, 6000; of Alexandria, 8000; and of all other parts of the district of Columbia, 7000; making a total of 30,000. Alexandria, which is seven miles from the city, may be considered the sea-port. Georgetown is the residence of shopkeepers, and Washington the depôt for office-holders, place-hunters, and boarding-house keepers; none of whom would appear to be in possession of too much of this world's goods. Between these three divisions of this district there exists considerable jealousy.

Rents are as high as elsewhere. Mechanics are fully employed, and well paid. Shopkeepers are too numerous, and none of them remarkably successful. British goods abound, as in every other part of America. The increase of the federal city cannot be rapid. Here is fine natural scenery, but no decidedly great natural advantages; little external commerce, a barren soil, a scanty population, enfeebled too by the deadly weight of absolute slavery, and no direct means of communication with the Western country.

The few private families to which I have had introductions, do not evince a more accurate knowledge of that English word *comfort* than I have remarked elsewhere; indeed, I would class them a century inferior to Boston, and half a century behind New York. The boarding houses and inns partake of the same characteristics. I first applied at the chief, which is Davis's Indian Queen tavern: most of the door-handles are broken; the floor of the coffee-room is strewed with bricks and mortar, caused by the crumbling of the walls and ceiling; and the character of the accommodations is in unison with this unorganized state of things: the charges are as high as at the very first London hotel.

MANUFACTURING POLICY.

Much diversity of opinion exists amongst Americans as to the policy which it would be desirable their government should pursue with regard to domestic manufactures; and it would still appear to remain an unsolved question among them, whether the strong arm of government should or should not, in the present infant stage of the republic, be held out to protect and encourage those establishments, by the usual means of bounties on the one hand, and duties or prohibitions on the other? Mr. Jefferson originally took the negative side of this question: he wished Americans to remain a nation of agriculturists, deprecating the time when that people should be changed from "robust and virtuous farmers, into deformed, sickly, and profligate manufacturers:" but it should now seem, from his letter to the "American Society for encouraging Manufactures," and also from another letter of his, inserted by Mr. Mellish in a pamphlet he has recently written at, I am informed, the dictation of Mr. Hulme, that he (Mr. J.) has changed his opinions.

The general arguments against manufactures are, that their encouragement will enhance the price of clothing: that this will operate as a heavy tax upon the whole community, for the benefit of but a few: that the revenue of the United States would be materially injured, as its chief supply is from duties on imports: that in an extensive country, with but a scanty population, it is most beneficial to direct the mass of labour to the clearing of new lands, and other agricultural pursuits: that by so doing they will make greater and more rapid advances in extent of population and amount of national wealth, than by drawing off a part of their capital and labour, and devoting it to purposes of manufacture; more especially while most of the articles wanted can be imported from England 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than it is possible for them to be produced within the Union: that as labour is so high and land so cheap, there is an ever-existing inducement for men to leave factories, and free themselves from masters, to become lords of their own domain: and that this has been uniformly found to be the case,—the slow advance of manufactures, and the consequent high price of the articles having been a natural result of the situation of the country: that, in a word, it is the true interest of America to continue supplying Europe with raw material and with agricultural produce, both of which find there a certain market, while labour is from 25 to 50 per cent. higher than in England, and from 50 to 75 more than on the European continent.

On the manufacturers' side of this truly great national question is Mr. De Witt Clinton, governor of New York: in a speech which has had few equals in comprehensive and philosophic views, addressed to the legislature, he makes the following able reflections:—

"The

"The excessive importation of foreign fabrics was the signal of ruin to institutions founded by enterprising industry, reared by beneficial skill, and identified with the general welfare. The raw materials* of iron, woollen, and cotton manufactures are abundant, and those for the minor and auxiliary ones can, in most cases, be procured at home with equal facility. Nothing is wanting to destroy foreign competition but the steady protection of the government, and the public spirit of the country. High duties, and prohibiting provisions applied to foreign productions, afford the most efficient encouragement to our manufactures; and these measures appertain to the legitimate functions of the national government.—But much may be done by the State government, by liberal accommodations, by judicious exemptions, and by the whole weight of its influence; and much more may be accomplished by the spirit of the community. For I am persuaded, that if every citizen who adopts the fabrics of other nations would seriously consider that he is not only paying taxes for the support of foreign governments, but that he participates in undermining one of the main pillars of our productive industry, he would imitate the honourable practice which you have this day evinced in favour of American manufactures."

CONGRESS.

Congress being sitting, I have several times attended their debates. Their present place of meeting is a temporary one; it was designed, I believe, for an hotel, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Capitol.

My first visit to congress (which assembles at eleven o'clock in the morning, and adjourns at four in the afternoon) was to the senate. This body is, at present comprised of forty members, the States having increased from their original number of thirteen to that of twenty, and each State, regardless of its population, sending two. The gallery is open to all, *without orders from members, or half a-crown to the door-keeper*: the only form to be observed is taking off the hat in obedience to a public notice to that effect. The chairman's seat is central, under a handsome canopy; the members are placed on rich scarlet cushions, some at double, and some at single desks. There are two large fires. The room is carpeted, as is also the gallery. The forms of business are taken from those of our parliament, with a few minor exceptions. One point of variation, at least, from the British senate is, that every speech is apparently listened to, and all, whether good or bad, whether marked by superior excellence or by unequalled dullness, seem regarded with equal apathy and complete lifeless endurance,—neither applause nor censure being allowed; and it would not be an easy task to discern which were felt, judging from the countenance. I have heard nearly all their usual speakers. Mr. Otis, of Massachusetts, is an eloquent man, but not remarkable for solidity of reasoning. Mr. Rufus King is a true gentlemen, and one whom I should conceive has not many superiors among the public men of any country. Mr. Barbour, called Governor Barbour, of Virginia, is a speaker, who, perhaps, violates all the rules of theoretic oratory, but who, notwithstanding, possesses an irresistible charm from his evident sincerity, and the manliness of his deportment, which, while it rivets the attention of his audience, compels them to love the object of their admiration. His countenance is one of that kind which, in a few minutes, enlists in its favour all the social affections, and you insensibly feel anxious and predisposed to take that side of the argument of which so apparently kind and able a man professes himself the advocate. A friend from Boston replied to some observations of mine concerning him, "I entirely agree with you in relation to Mr. Barbour,—he is a man in whom you cannot be deceived, he carries his heart in his hand." There are, in the senate, a great proportion of men of experience, of sound ability, and who would do credit to any nation upon earth.

The *Representative* chamber is in the same building, and of about twice the extent. An admission to the gallery is equally easy, and is also open to both sexes. This assembly consists of nearly two hundred. They want in appearance the age, experience, dignity, and respectability, which we associate with the idea of legislators, and which are possessed by the superior branch of the congress. The interior decorations of this room are marked by an inferiority to the senate, which is rather anti-republican. The members sit on very common chairs, at unpainted desks, which are placed in rows, the whole resembling a Lancasterian school, though without its regularity. Some two or three speakers regularly command attention; others talk on as long as they please, the members being occupied in writing letters, and in reading or folding-up newspapers. This

is carried to such an extreme, that it appears fully to justify the charge of Mr. Randolph, that "the House of Representatives consisted only of a large collection of printers' boys." Spitting boxes are placed at the feet of each member, and, contrary to the practice of the Upper House, at once members and visitors wear their hats.

Nearly all the members of the representative chamber are young men; and out of the 190 members, 150, at the east, are lawyers, a class of men whose minds, here, as elsewhere, appear, moulded and contracted by their profession, and not possessed of that general knowledge, or not taking those large and equitable views of things, which should be the distinguishing characteristics of the legislators of a great and commercial people.

The State-legislatures are equally infested with lawyers.* They occupy, in fact, eight-tenths of all the public situations in America. This is a great and a crying evil, and, being one that is more likely to increase than diminish, may naturally give rise to some melancholy forebodings concerning the *practical* continuation of this excellent constitution.

BALTIMORE.

On leaving Washington for this place, I took Baltimore in my way, and resided there some time. It is a commercial city of great importance; and, though not at present of the first rank, is rising with a rapidity almost unparalleled.

The *substantial features* of the American character appear here to be the same as throughout the Union, although the "Baltimorians" themselves lay claim to a superior reputation for hospitality, enterprize, and bravery. Taking my own experience as a sample of the first, I most willingly bear favourable testimony to their character; but then it must be understood comparatively, and not in the English sense of the word. In regard to the second, they appear entitled to it, judging from their shipping, much of which is engaged in hazardous pursuit, together with the speculative improvements of their town, and their having, by superior activity, supplanted Philadelphia in part of the western country trade; yet the merchants of this city are said to be deficient in capital. Of their bravery history will speak when recording their gallant and successful defence of their city, though attacked by the combined naval and military forces of England.

Dancing and music are the prevailing amusements.

The ladies dress extravagantly gaily, and expensively.

Rents, occupations, price of labour, clothing, employment for, and wages of mechanics, are here so precisely similar to those of the other Atlantic cities, that a detail is unnecessary.

Some idea may be gained of the rapid progress of certain parts of the United States, from the fact, that 70 years ago Baltimore consisted of 10 houses: it now contains 60,000 inhabitants.

* This is a melancholy picture. Lawyers are every-where obtrusive members of society. They ought to confine themselves to their duties of administration, and not seek that of Legislature, for which they are wholly disqualified by habit and education. No practising Lawyer ought to be a member of any legislative assembly.—ED.

The Exports were, in 1817.

	Domestic.	Foreign.
To the Northern countries of Europe	3,828,563	2,790,408
Dominions of the Netherlands	3,397,775	2,387,553
Ditto of Great Britain	41,431,168	2,037,074
Ditto of France	9,717,423	2,717,395
Ditto of Spain	4,530,156	3,893,780
Ditto of Portugal	1,501,237	533,586
All other Dominions	3,907,178	5,198;283
Dollars	68,313,500	19,358,069

The Exports were,

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
From New Hampshire	170,599	26,825	197,424
Vermont	913,201	——	913,201
Massachusetts	5,908,416	6,019,581	11,927,997
Rhode Island	577,911	372,556	950,467
Connecticut	574,290	29,849	604,139
Carried forward	8,144,417	6,448,811	14,593,228

Brought forward	8,144,417	6,448,811	14,593,228
New York	13,660,733	5,046,700	18,707,433
New Jersey	5,849	——	5,849
Pennsylvania	5,538,003	3,197,589	8,735,592
Delaware	38,771	6,083	44,854
Maryland	5,887,884	3,046,046	8,933,930
Dist. of Columbia	1,689,102	79,556	1,768,658
Virginia	5,561,238	60,204	5,621,442
North Carolina	955,211	1,369	956,580
South Carolina	9,944,443	428,270	10,372,613
Georgia	8,530,831	259,883	8,790,714
Ohio	7,749	——	7,749
Louisiana	8,241,254	783,558	9,024,812
Michigan territory	64,228	——	64,228
Mississippi ditto	43,887	——	43,887
Dollars	68,313,500	19,358,069	87,671,956

Of these Exports, there were—

1. Derived from the sea	Dollars	1,671,000
2. from the forest		6,484,000
3. from the agriculture		57,222,000
4. from manufactures		2,202,000
Uncertain		734,000
The *flour* exported from October 1, 1816, to September 30, 1817, amounted to	Dollars	17,751,376
The *Sea Island Cotton* exported within the same time		3,240,758
Other Cotton exported, amounted to		19,386,862
Tobacco, amounted to		9,230,020
Rice		2,378,880
Fish		1,328,050
Timber and *Lumber* of all descriptions		3,381,349
Pot and *Pearl Ashes*		1,967,443

These form the principal exports of domestic product: the *iron*, in all shapes, exported amounted to 138,579 dollars. Amongst the most curious exports may be ranked *maple sugar*, which amounted to 4,374 dollars. The gun-powder exported amounted to 356,522 dollars.

FINANCES.

The Finances of the United States are derived from sale of lands, and duties on imports. The latter in an especial degree are found very productive. Still this is *in fact*, though may not be *in name*, *internal* taxation. It may be well to remember, that one half of the amount collected is upon British goods, most of which are articles, *not of luxury*, but of *necessity*; so that the population of America perform the double duty of defraying their own taxes, and contributing towards the payment of ours.

THE PRESS.

The Liberty of the Press exists here to an almost unlimited extent; and yet it is not used as an organ for putting the people in possession of even domestic information. The newspapers are miserably edited, seldom containing any thing but advertisements, shipping intelligence, and English extracts. The proceedings of Congress are not systematically reported. Sometimes the substance of a debate will be given three weeks after its occurrence. The business of the State-legislatures rarely appears at all in the public journals, except in the shape of bare lists of bills passed or rejected. The transactions in courts of law, and all minor home proceedings, rarely appear upon record. These sins of omission are certainly to be lamented, as, by their existence, an interest fails to be excited in the public mind on those occurrences, and those subjects, which are, unquestionably, of first-rate importance.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, WITH HIS Original Correspondence:

Collected from the Family Records at Blenheim, and other Authentic Sources;

ILLUSTRATED *With Portraits, Maps, and Military Plans.*

BY WILLIAM COXE, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. ARCHDEACON OF WILTS.

In 2 vols. 4to. price 6l. 6s.

[Of this valuable historical work we have already spoken in the Critical Proëmium at the time the volumes were published. We now afford specimens of the facts, and of the author's style.]

FORMER BIOGRAPHER.

IT is a singular fact, that no authentic life of John Duke of Marlborough has been given to the public; especially when we reflect on the abundance of original and interesting documents preserved in the family records.

Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, indeed, collected and compiled numerous materials for the life of her illustrious husband, and consigned the task to Messrs. Glover and Mallet, who were then conspicuous in the literary world. She intrusted to their care her valuable materials, and assigned by will the sum of one thousand pounds to the author, or authors, of a history of the Duke of Marlborough; but clogged the bequest with a condition, that the work should be approved by her executors, and even added the whimsical injunction, that it should not contain a single line of verse.

Glover declined the undertaking, and Mallet never commenced the work. On his death, therefore, the papers which had been intrusted to him were restored to the family, and being, with others of no less value, deposited at Blenheim, were regularly arranged by order of the late Duke.

NAPOLEON'S LIFE OF MARLBOROUGH.

A recent publication made a considerable sensation in France and England, because it was written by order of Bonaparte, and was supposed to contain several notes from his own pen. It is intituled, "*Histoire de Jean Churchill, Duc de Marlborough,*" and printed at the Imprimerie Imperiale, in 1805.

This history is composed in a pleasing, lively, and perspicuous style, and the military operations are detailed with distinctness and precision. The author has drawn the substance of his narrative from our countryman, Ledyard. He has certainly spared no pains in consulting and comparing the writers of all countries, though he is not more fortunate than Ledyard in tracing the motives of action, or in developing the intrigues of the cabinet, and for the same reason, namely, that he had access to no unpublished documents. He was fully sensible of this deficiency, and acknowledged it with laudable candour, when, in presenting a copy of his work to the late Duke of Marlborough, he solicited information from the family papers.*

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

The papers preserved at Blenheim form the foundation of the work, and consist of so great a mass of materials, that it would require a volume merely to enumerate the titles. I shall therefore specify only the most remarkable.

1. The letters of the Duke of Marlborough, written in his own hand, to his

* We have thought proper to give this letter, as written in English, by the French author. *Paris, Sept.* 4, 1808.

"My Lord Duke;—

"I take the liberty to present your grace with a copy of my history of your illustrious ancestor, the immortal Duke of Marlborough. I have undertaken this work by the express order of the Emperor Napoleon, a warm admirer of that great man, and far superior to national prejudices. The studied neglect with which the hero of Blenheim had been hitherto treated by French historians excited his surprise and indignation. However arduous the task imposed on me, I endeavoured to go through it with the most scrupulous regard to truth and impartiality. The many faults and errors, which disfigure this first edition, have not escaped my notice. They are only to be attributed to a want of materials, which I hope and desire to come over in a second edition, already called for by the booksellers. I know well the defective parts of my work, but in the political and diplomatic scenes I sometimes strayed without either guide or documents. Should your grace be pleased to supply me with some new lights, I would endeavour, by making a proper use of them, to add new lustre to the unparalleled merit of my hero. These materials may be entrusted to my friend Mr. Daniel M'Carthy, who would transmit them most carefully to me, as well as any other commands from your grace. With such a treasure of new information, I would undertake, with the assistance of my worthy friend, Sir Herbert Croft, now at Amiens, to give an English edition of the work, from which many pages should disappear, to make room for the much more curious and important facts which your grace would be pleased to communicate,

I have the honour to be, &c.

No. 12, Rue St. Florentine, MADGETT.

duchess

duchess and to Lord Godolphin. This correspondence, for value, interest, and extent, is almost unparalleled; and it seems scarcely credible, that a general, charged with such a variety of occupations, political, and military, should have found leisure to give so minute and frequent a detail of his sentiments, plans, operations, and arrangements. The series commences with the year 1701, when he accompanied King William to Holland, and ends in 1711.

2. The official, and other letters of a confidential kind, to different persons, both at home and abroad.

3. His letters to foreign sovereigns and ministers.

4. His correspondence with the queen, which contains the most valuable information on the secrets of the cabinet, and throws a new light on their respective characters. It chiefly consists of copies and draughts, in his own hand, or in that of the duchess.

5. The letters of the prime-minister, lord treasurer Godolphin, written in his own hand, and equal in point of number and interest to those of his coadjutor.

6. Numerous letters from the different sovereigns of Europe, and their chief ministers, both of an official and private nature. Among these we may particularly point out to notice, those of the Emperors Leopold, Joseph, and Charles, the King of Prussia, the Duke of Savoy, the electoral family of Hanover, Prince Eugene, and the Imperial, Prussian, Swedish, and Dutch ministers.

7. The diplomatic correspondence of Marlborough with the British embassadors and agents in the different courts of Europe, containing an ample and original detail of public negotiations and private transactions.

8. Plans, projects, journals, and narratives, relating to military affairs, too numerous to particularise. To those from which information has been drawn a reference is usually given in the text.

9. The papers of the duchess are last specified, as deserving particular attention. Of her letters to the duke, Lord Godolphin, and other friends, only a few have been preserved, because she appears to have rigorously exacted their destruction; but we are enabled to trace the subjects and tone of her correspondence, from the replies of the duke and the treasurer. She has, however, made amends for the loss of her own letters, by numerous narratives, remarks, and deductions, on all the transactions in which she or her husband were interested. These compositions, although tinctured with her prejudices and passions, yet contain information which we might elsewhere seek in vain. Many were written for her own vindication, and are condensed in the justification of her conduct, which she published towards the close of her life, and many for the information of her particular friends. Several also owe their existence to her solicitude for the fame of her husband, and were evidently intended for the use and information of the author to whom she consigned the task of writing his life. Besides these, there are two compilations on the domestic transactions of the family, which incidentally furnish several anecdotes relative to the Duke of Marlborough. To one, which is bound in green vellum, I have alluded, under the name of the green book.

Her confidential correspondence with her royal mistress forms a valuable portion of her papers. The letters of the queen appear to have been preserved with peculiar care, and, though the originals of the duchess are chiefly destroyed or lost, she made copies of many, which relate to the most intimate period of their intercourse. This correspondence has enabled us to trace the rise, progress, and decline, of that singular favour which she so long enjoyed. Although imperfect, it has also afforded the means of detecting many inaccurate, partial, and garbled, accounts in her own vindication, as well as in our national historians, both contemporary and subsequent.

10. The letters of Lord Godolphin to the duchess, though comparatively few, are yet highly valuable, as proving the influence which she exercised over his mind, and the share she took in the political transactions of the day.

The archives of Blenheim contain the collections of Charles Earl of Sunderland, in whose posterity the title of Marlborough now remains. Their value may be estimated from the important part which he acted in the political drama, and his intimate connections with the family of the duke.

HIS BIRTH.

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, the second son of Winston Churchill, was born at Ashe, on the 24th of June 1650, and on the 28th was baptised by the Rev. Matthew Drake, rector of the parish. Winston, the eldest son, dying in infancy, John became heir to the family name and declining fortunes. Of the education of a person afterwards so illustrious, we only know that he was brought

brought up under the care of his father, who was himself a man of letters, and well versed in history. He was also instructed in the rudiments of knowledge by a neighbouring clergyman of great learning and piety; and from him, doubtless, imbibed that deep sense of religion, and zealous attachment to the church of England, which were never obliterated amidst the dissipation of a court, the cares of political business, or the din of arms.

HIS RISE.

Many idle stories have been detailed by the memoir writers, or rather the novelists of later times, respecting his early rise. The origin of his fortune has been ascribed wholly to the influence of his sister, Arabella, who was afterwards mistress to the Duke of York. But, although it would be absurd to assert that he derived no advantage from the favour which she subsequently enjoyed, we may justly conclude that she did not contribute to his first promotion. He received his commission at the age of sixteen, before she had attracted the notice of the duke; and the personal qualifications, and bravery which he soon afterwards displayed, together with the services of his father, render it scarcely necessary to seek any other cause for his rapid advancement, than his ardour for a military life, his martial appearance, and rising merits.

TURENNE'S OPINION.

At the siege of Nimeguen he attracted the discerning eye of Turenne, who from that period spoke of him by the familiar title of his handsome Englishman, and shortly afterwards put his spirit to the test. A lieutenant-colonel having scandalously abandoned, without resistance, a station which he was enjoined to defend to the last extremity, Turenne exclaimed, "I will bet a supper and a dozen of claret that my handsome Englishman will recover the post, with half the number of men that the officer commanded who has lost it!" The wager was instantly accepted, and the event justified the confidence of the general; for Captain Churchill, after a short but desperate struggle, expelled the enemy and maintained the post.

SARAH JENNINGS.

Whatever may have been the conduct of Colonel Churchill during the fervour of youth, and amidst the temptations of a dissolute court, his irregularities soon yielded to the influence of a purer passion, which recalled him from licentious connections, and gave a colour to his future life; we allude to his courtship and marriage with Miss Sarah Jennings, daughter of Richard Jennings, esq., of Sandridge, near St. Alban's, a gentleman of an antient and distinguished lineage.

The family of Jennings, like that of Churchill, was devoted to the royal cause, and consequently enjoyed considerable favour at court after the restoration; for we find two daughters of Mr. Jennings at an early period filling honourable situations in the royal household.

Frances, the eldest, one of the most lovely women of the age, was placed about the person of the Duchess of York. She first espoused Sir George Hamilton, grandson of James, second Earl of Abercorn, a maréchal-de-camp in the French service. He died in 1667, leaving issue by her three daughters; and she married secondly Richard Talbot; who after the revolution was distinguished for his attachment to the exiled monarch, and by him created Duke of Tyrconnel.

Sarah, the younger sister, was also introduced into the court of the Duchess of York, at the early age of twelve. She grew up under the protection of her royal patroness, and became the companion of the Princess Anne. Though not so transcendantly lovely as her sister, her animated countenance and commanding figure attracted numerous admirers; and even in the dawn of beauty she received advantageous offers of marriage from different persons of consideration, among whom we may reckon the Earl of Lindsay, afterwards Marquis of Ancaster. In the midst of a licentious court, she maintained an unspotted reputation, and was as much respected for her prudence and propriety of conduct, as she was admired for the charms of her person and the vivacity of her conversation.

Of this young lady Colonel Churchill became enamoured when she had scarcely completed her sixteenth year; and his person, politeness, and amenity of manners, joined with his reputation for bravery, made an early and deep impression on her heart. The interest which the duchess herself took in this important event of her youth, prompted her to preserve many of the letters which passed during their courtship.

HER INTRODUCTION TO ANNE.

It was at this period the intention of Lord Churchill, that his wife should withdraw from court; but the marriage of the Princess Anne afforded an opportunity of placing her in a post, which was no less honourable than gratifying to her feelings,

feelings, that of lady of her royal highness's bed-chamber.

When Miss Jennings was first introduced into the household of the Duchess of York, she was noticed by the Princess Anne, then about three years younger than herself. An affectionate disposition on the part of the princess, and, on that of her youthful associate, the most captivating vivacity, soon rendered them inseparable companions. Habitual intercourse ripened their mutual partiality into the most tender friendship, and at this early period we trace the rise of that romantic affection, which long reigned between them. To her friend and confidante the princess recurred in all the momentous as well as in the trifling incidents of her life; and at the time when the zeal of James for popery spread the utmost alarm throughout the nation, the princess drew, from the counsel and encouragement of her friend, additional motives of attachment to that system of worship in which she was educated; and which she considered as endangered by the avowed principles of her father. The princess pressed the appointment of her favourite with affectionate zeal, and announced it to her in a letter full of satisfaction and tenderness.

To Lady Churchill.

The duke came in just as you were gone, and made no difficulties, but has promised me that I shall have you, which I assure you is a great joy to me: I should say a great deal for your kindness in offering it, but I am not good at compliments. I will only say, that I do take it extreme kindly, and shall be ready at any time to do you all the service that lies in my power.

HIS CONDUCT TO JAMES.

Lord Churchill waited on the king, in the progress which he made during the summer of 1687, with the view of reconciling the people to the recent innovations. At Winchester James touched in the cathedral several persons for the king's evil, and two Roman Catholic priests officiated as chaplains. After the ceremony Lord Churchill attended his Majesty to the deanry, and being alone with him in the garden, before dinner, the king said, "Well, Churchill, what do my subjects say about this ceremony of touching in the church?" "Truly," replied Lord Churchill, "they do not approve it; and it is the general opinion that your Majesty is paving the way for the introduction of popery." "How!" exclaimed the king, "Have I not given my royal word, and will they not believe their king? I have given liberty of conscience to others; I was always of opinion that toleration was necessary for all Christian people; and most certainly I will not be abridged of that liberty myself, nor suffer those of my own religion to be prevented from paying their devotions to God in their own way." His Majesty having uttered these words with great warmth, Lord Churchill ventured to observe, "What I spoke, sir, proceeded partly from my zeal for your Majesty's service, which I prefer above all things next to that of God; and I humbly beseech your Majesty to believe that no subject in the three kingdoms will venture farther than I will to purchase your favour and good-liking. But as I have been bred a Protestant, and intend to live and die in that communion, as above nine parts in ten of the whole people are of that persuasion, and I fear (which I say from excess of duty) from the genius of the English, and their natural aversion to the Roman Catholic worship, some consequences which I dare not so much as name, and which I cannot contemplate without horror—," "I tell you, Churchill," said the king, interrupting him, "I will exercise my own religion in such a manner as I shall think fitting; I will shew favour to my Catholic subjects, and be a common father to all my Protestants of what religion soever; but I am to remember that I am a king, and to be obeyed by them. As for the consequences I shall leave them to Providence, and make use of the power God has put into my hands to prevent any thing that shall be injurious to my honour, or derogatory to the duty that is owing to me."

At the conclusion of these words the king abruptly broke off the conversation, and returned to the deanry. During the dinner his manner proved how much he resented this freedom, for he principally addressed himself to the dean, who stood behind his chair, and discoursed the whole time on passive obedience.

HIS CONDUCT AT THE REVOLUTION.

After the departure of James, Lord Churchill assisted in the convention Parliament. He was also one of the peers who associated in support of the prince's declaration, and in defence of his person. But, when the design was disclosed of placing the prince on the throne, either alone, or in conjunction with his consort, Lord Churchill was among the peers who voted for a regency.

At

At length, however, when the struggle of contending parties rose to such a height as to portend a counter revolution, and there appeared no alternative but to recal James, or confer the crown on William: his lordship, from motives of delicacy, absented himself from the house of peers during the discussion which terminated in the memorable vote declaring the vacancy of the throne. His absence, with that of some other peers, who likewise adhered to the rule of hereditary descent, contributed to the decision of this important question, by a majority of seven voices. The vacancy being thus legally declared, Lord Churchill took an active part in the subsequent arrangements. In conjunction with his lady he persuaded the Princess Anne to postpone her own succession to the throne, and to consent to that of the Prince and Princess of Orange, and thus removed one great obstacle to the settlement of the nation. The change of government was announced on the 6th of February, and William and Mary declared king and queen. The administration was solely vested in the prince; while the Princess of Denmark and her heirs were declared next in the succession, in preference to the issue of William by any future marriage.

On the 14th of February Lord Churchill was sworn a member of the privy council, and made a lord of the bedchamber; and, two days before the coronation, he was raised to the dignity of Earl of Marlborough.

ARABELLA CHURCHILL.

Arabella, the eldest of the family, and the only daughter, was appointed maid of honour to the Duchess of York. In this situation she captivated the Duke of York, and bore him two sons, James Fitz James, afterwards Marshal Berwick, and Henry, Grand Prior of France. Also two daughters, Henrietta, who espoused Henry Lord Waldegrave, and Elizabeth, who became a nun.

Some time before the revolution, Arabella was deserted by her royal paramour, and remained in England, in comparative obscurity. She appears to have enjoyed a pension on the Irish establishment, under King William, and finally espoused Colonel Godfrey, who, by the influence of her brother, was made keeper of the jewel office in the Tower.

HIS BASE TREACHERY.

Nothing perhaps can be more singular, if there be any thing singular in times of revolution, than to find two noblemen who had so essentially contributed to the stability of William's throne, as Marlborough and Godolphin, at this very period engaged in a clandestine correspondence with the exiled monarch. But such is the inconsistency of human nature; and such is the fact which has been disclosed by the publication of papers from the pens of James and his confidential adherents.

In a species of infidelity so extensive, which is the prevailing vice of a revolutionary period, it is matter rather of regret than of surprise, to find Marlborough implicated. For this conduct various causes may be assigned. Deeply indebted to the favour of James, it was not till after an anxious struggle between duty and gratitude, that he resolved to abandon his benefactor. The preceding pages will shew his feelings at that interesting crisis; and prove that he was not actuated by personal interest or ambition. Though dissatisfied with the arrangements introduced at the revolution, he yet acquiesced in the change when accomplished; and, by accepting honours and employments under the new sovereign, he gave an unqualified assent to the established government. Soon afterwards, however, he, as well as many others of all denominations, was alienated by the endeavours of the king to break down the barriers devised for the security of the national church, and to facilitate the admission of dissenters into the offices of government; a measure scarcely less obnoxious to the Tories than the introduction of Catholics to the Whigs. He was also offended by the cold and repulsive deportment of William towards those who had assisted in the revolution, and the imprudent preference which he uniformly displayed towards his foreign favourites. But the motive which seems more particularly to have actuated Marlborough, as well as many of those who entered into communications with the court of St. Germains, was, the apprehension that a change of public sentiment might eventually restore King James to the throne of his ancestors.

Under the apparent influence of these considerations, Marlborough listened to the overtures of the exiled monarch as early as the commencement of 1691, and through Colonel Sackville and Mr. Bulkeley, two of the jacobite agents, he testified, in the most unqualified terms, his contrition for his past conduct, and anxiety to make amends for his defection. From this period both he and his friend Godolphin occasionally main-

tained a clandestine intercourse with the court of St. Germains, and even made many communications on the state of public affairs and domestic transactions.

ANNE'S ATTACHMENT.

Common resentment and common mortification gave new strength to the romantic affection which subsisted between the princess and her favourite. To an offer made by the countess of withdrawing from her service, Anne replied with the most tender expostulations, asseverating that she was not the cause of the rupture which had occurred. In one of her notes, she observes "I really long to know how my dear Mrs. Freeman got home; and, now I have this opportunity of writing, she must give me leave to tell her, if she should ever be so cruel to leave her faithful Mrs. Morley, she will rob her of the joy of her life; for if that day should come, I should never enjoy another happy minute; and I swear to you I would shut myself up, and never see a creature."

MARLBOROUGH'S ARREST.

Marlborough was suddenly arrested, on the 5th of May, on a charge of high-treason. Warrants were likewise issued against the Earls of Huntingdon and Scarsdale, and Dr. Spratt, Bishop of Rochester. Several other persons were also taken into custody, particularly Lord Middleton, the Lords Griffin and Dunmore, Sir John Fenwick, and Colonels Slingsby and Sackville, all of whom were known partisans of the Stuart family.

The moment of these arrests was a crisis of peculiar danger and alarm; for a French fleet was on the point of sailing, to convey the dethroned monarch, with a large body of troops, to the British shores. The avowed jacobites were consequently seized by way of precaution, and not on any specific charge. With regard to the Earls of Marlborough and Scarsdale, and the Bishop of Rochester, the case was different, though the time and mode of their detention seemed to involve them in the designs which popular opinion ascribed to the rest. In fact, they were arrested in consequence of an atrocious scheme, formed by one Robert Young, then imprisoned in Newgate for the non-payment of a fine. This wretch, who was expert in counterfeiting hands, drew up an association in favour of James the second, to which he annexed the signatures of the Earls of Marlborough and Scarsdale, the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Cornbury, and Sir Basil Firebrass. To give additional colour to his scheme, he also forged several letters from Marlborough. By the agency of Stephen Blackhead, a confederate equally infamous, he found means to secrete the fictitious association in the palace belonging to the Bishop of Rochester, at Bromley, in Kent. On the information of Young the palace was searched, and the paper being found, measures were immediately adopted to secure the supposed delinquents.

The atrocious forgery of Young was detected the instant he was confronted with the Bishop of Rochester. Accordingly the prelate, and all those implicated in the same charge, except Marlborough, were released without delay. Even the arrested jacobites were liberated, when the defeat of the French fleet off La Hogue had dissipated the alarm of invasion. But, although the guilt of Young and his associate was legally substantiated, and although they suffered a severe punishment for their offence, Marlborough was detained in custody till the 15th of June, the last day of the term. He was then admitted to bail in the court of King's Bench, on the surety of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Marquis of Halifax, the Earl of Carbury, and Mr. Boyle.

At the commencement of Michaelmas term, Marlborough, with his sureties, applied to be discharged from their recognizance. Their demand being rejected, they, on the meeting of Parliament, appealed to the House of Peers, as well against his detention, without any specific charge, as against the subsequent refusal to release his bail. The appeal was warmly supported by Shrewsbury, who represented Marlborough as ungratefully and unjustly treated; and the question gave rise to several vehement debates. At length the king terminated the discussion by discharging the recognizance, and the House of Peers vindicated their privileges, by a declaration against such arrests and detention of their members in future. The ministers were exonerated by a bill of indemnity.

After his liberation, the Earl of Marlborough was estranged from the court. His income being reduced by the loss of his lucrative employments, he alternately resided at his mansion of Sandridge, and in the apartments which his lady occupied at Berkley-house. The princess, indeed, considered him as the victim of her cause, and proposed to create in her household

household a new place in his favour, with a salary of 1,000l. a-year; but the generous offer was respectfully declined.

HIS REPEATED TREASONS.

During the interval between the liberation of Marlborough, and the death of Queen Mary, we find him, in conjunction with Godolphin, and many others, continuing a clandestine intercourse with the exiled family. On the 2nd of May, 1694, only a few days before he offered his services to King William he communicated to James, through Colonel Sackville, intelligence of an expedition, then fitted out, for the purpose of destroying the fleet in Brest harbour. Godolphin, though a minister, is even said to have made the same disclosure on the preceding day. We are far from attempting to palliate this act of infidelity; yet, from the time and circumstances of the communication, we are inclined to regard it in no other light than as one of the various expedients adopted by Marlborough and others to regain the good-will of their former sovereign, that their demerits might be overlooked in the event of a restoration.

But, whatever were the real motives of Marlborough, in this and similar communications to the exiled monarch, his intercourse with the Stuart agents could not be concealed; and a proof of the danger to which he exposed himself occurred in the case of Sir John Fenwick.

Fenwick was one of the most notorious jacobites, and deeply implicated in the plot to assassinate King William. Being arrested in his attempt to escape, his guilt was proved by an intercepted letter, which he had addressed to his wife. After strongly denying the charges against him, in his examination before the lords justices, he was confounded by the production of this letter, and offered to purchase his pardon by an ample disclosure, provided he was excused from appearing as an evidence. His request being denied, he threw himself on the royal mercy.

To prove his contrition, he delivered to the Duke of Devonshire, lord high steward, who, by the king's order, visited him in the Tower, a written confession, containing vague accounts of the plots and projects of the jacobites, and obscure allusions to certain persons, who were stated to be intrusted with the management of King James's affairs in England. Being required to specify these persons, he delivered other papers, in which he named the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Earls of Marlborough and Bath, Lord Godolphin, Admiral Russel, and others of less note. He also indicated the services which they were respectively to perform; stating, in particular, that King James deemed himself secure of the army by means of Lord Marlborough. He added, that Shrewsbury, Marlborough, and Russel, had accepted pardons from their former sovereign.

MARLBOROUGH AND GODOLPHIN.

From an early period of the reign of Charles the second, an intimate connection had subsisted between Marlborough and Godolphin, which took its rise from their intercourse in public employments, and was afterwards cemented by a similarity in political principles, both being tories and high churchmen, but without the rancour and prejudice which marked the distinctions of party. Their union was rendered more cordial by the diversity of their talents and pursuits: Marlborough being attached to the profession of arms, and Godolphin to finance, of which he was a perfect master. In the revolution, which was the test of so many public and private connections, Godolphin acted a less prominent part than his noble friend. He did not forsake the interest of James, till the misguided monarch became wanting to himself; and he made a vigorous opposition to the breach of the hereditary succession, occasioned by the elevation of William to the throne. Still, however, he was continued in the commission of the treasury by the new monarch, who entertained a high opinion of his abilities and integrity. He held his situation at the head of the board, from 1690 to 1696; and resigned, as we have already observed, in consequence of the accusations of Sir John Fenwick. He remained out of office during the administration in which the whigs were predominant.

No public change produced the slightest diminution in the cordial friendship which had long subsisted between the two statesmen; and, amidst the various revolutions of fortune, and trying incidents which afterwards befel them, their intercourse was invariably marked with the same esteem and confidence. Their connection was consolidated by the respectful attachment of Godolphin to the countess of Marlborough; of whose character and talents he appears to have entertained the highest admiration, and to whose opinions, and even caprice, he paid unlimited deference.

The intercourse of the parents produced

duced an intimacy between their children; and all parties witnessed with singular pleasure a growing attachment between Francis the only son of lord Godolphin, and lady Henrietta Churchill. Meeting with the full approbation of the parents, it soon terminated in a matrimonial union, which took place in 1698, when the young lady had attained her eighteenth year. The princess Anne interested herself warmly in the match, and offered in the most delicate terms to endow the bride with a marriage portion of 10,000*l.*

HARLEY.

Robert Harley had imbibed from his father the whig doctrines; and, as he had been brought up in the principles of the low church, he was even suspected of a tendency to puritanism. At all events, his family adhered to the presbyterian form of worship, and he himself appears to have maintained an intimate connection with the dissenters. Being a decided enemy to popery, he took so prominent a part in the revolution, that he was selected by the gentry of Worcestershire to convey a tender of their services to the prince of Orange. He was brought into parliament after the accession of king William, and speedily became an active and useful member. He not only distinguished himself by his skill in finance, but in 1694 he was chosen to prepare the act, which formed the groundwork of the celebrated triennial bill.

About this time he changed his political tenets, and ranged himself with the tories, though his principles were always regarded as moderate, and he maintained his connection with many of different sentiments. His talents for business, conciliating manners, and dexterity in debate, gave him at an early period considerable influence in the house of commons. A distant relationship with the countess of Marlborough first introduced him to the notice of her husband. A conformity in political sentiments gave rise to a more intimate acquaintance, which was gradually matured into the highest degree of cordiality and friendship. From the interest which Marlborough afterwards took in the advancement of Harley, there is little doubt that he zealously promoted his views, and gave essential aid in his elevation to the speaker's chair.

MARLBOROUGH RESTORED TO FAVOR.

Although the king had shewn great attention to Marlborough, and invariably testified the estimation in which he held his talents and services; yet he never entirely conquered his early prejudices, or divested himself of that jealousy which sovereigns usually feel, against the adherents of those who are destined to succeed them. At this period, however, he overlooked all inferior considerations, and placed Marlborough in a post of the highest consequence, next to his own person. His motives for this choice were laudably disinterested and patriotic. Sensible of his own approaching dissolution, foreseeing the inevitable necessity of a continental war, and anxious for a maintenance of that system, which it had been the labour and boast of his life to uphold,—he was desirous that the political and military powers should be transferred to one, who, with abilities equal to the emergency, might possess the confidence of the country, and the good will of his successor. In no one were these requisites united except in Marlborough Accordingly William selected him to command the forces in the Netherlands, and to negotiate the treaties, which were to be formed with foreign powers, for the renewal of the grand alliance. This choice, as judicious in itself as it was honourable to his feelings, was almost his last act before he quitted England, to organize the most formidable confederacy, which had yet been marshalled against France.

HIS LOVE FOR HIS WIFE.

"*Wednesday Morning, May* 15-26.

"It is impossible to express with what a heavy heart I parted with you when I was by the water's side. I could have given my life to have come back, though I knew my own weakness so much that I durst not, for I knew I should have exposed myself to the company. I did, for a great while, with a perspective glass, look upon the cliffs, in hopes I might have had one sight of you. We are now out of sight of Margate, and I have neither soul nor spirits, but I do at this minute suffer so much that nothing but being with you can recompense it. If you will be sensible of what I now feel, you will endeavour ever to be easy to me, and then I shall be most happy, for it is you only that can give me true content. I pray God to make you and your's happy; and if I could contribute any thing to it with the utmost hazard of my life, I should be glad to do it."

I do assure you, upon my soul, I had much rather the whole world should go wrong than you should be uneasy; for the quiet of my life depends only upon your kindness, and I beg you to believe that

that you are dearer to me than all things in this world. My temper may make you and myself sometimes uneasy; but when I am alone, and I find you kind, if you knew the true quiet I have in my mind, you would then be convinced of my being entirely yours, and that it is in no other power in this world to make me happy but yourself."

HIS CAPTURE BY THE FRENCH.

On the 3rd of November he quitted Maestricht for the Hague, and, with the Dutch deputies, descended the Meuse in a boat, accompanied by a guard of twenty-five men. At Roremond he was joined on the following day by Cohorn, in a larger boat with sixty men, and an additional escort of fifty troopers attended them along the banks of the river. Such a force seemed fully sufficient to protect them against any enterprise from the French posts and garrisons in the vicinity: but in the night the horsemen lost their way, the larger boat out sailed the other, and Marlborough was left with only his slender guard of twenty-five men.

In this situation the boat was surprised by a French partisan from Guelder, who, with thirty-five men, was lurking among the reeds and sedge. They suddenly seized the tow-rope, poured a volley into the boat, and, rushing on-board, overpowered the guard.

The Dutch deputies were furnished with French passes, but Marlborough had thought it degrading to solicit such a safeguard. The coolness and presence of mind, which never deserted him in the field, were, however, no less conspicuous in this inglorious yet imminent peril. One of his attendants who had fortunately preserved a French pass granted to his brother, general Churchill, when obliged to quit the army from ill health, slipped it unperceived into his hand. Though aware that the date had expired, and that the most trifling scrutiny would detect the deception, he presented it to his captors with undisturbed confidence. His unruffled deportment, the darkness of the night, and the confusion of the moment, prevented a discovery. The adventurers, after pillaging the vessel and extorting the customary presents, retained the escort as prisoners, and suffered Marlborough and his fellow travellers to proceed.

In an instant the disastrous tidings were spread that the general had fallen into the hands of the enemy; and the governor of Venloo led his garrison to Guelder, whither he supposed the illustrious captive had been conveyed, determined to effect his rescue, or perish in the attempt. At the Hague also the intelligence excited the utmost consternation. The States, who were then assembled, passed a vote by acclamation, enjoining all their troops to march without delay, and constrain the garrison of Guelder to release their prisoner.

In the midst of the confusion and alarm, Marlborough himself appeared at the Hague. The transport of joy which burst forth on his arrival, proved the deep and general interest felt for his safety. The sedate, and deliberative character of the natives was lost in the enthusiasm of exultation. Surrounded by enraptured crowds, and overwhelmed by tumultuous proofs of popular applause, Marlborough with difficulty reached the hotel destined for his reception, accompanied by a cavalcade less pompous indeed, but far more gratifying than any which perhaps had ever graced the triumphal procession of a Roman general to the capitol.

BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.

The fate of the day was no sooner decided, than Marlborough, taking from a pocket-book a slip of paper, wrote a hasty note to the duchess, announcing his victory.

"*August* 13, 1704.

"I have not time to say more, but to beg you will give my duty to the queen, and let her know her army has had a glorious victory. M. Tallard and two other generals are in my coach, and I am following the rest. The bearer, my aide-de-camp, colonel Parke, will give her an account of what has passed. I shall do it in a day or two, by another, more at large."

"MARLBOROUGH."

We find the total loss of the enemy, to have been no less than 40,000 men, including deserters and those who were killed in the retreat. The loss on the side of the confederates was also very considerable, being 4,500 killed, and 7,500 wounded: but few officers of note, except the prince of Holstein-Beck, and brigadier Rowe, who were killed; and lord North and Grey, and lord Mordaunt wounded. The void which these casualties left in the ranks of the confederates, was not ill supplied by the number of deserters and prisoners who enlisted under the banners of victory. Among these were the two German regiments of Gueder and Zurlauben, amounting to 3,000 men.

To

To the Duchess.

"*August* 14.—Before the battle was quite done yesterday, I writ to my dearest soul, to let her know that I was well, and that God had blessed her majesty's arms, with as great a victory as has ever been known; for prisoners I have the marshal de Tallard, and the greatest part of his general officers, above 8,000 men, and near 1,500 officers. In short, the army of M. de Tallard, which was that which I fought with, is quite ruined; that of the elector of Bavaria and the marshal de Marsin, which prince Eugene fought against, I am afraid has not had much loss, for I can't find that he has many prisoners. As soon as the elector knew that monsieur de Tallard was like to be beaten, he marched off; so that I came only time enough to see him retire. As all these prisoners are taken by the troops I command, it is in my power to send as many of them to England, as her majesty shall think for her honour and service. My own opinion in this matter is, that the marshal de Tallard, and the general officers, should be sent or brought to her majesty when I come to England; but, should all the officers be brought, it would be a very great expense, and I think the honour is in having the marshal, and such other officers as her majesty pleases. But I shall do in this, as in all things, that which shall be most agreeable to her. I am so very much out of order with having been seventeen hours on horseback yesterday, and not having been able to sleep above three hours last night, that I can write to none of my friends. However I am so pleased with this action, that I can't end my letter without being so vain as to tell my dearest soul, that, within the memory of man, there has been no victory so great as this; and, as I am sure you love me entirely well, you will be infinitely pleased with what has been done, upon my account as well as the great benefit the public will have. For, had the success of prince Eugene been equal to his merit, we should in that day's action have made an end of the war."

"*Steinheim, August* 18.

"I have been so very much out of order for these four or five days, that I have been obliged this morning to be let blood, which I hope will set me right; for I should be very much troubled not to be able to follow the blow we have given, which appears greater every day than another, for we have now above 11,000 prisoners. I have also this day a deputation from the town of Augsburg to let me know that the French were marched out of it yesterday morning, by which they have abandoned the country of Bavaria, so that the orders are already given for the putting a garrison into it. If we can be so lucky as to force them from Ulm, where they are now all together, we shall certainly then drive them to the other side of the Rhine. After which we flatter ourselves that the world will think we have done all that could be expected from us. This day the whole army has returned their thanks to Almighty God for the late success, and I have done it with all my heart; for never victory was so complete, notwithstanding that they were stronger than we, and very advantageously posted. But believe me, my dear soul, there was an absolute necessity for the good of the common cause to make this venture, which God has so blessed. I am told the elector has sent for his wife and children to come to Ulm. If it be true, he will not then quit the French interest, which I had much rather he should do, if it might be upon reasonable terms; but the imperialists are for his entire ruin. My dearest life, if we could have another such a day as Wednesday last, I should then hope we might have such a peace as that I might enjoy the remaining part of my life with you. The elector has this minute sent a gentleman to me, I think only to amuse us; we shall see the truth in a day or two, for we march to-morrow. The blood they have taken from me, has done me a great deal of good, which is very necessary, for I have not time to be sick."

To Lord Godolphin.

"*Sefelingen, August* 28.

"The troops under my command are advanced three days on their march towards the Rhine, but I have been obliged to stay here to finish, if possible, the treaty with the electress, who has assured me by letter, that one of her ministers shall be here this day with full powers. If he comes before I am obliged to seal this letter, you shall have an account of it. By the letters we have intercepted of the enemy's going to Paris, from their camp at Dutlingen, they all own to have lost above 40,000 men. If we have not Ulm by treaty, we shall leave Monsieur Thungen with the troops that should have had the siege of Ingoldstadt. We are endeavouring all we can to get sixty pieces of cannon for the siege of Landau, which place would be of great advantage to our winter quarters. Although we have had a very great loss of

officers and soldiers, our army is in so good heart, and so entirely united, that if the enemy gives us an occasion, I do not doubt but God will bless us with a farther success."

The good effects of this victory were speedily experienced. The first and most important was the dissipation of that alarm which the French arms had long inspired. From the complete development of the vast military system, which principally owed its splendour and consistency to Louis the fourteenth, his troops had suffered no considerable defeat; and not only regarded themselves, but had taught other countries to regard them, as invincible. But this victory over the flower of those armies, who had hitherto marched from conquest to conquest, broke the charm, and transferred the wreath of fame from the French standard to that of the allies. The court of Versailles, indeed, attempted to palliate the defeat, by ascribing it to the incapacity of the generals, and by publishing false and partial accounts of the battle; but, although they found even in England factious partisans to repeat and exaggerate their misrepresentations, the impression was deep and permanent. In France despondency succeeded presumption; while the other nations of Europe reflected on their former alarms with shame and indignation. The recollection of the field of Blenheim, depressed the courage of the French soldiery, as much as it warmed the bosoms, and roused the zeal of the troops who were inspired by the guidance of the successful commanders. The name of Marlborough became in France a watchword of fear: and, like the appellations of those beings whom fancy has invested with imaginary terrors, was even employed by parents to operate on the apprehensions of their children.

THE WHIGS OF ANNE'S REIGN.

The whigs formed a complete phalanx, impelled by the same spirit, and directed to the same end. As the constant supporters of the war, and increasing in consequence from its success, they looked forward to an increase of their numbers in the approaching election, and a gradual introduction of their chiefs into power. The leaders of this body were five peers, who are distinguished in the histories of the times by the name of the junta, and who were all men of superior talents, and had performed essential services to the nation by their exertions in promoting the protestant succession, and their public services during the reign of William. These five peers were Somers, Wharton, Halifax, Orford, and Sunderland.

These were the five chiefs who wielded the strength of the whig party. They were supported by the dukes of Devonshire, Somerset, and Newcastle, in the upper house, where they possessed a considerable majority; and in the lower house they found zealous advocates in Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer, Cowper, attorney general, Smith, whom they afterwards raised to the office of Speaker, and Walpole, who now began his long public career.

LORD SOMERS.

In his public capacity, lord Somers was a true patriot, if a true patriot ever existed. Hitherto he had not swerved a tittle from the principles of that revolution of which he was one of the great movers, and to which he sacrificed his private interests, and that honourable ambition of which no one is devoid. Of the real whigs, he was the only one who possessed the favour and affection of king William, as was proved by the extreme reluctance with which that monarch consented to his removal.

LORD HALIFAX.

Charles Montagu, lord Halifax, being descended in a direct line from the earl of Manchester, the distinction of his family brought him first into notice, and he increased this distinction by his literary talents, amiable manners, social qualities, and taste for literature. With these he united an accurate knowledge of finance, to which he directed his studies as a source of advancement, after he had obtained a seat in the house of commons. To his labours the country was indebted for the stability of paper credit, and the improvement of the coin.

Having raised himself to the office of first commissioner of the treasury, he was exposed to the incessant hostilities of the tories, and persecuted by them in the house of commons with unrelenting severity; but he was the Samson of his party, and repelled with unabated vigour the multiplied attacks of his political adversaries. Though firm and manly in debate, he was interested, timid, and versatile as a politician; and was not without reason accused of occasionally sacrificing his political tenets to his interest or fear. From this motive, he exchanged his place at the treasury board for the lucrative and permanent office of auditor of the exchequer, and he accepted a peerage to escape from the perpetual warfare of the house of commons.

But

But in this hope he was disappointed, for he was impeached as a peer, and, though he parried the attack, he was still exposed to incessant warfare. In the upper house he found a more congenial situation, and a fitter theatre for the brilliance and elegance of his oratory. After relinquishing a responsible office for the sake of tranquillity or interest, his restless spirit was not satisfied. He was incessantly caballing with those who possessed the private favour of the queen; he was always craving for some situation, which he could hold with his post in the exchequer, and particularly anxious to obtain a diplomatic mission abroad. He carried his importunities to such a degree as to disgust Marlborough, who, in his private letters, complains of his restless and captious temper. This occasioned frequent bickerings, and indeed laid the foundation of a secret dislike in the mind of Halifax against Marlborough, which afterwards instigated the versatile peer to injure him by insidious accusations at the court of Hanover. He courted with unceasing assiduity the duchess of Marlborough, and regaled her with concerts and entertainments; but, although his attentions were grateful to her vanity, and although he at first was admitted to her confidence, he soon irritated her jealous temper, and lost her esteem.

LORD WHARTON.

Lord Wharton has shared the fate of the most illustrious characters who have identified themselves with a particular party. He is eulogised by the whigs as one of the principal instruments of the revolution, and the paragon of political perfection. By the tories he is decried as a turbulent and restless demagogue, imbued with republicanism and infidelity; as hostile to the true principles of the monarchy, and no less hostile to the established church. Descended from an illustrious family in the north, he was eldest son and heir to Philip, lord Wharton. He was born and bred a dissenter, but conformed to the national worship, although he was still friendly to his former sect, and partial to its principles. His wife continued a rigid presbyterian, and a disciple of the celebrated Mr. Howe, a dissenting minister who was distinguished for his eloquence, enthusiasm, and piety.

In his early career Wharton was a companion of Charles the second, and was led by the royal example and influence to share in the orgies of a licentious court. Still, however, his political principles remained uncontaminated, and, amidst all the blandishments of pleasure, he evinced such a decided attachment to constitutional freedom, that in 1677 he was sent with Buckingham and Shaftesbury to the Tower, for questioning the legality of the sitting parliament. Under James the second he became a still more strenuous opponent of popery and arbitrary power, and was one of the first gentlemen who joined the prince of Orange.

Next to Somers he was the most distinguished of that party which placed William and Mary on the throne. He was rewarded by the new sovereign with the place of comptroller of the household, but was never advanced to any political office, because William, however grateful for his services, and however conscious of his talents and consistency, was yet disgusted with his overbearing temper, and offended by his uniform antipathy to Robert, earl of Sunderland, whom he persecuted with unceasing acrimony, till he forced him from office. Wharton was disappointed in various attempts to obtain the seals of secretary of state; but, in spite of repeated slights and mortifications, he still retained his office in the household.

He was a bold, fluent, and manly debater, yet better calculated for the meridian of the lower, than for that of the upper house. His eloquence was coarse and popular; his attacks merciless, and his wit ready and poignant, but often degenerating into ribaldry, which induced Bolingbroke, in language equally coarse, to call him the scavenger of his party. In his aversion to high-church principles, he went beyond the free-thinkers of the age; for he scoffed at religion itself, and made no concealment of his infidelity.

Though bold, ardent, and overbearing, he was skilled in the management of the passions, and calculated to shine in the tumult of elections and popular assemblies. On such occasions he could control or conceal his natural impetuosity, and, with a wonderful address accommodate himself to the interests, feelings, and prejudices of those whom he wished to command.

At the accession of Anne, being ejected from his office as head of the household, and his place in the privy council, he did not imitate the disinterestedness of Somers, but sought to satisfy his disappointed ambition and avidity, by an opposition of the most violent kind. Indeed it is difficult to judge to what extremities his disgust and vengeance might have prompted him, had he not been restrained

strained by the advice and representations of Somers, and the more considerable members of the party. Still, however, his natural temper continually broke forth, and we find him depicted in the letters of Marlborough, as well as in those from Maynwaring to the duchess, as insatiable in his demands, irascible in temper, turbulent and unmanageable in his political capacity, and even secretly caballing with the new favourites of the queen. These defects were more dangerous, because he possessed the confidence of the whigs, for his strenuous exertions in favour of the protestant succession, and his uniform opposition to the restoration of the Stuarts. He was now looking forward to the rank of an earl; but no increase of honours could sate his avidity, and he was not less craving for an office of profit and dignity. Knowing the queen's aversion to him in particular, and the reluctance of Marlborough and Godolphin to his promotion, he was determined to extort by force what he could not obtain by persuasion; and was anxious to break through the barriers of the cabinet, by obtruding some less obnoxious whig into office, that he with the other leaders might secure an opening for themselves.

EARL OF ORFORD.

Edward Russel, earl of Orford, the brother of the celebrated John, lord Russel, was originally groom of the chamber to the duke of York, and in that situation seems to have formed an early friendship with Marlborough. He owed his rise and reputation more to the sufferings and merits of his illustrious family, to his professional skill, and to the share he took in the revolution, than to his superior talents as an orator, or statesman. In private life he was irritable and impetuous, blunt and overbearing; in public he was interested in character, and ambitious of distinction. Disgusted with the king for his neglect of the whigs, his resentment threw him into the opposite extreme. He remonstrated with William for his severe treatment of Marlborough, and like him he entered into a correspondence with the exiled family, which proved a source of perpetual embarrassment. Notwithstanding this secret infidelity, he exalted his character by the victory off La Hogue; and was justly regarded as the person, who, under Providence, the most contributed to effect and maintain the revolution. For this and subsequent services he was created earl of Orford. As he offended and alienated all parties by his grasping and impetuous spirit, he had been repeatedly raised to office and as repeatedly dismissed; but these partial possessions of power only contributed to increase his appetite for rule, and to give new force to his disgust with the government.

Of all the junta, Orford was perhaps at this time the most obnoxious to the queen; because, in common with her aversion to his party, she regarded with peculiar jealousy, a nobleman whose professional talents, popularity, and personal views, rendered him the rival, and often the censor, of the prince of Denmark in the management of the admiralty.

Notwithstanding his friendship and connexions with Marlborough, his roughness and impetuosity occasionally alienated a nobleman who was distinguished by contrary qualities; and, in the correspondence between the two ministers, he is often depicted in the same unfavourable colours as Halifax and Wharton.

THE
CAMPAIGN
OF
MDCCCXV;
OR,
A Narrative of the Military Operations
Which took place in
FRANCE AND BELGIUM,
During
THE HUNDRED DAYS.
Written at St. Helena.
BY GENERAL GOURGAUD.
Price 10s. bds.

[Of the great Interest of this Work, and of its claims to general attention, we have spoken at length in our Number published December 1.]

ORIGIN OF THE WORK.

THE Emperor Napoleon having been pleased to communicate to me his opinion on the principal events of the Campaign of MDCCCXV. I have, in writing the following Narrative, availed myself of that favourable circumstance, and also of my own recollections of the great catastrophe, of which I was an eye-witness.

Writing as a military man, I have only alluded to political events in order to explain how it happened, that a single battle sufficed to subjugate the French nation, governed by the first Captain of modern times. It is not for me to attempt to discuss these great questions:—Has the battle of Waterloo consolidated or shaken every throne?—Has it secured the tranquillity of Europe or undermined all its foundations? Time will determine. The

The public will find in this work, a simple but faithful recital of facts: the military reader, the information necessary to enable him to estimate the faults which were committed, and the talents which were unfolded: the French, a new proof, that, notwithstanding their misfortunes, their warlike reputation was not tarnished in the field of Waterloo.

All the probabilities of victory were in favour of the French. The combinations were excellent, and every event appeared to have been provided for: but what can the greatest genius perform against destiny? Napoleon was conquered * * * * *

Melancholy example of human vicissitude! Fortune which had formerly been so propitious, seemed now to take a delight in crushing him. Betrayed by the men on whom he had the best right to rely, abandoned by those whom he had loaded with favours, he left France. He expected that his greatest enemy would be the most generous * * * * * * * * * * * * * * Ah! Napoleon, why didst thou not die at Waterloo!

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

During the whole of the year 1814, the clothing of the troops, (some privileged regiments excepted,) had been completely neglected. The army was almost naked; the manufactories which had been established for supplying it, were broken up, and there was not a yard of cloth in the magazines.

So low had the military situation of France been reduced, that, in the month of April, it would have been scarcely possible to assemble an army of one hundred thousand men—a force barely sufficient to supply garrisons for our fortresses. Nothing remained disposable to form an army for the field.

The Emperor restored to the regiments the numbers to which they had given celebrity in so many battles. The third, fourth, and fifth battalions were re-created in each regiment, and thus employment was given to the half-pay officers. All, who were on furlough, were recalled—all old soldiers were summoned to rejoin their colours—and the conscription of 1815 was called out. Two hundred battalions of chasseurs and grenadiers of the national guard were raised, which presented a force of one hundred and twenty thousand men. These battalions, immediately on being formed, without waiting for clothing or arms, were marched to the fortresses they were to garrison. There they were armed, and their organization rendered complete. Measures were taken for clothing them, but that could not be fully accomplished before July or August. All the fortresses and the coasts were put in a proper state of defence with the greatest promptitude. Six thousand cannoniers were organized for the defence of the coasts. Twenty regiments of marine infantry, each consisting of two battalions, and recruited with sailors who had served in the navy, were ordered to be raised.

The infantry of the imperial guard was doubled, and its cavalry tripled. Its artillery, which had been disbanded, was re-organized, and consisted of one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, with their horses. The equipments for the bridge department, the engineers, and the commissariat, were prepared. Neither the Emperor, the ministry, nor the nation could be reproached with any delay. Every thing was done as it were by enchantment, and, by the beginning of June, the whole of the army of the line was ready to act on the offensive. All our great establishments and all our fortresses were guarded by numerous and picked battalions of the national guard in pay. At this period the number of infantry amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand, but only one hundred and twenty thousand of them were clothed, equipped, and disposable. The remainder could not be got ready in the course of June, July, and August. The number of mounted cavalry was fifty thousand, of which only thirty thousand were in a state to take the field: the remainder were expected to be prepared successively in the course of the same months.

PLAN OF DEFENCE.

The defence of the fortresses being provided for, Paris and Lyons were chosen as grand centres of resistance. Four hundred field pieces, and three hundred of large calibre, were assembled at Paris. At Lyons there was an equipage of one hundred pieces of large calibre, and one hundred of field artillery. Two immense depôts of ammunition of every kind were formed in these cities. A great number of artillery officers of the army and navy, and several battalions belonging to these two services, were exclusively attached to the depôts. Several companies of volunteer artillery were also formed in these cities.

By the beginning of June, all the troops of the empire were formed into seven army-corps, four corps of observation, and a body called the army of La Vendée.

The

The *first* army corps was at Lille. It consisted of sixteen regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, forming four divisions of infantry and one of cavalry; in all eighteen thousand foot and fifteen hundred horse, under the command of General Erlong.

The *second* corps, which was composed in a similar manner, and of a nearly equal force, occupied Valenciennes, under the orders of General Reille.

The *third*, commanded by General Vandamme, was at Mesieres; it had only three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry.

The *fourth* corps, which was commanded by General Gerard, was at Metz, and garrisoned the Moselle; its composition was similar to that of the third, but it had one regiments less, and the troops were inferior.

The *fifth* corps, which had General Rapp for its chief, was in Alsace; it had three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry.

The *sixth*, commanded by General Lobau, consisted of nine regiment of infantry and three of cavalry; it occupied Laon, but the fourth regiment of each division was in La Vendée.

The *seventh* corps, which was at Chambery, under the command of Marshal Suchet, was formed of two divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, and two divisions of the national guard of Dauphiny and the Lyonese. The corps of observation of the Var, commanded by Marshal Brune, had three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. General Lecourbe commanded, at Befort, a corps of observation, consisting of three regiments of infantry and three of cavalry.

KING OF NAPLES.

When the conduct of the King of Naples, during the years 1814 and 1815, is considered, it cannot be denied, that that unfortunate Prince, by his bad policy, contributed, more than any other individual, to the first and second overthrown of Napoleon. If in 1814 he had not abandoned the cause of France for that of Austria, France would not have been invaded; and if, in 1815, he had not declared war against Austria, France in all probability would not have bowed a second time under a foreign yoke. The Emperor of Austria, seeing his son-in-law again seated on the throne of France, appeared disposed to negociate with him; but the attack of Murat led him to suppose, that it was the result of a plan concerted with Napoleon, and he broke off the negociations, saying, "How can I treat with Napoleon, when he makes Murat attack me?"

CAMPAIGN.

In the beginning of May, Napoleon fixed upon his plan of campaign. From that period, he determined to assume the offensive on the 15th of June, and to pass the Sambre at Charleroi. On this operation he could only employ the first, second, third, fourth, and sixth army-corps, the imperial guard, and the reserves of the cavalry.

The imperial guard quitted Paris on the 8th, the day after the opening of the two chambers, and proceeded by forced marches to Avesnes. All the corps of the army of the north were under march, and their movements were every-where masked, like that of the fourth corps, by numerous detachments from the garrisons of all the towns on the line from Dunkirk to Maubeuge.

The Emperor departed from Paris on the morning of the 12th, breakfasted at Soissons, inspected that town and its garrison, and slept at Laon, where he gave the last orders for the defence of that important position. He arrived at Avesnes on the 13th, examined the fortifications, and held a conference with the marshals and commanders of corps.

The reports and returns of the evening produced the following result:

	Infantry	Cavalry	Cannon
LEFT, 38,500 men:			
First Corps	16,000	1,500	46
Second	19,500	1,500	46
CENTRE, 51,800 men:			
Third Corps	13,000	1,500	38
Sixth	9,000	1,500	38
Imperial Guard..	14,000	4,000	96
Reserve of Cavalry:			
First Corps ..		2,500	12
Second		2,500	12
Third		2,500	12
Fourth		1,300	6
RIGHT, 14,700 men:			
Fourth Corps....	12,000	1,500	38
Division of Cuirassiers		1,200	6
Total	83,500	21,500	350

—which, with the artillery, troops, and equipages, amounted altogether to one hundred and fifteen thousand men, of whom twenty-four thousand were cavalry.

The allied forces remained *in perfect security* in their cantonments. The Prussian army, commanded by Marshal Blucher, amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand men, of whom eighteen thousand

thousand were cavalry: it had three hundred pieces of cannon, and was divided into four corps of thirty thousand men each.

The Anglo-Belgic army, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, consisting of English, Hanoverian, German, Belgian, Brunswick, and Dutch troops, amounted to upwards of one hundred thousand men, among whom were fifteen thousand cavalry. The trains of artillery amounted to two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. This army, which consisted of ten divisions of infantry (forming thirty brigades, of which ten were English troops, four Hanoverian, and two of the German Legion) and ten brigades of cavalry (of which seven were English and one Hanoverian) was divided into two grand corps of infantry and one of cavalry.

On the night of the 14th, some spies returned to head-quarters, and announced, that at Namur, Brussels, and even Charleroi, *nothing appeared to be apprehended*. This gave rise to the hope of separating the two hostile armies, and giving them battle one after the other. One great advantage was already gained, namely, that the movements of the French army had, for two days, been concealed from the enemy, and that the latter was still in his cantonments. We soon ascertained that the hussars of the enemy's out-posts had no idea of what was passing in our army. It was, however, on the 14th, *that General Bourmont, chief of the staff of the fourth corps, with Colonel Clouet of the engineers, and a staff officer, went over to the enemy*. It was calculated, that at break of day on the 15th the first musquets would be fired against the Prussian out-posts: the operations of the French army would therefore be known at the Prussian head-quarters at ten o'clock; whilst, at the English head-quarters, no information of the events could be received until the close of the day.

The Prussian army, having intimation of the enemy's intentions eight or ten hours before the English, would accordingly be first concentrated. Hopes were even entertained of attacking the Prussians before their four corps were united, or of obliging them to fall back in the direction of Liege and the Rhine, which was the line of their operations; and by thus separating them from the English, to create an opportunity for new operations.

In these calculations, the characters of the enemy's commanders were much to be considered. The hussar habits of Marshal Blucher, his activity and decided character, formed a strong contrast with the cautious disposition, the deliberate and methodical manner of the Duke of Wellington. Thus it was easy to foresee, that the Prussian army would be first concentrated, and also that it would evince decision and promptitude in hastening to the aid of its ally. If Blucher had had only two battalions ready to act, he would have employed them in support of the English army; but there was reason to believe, that Wellington, unless his whole army was prepared for action, would not attack the French to assist Blucher.

WELLINGTON'S GENERALSHIP.

The English army had just received orders to concentrate itself. During all the proceedings of the 15th, the Duke of Wellington had remained tranquilly at Brussels. About seven or eight o'clock in the evening, he received a dispatch from Blucher, informing him, that hostilities had commenced, and that a strong French reconnoissance had sabred some of his advanced posts. But the English General thought proper to wait until the movement should be more decided, and did not give orders for marching till midnight, when a second dispatch from Blucher informed him, whilst at a ball, that the French had taken Charleroi. The Duke then caused the generale to be beaten, and dispatched orders to the different cantonments for immediately assembling the troops. The corps of the Duke of Brunswick, and the division of General Picton, which were at Brussels, were first assembled; and at break of day, they marched forward on Charleroi.

VICTORY OF LIGNY.

Ligny was carried: the enemy beaten at all points; having his centre broken, and his right turned beyond St. Amand by Girard's division, he precipitately abandoned the field of battle, and retreated in various directions. Forty pieces of cannon, six standards, and a vast number of prisoners, fell into our hands. Owing to the darkness of the night, we did not obtain all the advantages which might have been expected from this victory. One division of the sixth corps fired only a few muskets at the close of the battle. It may, indeed, be said, that this corps was not engaged. Thus the Prussian army, amounting to ninety thousand men (Bulow had not joined it), was beaten in the space of four hours by sixty thousand Frenchmen.

Our loss amounted to between seven and

and eight thousand. The brave General Girard that day gloriously closed his career. The enemy himself estimated his loss at twenty-five thousand. Marshal Blucher was thrown from his horse, and was for some minutes in the power of our cuirassiers. The Prussian army effected its retreat, the first and second corps to Tilly, and the third to Gembloux, where, during the night, it was joined by Bulow's corps (the fourth), which arrived from Liege.

AFFAIR OF QUATRE BRAS.

Whilst the centre and right of the French army were gaining these advantages, some serious faults were committed by the left. Marshal Ney had not occupied the position of Quatre Bras. The Prince of Orange, whose head-quarters were at Nivelles, marched at break of day on the 16th to Quatre Bras. and reinforced the brigade of Prince Bernard by another brigade: thus, that important position, during a great part of the day, was occupied by only nine thousand men! Marshal Ney, who ought to have taken possession of it on the evening of the 15th, or, at least, at break of day on the 16th, had not, at two o'clock in the afternoon, made any attempt to effect that object. He did not even advance on the position, though he had been repeatedly ordered to do so, until he heard a heavy cannonade in the direction of Ligny. It is impossible to say what fatality prevented him from advancing all the troops under his command, and induced him to leave in the rear the light cavalry of the guard, and the whole of the first corps (d'Erlong's). He advanced with only three divisions of Reille's corps, which, with the cavalry and artillery, amounted to twenty thousand men, leaving behind him two thousand picked cavalry troops, and the eighteen thousand infantry of the first corps, which shortly afterwards marched to Fleurus.

The tirailleurs of the Prince of Orange were soon driven back, and the whole division must inevitably have been destroyed had not the Brunswick corps, and half an hour afterwards the English division commanded by General Picton, who left Brussels that morning, arrived immediately on the field of battle. The enemy's force now amounted to more than thirty thousand men; but he had very little cavalry and artillery, the latter being unable to follow the rapid movements of the infantry, who, in coming from Brussels, had marched nine leagues. Meanwhile Marshal Ney, by his own intrepidity and the ardour of his troops, continued to gain ground, and repulsed an enemy superior in numbers. The Duke of Brunswick was killed: the cuirassiers, by repeated charges, penetrated the square of the forty-second Highland regiment, took its colours, and killed its colonel. The victory seemed to be decided in favour of the French, when the arrival of Cooke's and Alten's divisions, about four in the afternoon, turned the scale in favour of the enemy. This reinforcement of eighteen thousand men increased the Duke of Wellington's force to fifty thousand, enabled him to maintain his position, and compelled the French army to fight only for the sake of preserving its own.

The French in this action lost about four thousand men; the enemy's loss amounted to double that number, as his numerous masses were exposed to the firing of all our artillery, without being able to answer it.

No officer could have fought with more courage and ardour than Marshal Ney, with the small number of troops under his command. Had he employed the cavalry of the guard, and the whole of d'Erlong's corps, which, from the preceding day, he ought to have kept in readiness for acting, that portion of the English army would have been completely destroyed and driven beyond the Dyle. By the great loss which Marshal Ney occasioned to the enemy with twenty-two thousand men, some idea may be formed of what he would have done with forty-five thousand.

TREASONS.

In these actions, the French soldiers fought with as much courage and confidence in victory as they ever displayed in their most celebrated battles; but several of the Generals, and even Marshal Ney himself, were no longer the same men. They had lost that energy and that spirit of brilliant enterprise, which once distinguished them, and which had so materially contributed to the achievement of great triumphs. They had become timid and circumspect in all their operations; their personal bravery alone remained. The question with them now was, who should least compromise himself.

That there were scattered through the different regiments of the French army some officers and soldiers, who took a pleasure in exaggerating the enemy's force, and reporting every moment, that we were turned, &c. cannot be doubted. It has already been mentioned, that, on the

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the 14th General Bourmont went over to the enemy with a colonel of engineers; and several officers deserted during the battle of the 16th. In the heat of the action Napoleon received five or six alarming reports. One was from a General, announcing that Vandamme, and the whole of his staff, had joined the enemy: another stated that Marshal Soult was to be guarded against, for that he had given false orders for the movements. A quarter-master of dragoons, with looks of complete despair, and exclaiming that he wanted to speak to the Emperor, approached him and said, "Sire, I come to inform your Majesty, that General Henain is at this moment haranguing the officers of his division to induce them to desert to the enemy." "How do you know that?" said Napoleon. "Where is he? Did you hear him?" And he learned, that the quarter-master had neither seen nor heard General Henain, but that an officer had told him to make this report. The whole of these stories were false. Vandamme might, perhaps, have acted with more vigour, but he was far from having any idea of treachery. Henain, at the moment he was thus accused, had his thigh carried away by a bullet.

Such, however, was the state of the soldiers' minds, that they placed no confidence in any one except Napoleon. They were every moment ready to believe themselves betrayed. Several good officers, who had served in the troops of the King's household, had been appointed to regiments now in the field. Perhaps this was a wrong measure. Their conduct was irreproachable, but, they were always objects of suspicion with the soldiers.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

On the morning of the 18th the weather was extremely cloudy; it had rained throughout the whole of the night, and even at day-break the rain had not abated. The reports of the night, and the observations which were made, removed all doubt respecting the presence of the Anglo-Belgic army. Its force amounted to between eighty-five and ninety thousand men, and two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery. The French army, having only sixty-seven or sixty-eight thousand men, was of course inferior in numbers, though it was superior with regard to the quality of its troops. The Belgic and German soldiers could not be placed on an equality with the French; among the latter were the imperial guard and the four divisions of cuirassiers. The French artillery, including the reserve batteries of the guard, was nearly as numerous as the enemy's artillery: it amounted to two hundred and forty pieces of cannon. Victory appeared far from doubtful, and with that victory there was every reason to hope for the destruction of the English army, owing to the position it had assumed. At break of day the Emperor, whilst at breakfast, observed, "We have eighty chances out of a hundred in our favour." At that moment Marshal Ney, who had come to inspect the line, presented himself; "*No doubt, Sire,*" said the Marshal, "*if Wellington had been simple enough to remain there; but I come to inform you, that they are actually retreating, and that, if you are not speedy in attacking them, they will escape us.*" The Emperor did not attach much importance to this report; he thought it evident that, since the Duke of Wellington had not attempted his retreat before day-break, he had determined to encounter the risk of a battle. About eight o'clock the weather began to brighten up: the Emperor reconnoitered the enemy's line; he was of opinion that the troops might manœuvre in the surrounding grounds. He dispatched orders for the battle to the different commanders of the army-corps: all was now in motion.

The arrangements sufficiently indicated the Emperor's design, which was to penetrate the centre of the English army, to force it back on the high road, and, on reaching the outlet of the forest, to cut off its retreat on the right and left of the line. The success of this attack would have rendered all retreat impracticable, and must have occasioned the destruction of the English army: at all events it would have separated it from the Prussian force.

About eleven o'clock, General Reille commenced a cannonade to drive the enemy from the wood of Hougoumont. The engagement soon became warm on that point. Prince Jerome with his division took possession of the wood: he was driven out; but a new attack once more rendered him master of it. The enemy had, however, kept possession of the large house in the centre of the wood. Battlements had been formed on it, which rendered it a post of tolerable strength, and at the same time secured it against a coup de main. The Emperor ordered General Reille to establish a battery of howitzers, and to set fire to the house. It was observed with satisfaction, that the best English troops were on that point; among the rest, General Cooke's division of the guards. At this moment a corps of five or six thousand

troops, of various descriptions, was perceived in the distance, on the side of St. Lambert. This was at first supposed to be Marshal Grouchy's corps; but in a quarter of an hour after a party of hussars took prisoner a Prussian orderly officer with a dispatch, which proved that the troops which had been observed, were the advance-guard of Bulow's corps. The Major-General (Soult) dispatched an officer to Marshal Grouchy to inform him of this circumstance; he even sent him the intercepted dispatch. The staff-officer, who was fully sensible of the importance of his mission, was expected to reach the Marshal in less than two hours. Great advantages were anticipated from the Marshal's coming upon the rear of Bulow's corps. But, as that corps appeared to be not more than two short leagues from the field of battle, it became necessary to send off a force to oppose it. Marshal Grouchy might delay passing the Dyle, or might be prevented by unforeseen obstacles. Lieutenant-General Domont was therefore sent forward with his light cavalry, and Subervick's division of Pajol's corps of cavalry, making altogether a force of nearly three thousand cavalry, to meet Bulow's advance-guard. Thus, the destination of this corps was changed.

The Emperor having adopted every precaution for opposing Bulow's corps, directed Marshal Ney to commence the intended attack with the first corps, reinforced by batteries of reserve, and to take possession of La Haie Sainte, on the Charleroi road, which was the point of appuy for the enemy's centre. Attacked in his centre, the enemy would be induced to make counter movements on his wings, which would clearly explain the state of the battle, to deploy all his forces, and expose all his plans. A battle, like a drama, has a beginning, a middle, and a denouement. The beginning occasions counter movements on the part of the enemy, and gives rise to incidents, which must be surmounted, and which have an influence on the last movement by which the battle is decided.

The French troops were full of enthusiasm; the Emperor inspected the whole line, and such were the acclamations of joy, that they interrupted the manœuvres, and prevented the orders from being heard. The Emperor stationed himself on an eminence near the farm of La Belle Alliance, from whence he could command a view of every thing: the enemy's wings, as well as those of the French army.

The enemy attached great importance to the post of Hougoumont on his right: he sent off fresh troops to reinforce the brigade of the guards. On the other hand, General Reille supported the attack of Jerome's division, by Foi's division. The howitzers had set fire to the house, and almost entirely destroyed it. Three-fourths of the woods and orchards were in our possession. The field of battle was strewed with English guards, the flower of the enemy's army. It was half-past four o'clock, and the most vigorous fire was still kept up on every side. At this moment General Domont informed his Majesty, that he observed Bulow's corps in movement, and that a division of from eight to ten thousand Prussians was debouching from the woods of Frischenois; that no tidings had been received of Marshal Grouchy; and that the reconnoissances, which had been sent in the directions in which it was supposed he might be moved, had not met one of his couriers. Count Lobau's corps advanced in three columns to the positions which he had reconnoitered. By this movement this corps changed its front, and placed itself in potence on the extremity of our right. The first Prussian brigade, being vigorously attacked, was soon routed: but it was immediately supported by the second brigade, and in half an hour after the whole remains of Bulow's corps arrived and formed, constantly extending itself beyond the right of Count Lobau's corps; so that, though Bulow did not gain ground upon the latter, he still maintained his fire upon our rear. The sixth corps was drawn up in order of battle, parallel with the road opposite to, and at gunshot distance from, La Belle Alliance. The Prussian bullets reached this road, which was used for all the movements of our army, and even extended to the point where the Emperor had stationed himself.

We every moment hoped for, and impatiently awaited, the arrival of Marshal Grouchy on the rear of this corps, which would then have been cut off from all means of retreat. It was six o'clock, and no account of the Marshal had yet been received. However, all our dispositions were attended with the greatest success. The impetuosity of the young guard had occasioned great loss to the enemy; and the capture of the village of La Haie, which turned Bulow's right, stopped his progress, and he ceased to act on the offensive: nothing more was to be feared from him. Half an hour after four, at the moment when the Prussians were attacking us with the greatest vigour, the English attempted

tempted to retake La Haie Sainte. They were vigorously repulsed by the fire of our infantry, and by a charge of cavalry; but Marshal Ney, borne away by excess of ardour, lost sight of the orders he had received; he debouched on the level height, which was immediately crowned by two divisions of Milhaut's cuirassiers, and the light cavalry of the guard. The officers, who surrounded the Emperor, observing this movement, the success of the charges, the retreat of many of the English squares, and the cessation of the fire of part of the enemy's batteries, shouted victory, and made every demonstration of joy. The Emperor did not share in this exultation: he observed to Marshal Soult, "*This is a premature movement, which may be attended by fatal consequences.*" Soult expressed himself with considerable warmth respecting Ney, and said, "*He is compromising us, as he did at Jena.*" The Emperor directed Kellerman's cuirassiers to support our cavalry on the height, lest it should be repulsed by the enemy's cavalry, which, in the present state of affairs, would have occasioned the loss of the battle: for it was one of those critical moments in which a very trivial incident may give rise to the most important result. This movement of the cavalry, who galloped forward exclaiming *Vive l'Empereur!* overawed the enemy, encouraged our troops, and prevented them from being alarmed by the Prussians continuing their fire on our rear.

About six o'clock we found that the Prussians had engaged their whole force; they ceased to act on the offensive, and their fire became stationary. Half an hour after they began to fall back, and our troops advanced. The balls of the Prussians no longer reached the high road, nor even the first position which the troops of Duhesme and Count de Lobau had occupied: these troops had now advanced. The extreme left of the Prussians wheeled round on the rear, and proceeded to replace itself in line with the first brigade. Our cavalry maintained its station on the height, notwithstanding the fire to which it was exposed. They penetrated many of the enemy's squares, took three standards, and destroyed a great number of batteries, the guns of which, without their trains, fell into our hands. Consternation and stupor prevailed throughout the enemy's line: the fugitives had already reached Brussels: to retreat in good order was impossible; and their whole army seemed threatened with destruction. During the last half hour the situation of the French army had completely changed: the enemy was not threatening us on any point: we were masters of a part of his field of battle, and in an offensive position on his centre. We had gained the advantage, not only over the Anglo-Belgic army, of eighty-five thousand men, but likewise over Bulow's corps of thirty thousand Prussians. Still no account had been received of Grouchy. Thus, between sixty-five and sixty-eight thousand French troops had beaten one hundred and fifteen thousand English, Belgians, Prussians, &c. At this moment the enemy's army received intimation of the arrival of Marshal Blucher, with the first Prussian corps, which had left Wavres in the morning, and was coming by the way of Ohain to join the left of the Anglo Belgic army. This was not the only reinforcement the enemy received; two brigades of English cavalry, amounting to six regiments, which had been placed in reserve on the Ohain road, and which were now rendered disposable by the arrival of the Prussian troops, were observed to enter the line. These events revived the spirits of the Anglo-Belgic army: it gained courage, and resumed its position.

Between half past seven and eight o'clock, a cry of alarm was heard on our right. Blucher, with the whole of Zeithen's corps, had attacked the village of La Haie, which was instantly carried. A general feeling of astonishment pervaded the whole right: we were thus cut off from Count Lobau's corps. The traitors and malcontents who were in the army, together with the deserters, did every thing in their power to augment the confusion, which spread instantly throughout the whole line.

The sun had set: there was no reason to despair; when the two brigades of the enemy's cavalry, which had not yet been engaged, penetrated between La Haie Sainte and General Reille's corps. They might have been stopped by the eight squares of the guard; but, perceiving the great disorder which prevailed in our right, they turned them. These three thousand fresh cavalry troops rendered all attempt to rally impossible. The emperor ordered his four service squadrons to charge them. These squadrons were not sufficiently numerous: the whole division of the reserve cavalry of the guard would have been requisite; but by a misfortune, corresponding with the other fatalities of the day, that division, consisting

ing of two thousand horse grenadiers and dragoons, all picked men, was engaged on the height, without the emperor's orders. There was now no means of rallying the troops: the four squadrons were overwhelmed, and the confusion every moment increased. The corps of cavalry and the four battalions of the guard, which, on the level height, had for several hours opposed nearly the whole of the English army, were now overcome. Their artillery had expended all its ammunition: they beheld from the height the fire of our squares in their rear: they likewise began to retreat, and the victory was lost to us. The height being abandoned, all the Anglo-Belgic army moved forward, and posted itself in the position which we had so long occupied. In the state of disorder into which the French army was thrown, it happened, as it frequently does in such circumstances, that our infantry and cavalry troops engaged with each other by mistake. The eight battalions of the guard, which were in the centre, after having withstood for a long time all the attacks of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and contended for every foot of ground, were finally completely disorganised by the mass of fugitives, and overwhelmed by the numbers of the enemy who surrounded them. These brave grenadiers fought to the last, and dearly sacrificed their lives. Cambrone, when called upon to surrender, made the following truly French reply: "*The guard dies, but does not surrender!*"

The Emperor proceeded to the left of Planchenoit, on a second position, where a regiment of the guard with two batteries was in reserve He there renewed his endeavours to stop and rally the fugitives; but, on the one hand, the darkness of the night, which prevented the soldiers from seeing the emperor, and, on the other, the extreme confusion which every where prevailed, rendered it extremely difficult to restore order. At this moment the Prussian cavalry, supported by some battalions of light infantry, and the whole of Bulow's corps, resumed the offensive, and advancing by the right of Plachenoit, so greatly increased the confusion, that all thoughts of rallying were at an end. The Emperor, finding that all his efforts were vain, that the enemy was already on the high road, and that not the slightest hope remained, yielded to necessity. He took the road to Charleroi*, having previously dispatched several officers to Marshal Grouchy, to acquaint him with the loss of the battle, and to direct him to pass the Sambre at Namur and to proceed by Charlemont to Laon, in order to join the army.

Such was the fatal battle of Waterloo. The Emperor principally attributed the loss of the battle, on the one hand, 1st, to Marshal Grouchy's uncertainty on the 17th respecting the movements of the enemy: had he been at Wavres on the evening of the 17th, in communication with the left of the army, Blucher would not have dared to break up before him; or, even allowing he had, Grouchy would have pursued him: 2dly, to the misunderstanding respecting the instructions given to Marshal Grouchy, and his not having received the orders which his majesty dispatched on the night of the 17th, and the morning of the 18th. On the other hand, to Marshal Ney's ill-timed attack with the cavalry, which was made two hours sooner than it ought to have been, notwithstanding the repeated orders of the Emperor.

Never did the French troops so well display their superiority over all the troops in Europe, as during this short campaign, in which they were so constantly inferior in numbers. It may be truly said, that if, in these great disasters, the French army lost all, it at least preserved its honour.

The loss of the army in men may be estimatedas follows:—The French army, when it crossed the Sambre, on the 15th of June, amounted to one hundred and fifteen thousand men. It lost

	Killed or Wounded.
On the 16th, at Ligny	6,800
at Quatre Bras	4,140
On the 17th, 18th, and 19th, ...	18,500
Prisoners	7,000

making a total of 36,940 men lost to the

* When the Emperor arrived at the last position, near Plachenoit, he was accompanied by only three or four of his officers, all the rest being employed in bearing dispatches. Being convinced of the impossibility of rallying the fugitives, he directed me to place in battery some pieces of cannon that were there, and to fire on the English cavalry, which was approaching rapidly. This was the last discharge of artillery that took place. A few moments after, as we were almost surrounded by the enemy, he formed the battalion of the guard into a square, and directed the fire himself. The Emperor appeared determined not to survive that fatal day: he wished to die with his grenadiers, and was on the point of entering the square, when Marshal Soult, who was near him, said, "*Sire, the enemy is fortunate enough already;*" and at the same time pulled the Emperor's horse into the road to Charleroi.

army

army, for the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Among the prisoners were, Generals Count de Lobau, Cambrone, and Duhesme. *The latter was slain in cold blood, on the road, the day after the battle!* General Devaux, who commanded the artillery of the guard, an officer distinguished for talent and courage, was among the killed.

According to the reports of the enemy's generals, the English and Hanoverians lost,

	Killed or Wounded.
On the 16th,	2,884
On the 17th and 18th,	10,894
To which have to be added the losses of —	
The German Legion	1,620
Artillery and Engineers of the German Legion	280
Brunswick Division	2,000
Dutch and Belgians	4,136
Nassau	3,100
Total, English, Hanoverians, &c.	24,866
Loss of the Prussians during the Campaign, taken from the Official Reports	33,132
General Loss of the Allies*	58,006

NAPOLEON'S CONDUCT.

Between four and five, on the morning of the 19th, the Emperor arrived at Charleroi. He ordered the bridge and provision equipages, which had been left in the rear of the town, to be immediately conveyed to Philippeville and Avesnes, and from thence to Laon; he then set out for Philippeville, where he arrived at ten in the morning. He once more dispatched orders to Marshal Grouchy to retreat to Laon, by the way of Rhétel: and directed all the commanders of the fortresses on the Meuse to hold themselves prepared against an attack, and to defend themselves to the very last extremity. General Rapp, commanding the *fifth corps* in Alsace, General Lecourbe, commanding the corps of Befort, and General Lemarque, commanding the army of La Vendée, were ordered to proceed with all their troops, by forced marches, to Paris, and to adopt every possible means of accelerating their movements, such as conveying the artillery in carriages, and making requisitions for horses to drive the artillery.

Meanwhile the wreck of the army was repassing the Sambre by the bridges of Marchiennes, Charleroi, and Chatelet. From Gosselies the mass of fugitives of the first and second corps, who had passed at Marchiennes, directed their course along that side to repass the river. The imperial guard and the sixth corps retired on Charleroi. It became more and more difficult to rally the army, as it was now retreating on several different points. Prince Jerome proceeded to Avesnes to assemble the corps which might take that direction.

Having dispatched all the orders, which circumstances rendered necessary, the Emperor quitted Philippeville at two in the afternoon, leaving Marshal Soult to assemble the grand head quarters, and the corps which might proceed to that place: the Emperor then repaired to Laon, whence he dispatched Aid-de-camp Flahaut to Avesnes, to obtain new information. General Flahaut found at Avesnes a portion of the guard, and of the army which Prince Jerome had already assembled. Aide de Camp De Jean was sent to Guise, for the double purpose of examining that place, and rallying the troops who had taken that direction. Aid de Camp Bussy was left at Laon, to make preparations for the army which was about to assemble round that advantageous position. Napoleon then proceeded, with all possible speed, to Paris, accompanied by the Duke de Bassano, the Marshal du Palais, Bertrand, and his Aides de Camp Drouot, Labedoyere, Bernard, and Gourgaud.

At Paris he intended to remain forty-eight hours, in order to anticipate any political commotion, to which the news of the disaster might tend to give rise; to take the most prompt measures for completing the arrangements for the defence of the capital; to prepare the public mind for the grand crisis, in which France was about to be placed; to direct on Laon all the troops that could be withdrawn

* The following is a recapitulation of the loss of the Allies, as given by themselves, distinguishing the troops of each nation:—

Report of the Duke of Wellington:	
English	10,981
Hanoverians	2,757
From the Regimental Returns:	
German Legion	1,900
Brunswickers	2,000
Nassau	3,100
(Prince Bernard in his report acknowledges the loss of two thousand eight hundred:)	
Report of the Prince of Orange:	
Dutch and Belgians	4,136
Prussian Official Reports:	
Prussians	33,132
Total Killed or Wounded	58,006

withdrawn from the depots and fortified places: in a word, to adopt every measure for the execution of the second plan, to which we were now reduced. Napoleon's intention was immediately to rejoin his army at Laon.

FOLLIES OF THE PATRIOTS.

The Emperor, soon after his arrival at the Elysée palace, on the 21st of June, assembled a council of ministers, at which the measures proper to be adopted in the existing situation of affairs were discussed. It was determined to declare Paris in a state of siege; to convoke the Chambers at Tours, and to remove the seat of government to that city; to give Marshal Davoust the command of Paris; and to appoint General Clausel minister of war. The decrees for these different objects were undergoing the routine of official preparation, and orders were already issued for doubling the number of the tirailleurs of the national guard, and giving them arms in the course of the day. It was proposed that the Emperor himself, in his travelling dress, without any retinue, should carry these resolutions to the Chambers, and a minute was even making of the speech it was thought fit he should deliver, when information was brought, that the greatest agitation had manifested itself in the Chamber of Deputies. About noon a messuage was received, by which it appeared, that that Chamber proclaimed itself permanent, no longer recognised the Imperial authority, and declared it treason against the country to propose to suspend its sittings. M. de Lafayette appeared to come forward at the head of a party, whose real intentions were not known. Some moments after, the council learned that the Chamber of Peers, following the example of the Deputies, had also placed itself in revolt against the Emperor.

In the evening, the plan of the leaders of the two Chambers developed itself: it had ramifications even in the ministry, and the Duke of Otranto seemed to be one of the principal springs of its movements. The most disastrous news soon circulated every-where. It was said, that Marshal Grouchy had not eight thousand men with him; that all the army was destroyed. The enemies of Napoleon, the friends of the King, the partizans of the foreign powers, were all in motion, and each party endeavoured to increase the number of its proselytes in the national guard.

At night the ministers had a conference with a deputation from each of the Chambers. The spirit of the Chambers then displayed itself completely. The danger of the country no longer consisted merely in its foreign enemies, and in the approach of the victorious armies of Waterloo, but principally in its internal divisions.

FATAL CONSEQUENCES.

The declaration to the French people, by which Napoleon made known his abdication, was published on the 22d. As soon as this news became known to the army, consternation and despair spread through the ranks; but the effect it produced in the hostile armies, by emboldening their commanders, was still more fatal. Blucher and Wellington appeared, by their first operations, to have determined not to pass the frontiers of France until the Austrian and Russian armies should arrive; but, in the mean time, to possess themselves of Avesnes, Maubeuge, and other fortresses on that frontier: to cover all the country as far as the Somme with their light troops, and to endeavour to excite the people to insurrection. They preferred this plan to that of marching on Paris with an army which must have been considerably reduced by the great number of troops it would be necessary to leave behind, in order to mask and hold in check the different garrisons; which march would besides have exposed them to the liability of being taken in flank and beaten, as at Champ Aubert, Montmirail, &c. But, as soon as these two generals learned that Napoleon had abdicated, and that he was no longer at the head of the French armies, they changed their plan, being of opinion, that they should commit a great fault, if they did not profit of the disorder and confusion, which such an event could not fail to create, by endeavouring to obtain immediate possession of the capital. Paying therefore no attention to the French army, concentrated between Laon and Soissons, they penetrated by La Fère and Compiègne, and marched rapidly on Paris. The French army, completely discouraged by the news from Paris, thought only of retiring as fast as possible under the walls of the capital. It was even regarded as an advantoge, that the army was able to arrive at St. Denis on the 28th of June, before the enemy.

While at Malmaison, preparing to leave France for ever, the Emperor was informed of the imprudent movements made by the enemy. He immediately sent, through General Becker, a proposal

tal to the Provisional Government, to put himself at the head of the French army, as its General, to fall with its whole force on the enemy's flank and rear, and, by thus saving the capital for the moment, to obtain time and means for negotiating with more advantage. This object once accomplished, Napoleon would have resigned his command. The Provisional Government refused this offer, and he departed.

The armies were soon in presence of each other, and the Provisional Government signed a capitulation, in which nothing was stipulated either for the rights of the nation or the interests of the army; the latter was bound to evacuate Paris, and retire behind the Loire; thus abandoning the capital without resistance, to an army of equal force; for the Austrian and Russian armies were still at a distance of more than fifteen days march. This is, without doubt, one of the most shameful transactions which history records. What worse could have happened after having fought and lost a battle, than thus to deliver up Paris without any stipulations? But the Provisional Government displayed neither talent, nor patriotism, nor energy.

Such was the infatuation of the Chambers, that at this important period they wasted their time in vain discussions on constitutional principles. Posterity will scarcely credit, that they carried their blindness so far as to imagine that the execution of their decrees would be guaranteed and ensured by Prussian battalions. The national guard, inspired with the same blind confidence, declared, that they wou'd maintain the national colours; and, in the meanwhile, the allies entered Paris.

All illusion was soon at an end: the day after this declaration the King ordered the dissolution of the two Chambers, which were already surrounded by Prussian bayonets, and on the 8th of July he made his entry into the capital. The members of the Chamber of Deputies, driven from their place of assembly, met at the house of their President Lanjuinais, and all ended in vain and powerless protests.

OBSERVATIONS,
MORAL, LITERARY, AND ANTIQUARIAN,
Made during
A TOUR
Through the
PYRENNEES, SOUTH OF FRANCE, *SWITZERLAND*, THE WHOLE OF ITALY,
AND
The Netherlands,
IN THE
YEARS 1814 AND 1815.
BY JOHN MILFORD, JUN.
Late of St. John's College, Cambridge.
"Erranti, passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti."
VIRGIL.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
Octavo.—Pp. 651.—1l. 1s. boards.

[In our number published January 1, we promised to gratify our readers with some extracts from these entertaining volumes, and the pages which follow will, we trust, not disappoint them.]

WELLINGTON'S ARMY.

On the 14th of February the right wing of the army, under Lord Hill, was put in motion, and began their operations on the other side the Pyrennees. About this period I had the satisfaction of riding out with a party of officers to reconnoitre, from a rising ground, an action which was then fighting against the French army near Bayonne. We got to a situation which commanded the whole operations. I can convey no description of the sensations of interest I felt in viewing, for the first time, the "tug of war." We saw our troops march bravely on in front of a French battalion; we saw two Portuguese regiments in full pursuit of the enemy, who were retreating. I had a military pocket spy-glass, and during this anxious scene I distinctly saw the falling, killed, and wounded, whose bodies left a momentary chasm in the line of march. I was a freshman to objects of this description, and, although contemplating the whole from a position out of all danger, I possibly felt sensations of greater anxiety, and saw much more, from the effect of the different manœuvres of the contending armies, than could have been experienced by those who were hotly engaged in the conflict. Were I to attempt to convey an idea of my feelings at this moment, by expressing if fear, pleasure, or pain, predominated, the whole would be still imperfect. Suffice it to say, the succession of ideas which crossed my mind was rapid like the delusion of a dream, but which will never be obliterated from my memory.

memory. After having passed half an hour, riding on a hill situated immediately above a battery, which was firing at a French frigate in the Adour, we were discovered by the enemy; who, wishing to dislodge us, began firing from their gun-boats a shower of grape-shot, which I found falling, and digging up the earth in every direction around us. This new scene, I confess, neither suited my notions of reconnoitring, nor the sensations of my white Charger, which had been my companion ever since I left Portugal: he began prancing about, with evident marks of being uncomfortable; the result was, we both had enough of it, and I galloped away from the party until I arrived at the bottom of the hill, secure from all casualty. I understand this sudden manœuvre afforded a good laugh to my military companions; but I must beg them to recollect, that "*ce n'etoit pas mon metier*;" and if in the character of an amateur a mistaken shot had reached me, I should neither have had Honour or Glory engraven on my tomb-stone. This gallop constituted the whole of my "*active services*" during the campaign. My post of honour was in the rear of the army, to attend a dear relative, whose husband was wholly occupied in the duties of his profession.

BORDEAUX.

Nothing can be more imposing than the aspect of *Bordeaux* as you approach it by water; the eye takes in at one glance a series, nearly two miles in length, of magnificent stone edifices, constructed upon the same plan, and forming altogether a large segment of a circle. The street called the Façade des Chartrons, is not excelled perhaps by any thing of the same description in the world, and can boast of a perspective, from the opposite side of the river, rarely surpassed in richness or variety.

The city is delightfully situated, about forty miles from the sea, on the west bank of the Garonne, which river is 2400 feet wide opposite the above-mentioned street, or about the half broader than the Thames at London, and furnishes a safe and convenient harbour for shipping. By reason of its being the principal commercial city in France, it wears a busy, cheerful appearance, while the beauty and grandeur of the edifices immediately impress the visitor with an idea of its consequence, and the wealth of its inhabitants. Its commercial relations have long since caused it to be a favourite residence of foreigners, particularly of the English; to whom interest has attached the worthy Bordelais; which gave Bonaparte reason scornfully to call their city, "Le Petit Angleterre." Provisions and lodgings here are reasonable, society good, and the inhabitants hospitable, kind, well-educated, and extremely attentive to strangers; in short, from its size and population, as well as its containing almost every convenience which can be required to render life comfortable, Bordeaux may be deservedly ranked as one of the first cities in Europe. The streets are remarkable for their cleanliness, although they have not the convenience of a pavement for foot-passengers, which is also the case at Paris. Among its peculiar resources and beauties are the promenades called "Les Allées de Tournay," which, in a delightful situation, consist of three rows of trees planted with regularity, and forming avenues which afford a charming promenade for the inhabitants, who resort thither in vast numbers every evening during the summer season. At one end stands their superb theatre, as also many excellent coffee-houses, hotels, restaurateurs, &c. which, as in Paris, are equally resorted to by ladies and gentlemen, and far surpass, in convenience and elegance, the houses of a similar description in England, while their vicinity to the theatre renders them, at the close of the performance, the illuminated lounge of all ranks. Immediately connected with this is the principal street of Bordeaux, called the "Chapeau Rouge," which, for length and breadth, may be compared to Portland-place, in London, though the class of its inhabitants is different, it being composed of most elegant shops. In it also is situated the *prefecture*, and one side of the exchange.

Another street, called "Le Cours du Jardin Public," stands almost unequalled in beauty. It extends for about half a mile, with a row of elm trees on each side, forming the finest avenue and most delightful *coup d'œil* imaginable. In this street is one of the principal hotels, "Le grand Hotel des Ambassadeurs," and, further down, the entrance to the "*Champ de Mars*," so named by Bonaparte, who metamorphosed a superb public garden into an exercising ground for his troops. It is still a beautiful well-covered promenade, though but seldom frequented on account of its low situation, which they imagine unhealthful.

Among other public buildings deserving of notice are the custom-house, exchange, royal palace, and prefecture. The principal

cipal square, called "*La Place Dauphine*," although extensive, is not remarkable for regularity or beauty, nor, indeed, are the houses so good as those in many other parts of the city.

The Gothic cathedral is a large building, destitute of all order, beauty, or grandeur.

Many private equipages are kept, and they have likewise the convenience of *fiacres*, which are much more decent and clean than our hackney-coaches in London.

The water for drinking is purchased as at Lisbon, at the rate of about one sous, or a halfpenny, per pail, and brought from fountains in the environs of the city, in carts constructed for the purpose.

EATING.

A mere epicure or gourmand, disposed to sacrifice the higher enjoyments of the mind to the gratifications of the palate, should select Bordeaux as a place of residence, in preference perhaps to any other part of the world. If the rich merchant's head has been perpetually beneath the impending sword of Democles, he has certainly had the consolation of feasting at a most luxurious board here. Fish and fowl of every variety, and of the finest flavour; wines of the most exquisite relish, and such as are rarely suffered to be exported; strawberries, plums, fresh almonds, apricots, cherries, &c. all in the highest perfection, supply his table. The *dejeuné à la fourchette* is an early meal of hot and cold meats, eggs, fruit, bread-and-butter, with wine in lieu of our tea and coffee.

At dinner first come the *potage* and boiled fish, then the *bouillie;* afterwards numerous dishes, so disguised that you know not what you are eating; and in the summer season a profusion of melons and figs by way of *relish*. Near the *finale* appears the fried fish, the *patisserie* follows, and the whole concludes with *café* and *liqueurs*. It is to be observed, that all the good cheer is found only at the hotels and restaurateurs, and not at the private houses; in fact, a Frenchman seldom dines at home, a place where he on all occasions is *not* to be found, except to sleep.

TOULOUSE.

This is one of the largest cities in France. It stands on a plain, occupying an immense extent of ground, but not containing many particular beauties.

The Capitolium is an elegant building of white stone, the façade of which is supported by several fine marble pillars, with the arms of the Bourbons, recently substituted for a large bust of Napoleon. The houses in general are good, although built without regularity, the streets being narrow; and, as at Lisbon, each street exclusively appropriated to the sale of some one particular article. The cathedral is a huge mass of building, undeserving of much notice. In the museum is a collection of paintings; one of which is a good specimen of the French school, by Ravalic, and more esteemed here, he being a native of this city. The subject is the foundation of a city: a general and his staff are the prominent figures; and the artist has represented the different stages of building in a masterly manner.

The theatre is neat, but the acting just at this time was very bad, and the ballet still worse.

Toulouse has always been celebrated for its literature, and contains several good libraries. Its environs being extremely luxuriant, this city is provided with all the necessaries of life in abundance, and is in all respects desirable for the temporary residence of travellers. The hotels are good.

This city contains about 60,000 inhabitants, yet has but very little commerce, though well situated for it. The population consists in a considerable degree of the ancient noblesse of France, who do not possess sufficient revenues to live in the metropolis. There likewise reside here many English families, on account of the mildness of the climate.

MONTPELIER.

We now proceeded to *Montpelier*, which appears handsome at a distance, but on entering it one is much disappointed at finding few good buildings, with narrow and dirty streets. This city is situated about two leagues from the sea, and stands on the brow of a hill.

Many of the wines made in this neighbourhood are excellent; *le vin de St. George* I found to be one of the best, and bears some resemblance in flavour to a light old port.

There are few manufactories, and little activity going forward at Montpelier; still its commerce is considerable, which arises from the advantages of a commodious little harbour called Cette, about four leagues distant, where the principal trade is in wine; and I was informed they annually exported 300 cargoes of this article to different parts of the globe, but particularly to the north of Europe.

The fineness of the climate, and the soft breezes from the Mediterranean, rendered our ride delightful; whilst the

 vintage,

vintage, which had just commenced, increased the vivacity of the scene, and furnished a prospect still more interesting. It was pleasing to observe the peasantry, chiefly women and children, laden with the heavy clusters of grapes, on their way to the village of Frontignan, where the celebrated *Muscat* wine of that name is made. On returning from Cette to Montpelier the country for two leagues is covered on every side with luxuriant vine, but during the remaining distance the scene changes, and you pass over a barren rock, incapable of any species of cultivation.

MARSEILLES.

The environs of Marseilles are rather sandy and barren, being exposed to the sea. I think I never saw so many *maisons de plaisance* before; they extend for several miles on every side; a striking proof of the opulence and resources of this province. The *coup d'œil* from the gate you pass through on coming from Aix, to a fountain at the other extremity of the city, is grand and impressive, forming one continued straight line. *La Rue Grande, La Rue de Rome,* and perhaps half a dozen other streets here, would be an ornament to the finest city. These streets have a great convenience we seldom find in France, is a separate pavement for foot-passengers, which, however, is not very ornamental, the chief part being of brick. The houses are comfortable in appearance, and built with regularity in the new town; but in the old town every thing is quite the reverse. The inhabitants are computed at upwards of 100,000, and this city is considered, after Bordeaux, to be the most commercial of any in France. *L'Hotel de ville* is the only public edifice of any note, situated on the quay, and contains a number of fine rooms, which I saw to great advantage, as they had been tastefully ornamented during the fete given within these last few days to the Comte d'Artois. In one of these the exchange is held. The staircase at the *entrée,* with balustrades of handsome marble, is magnificent, and universally admired.

The harbour is not deep so as to admit any large vessels, but it is commodious and safe; and the quay, extending around the whole of it, very convenient for the unloading of ships.

Amongst the different promenades, one is peculiarly delightful, on account of its grand avenue of trees, which not being far distant from the sea, becomes by contrast the more interesting. The manufactories here are principally soap and coral; the former is in high estimation, and made from olive oil, of which large quantities come from Naples and Calabria: the latter is an extensive manufactory, and well deserving of attention, although very simple. Most of this coral, in its natural state, is imported from Nice, and other parts of Italy.

GALLEY SLAVES.

I experienced the painful sensation of seeing the melancholy assemblage of galley slaves, who were chained together, suffering the sentence of the law for their various crimes, and condemned to hard labour for the remainder of their lives, with a few exceptions for a period of years, for those whose crimes had not been of the deepest dye. They were dressed in a uniform of coarse red cloth, with a number marked in large figures on their backs.

"I doubt much," says a respectable author, "whether the wretched appearance of these galley slaves at constant labour, with a harsh overseer by their side, and no chance of escape, with the idea of this state of bondage continuing during the remainder of their lives, and a variety of other considerations equally painful, would not make a greater impression on the public mind, in every country, than the sight of a condemned criminal going to the gallows."

LYONS.

We had for some time been following the course of the Rhone, on which river Vienne stands: the distant scenery is very picturesque and there is a fine country all the way to *Lyons*, where we arrived after a ride of twenty miles, all the way in view of the Alps. The day was beautiful, and when we had ascended a hill from whence the city is seen, the majestic prospect of a long chain of the Alps, half covered with vapour, and an eternal snow was uncommonly striking. I contemplated the first view of these mountains with admiration and delight. The country around Lyons, although not to be compared with that in the neighbourhood of Montpelier, is still fine and romantic. The *chateaux* and *maisons de plaisance* are on every side delightfully situated.

This city stands on a slip of land between the two rivers Rhone and Saone, which a little below are incorporated. The fauxbourg is very considerable, and stands on the banks of the two rivers. Lyons is reckoned to be the second city in France for population, but certainly very inferior to Bordeaux, as well as Marseilles, for beauty. All the streets of

 the

the old part of the town are narrow and very dirty: but, during the reign of Napoleon, Lyons was greatly embellished; a stone bridge, remarkable for the neatness of its architecture, built over the Saone; and fine quays, which were so much wanted, as likewise a number of broad and well-paved streets, with lofty and handsome houses of freestone, were added. This being a manufacturing city, every inch of ground becomes precious. The greater part of the houses built within these ten years, from their immense size, resemble so many palaces. In one of the largest a friend of mine resided, who informed me that every night upwards of 120 persons slept under the same roof, each family occupying a certain number of rooms. On each side was a staircase, leading to at least eight different stories. This mode of living, I conceive, must be very uncomfortable, and more particularly so for a family.

The *ci-devant* place *de Belle Cours*, now that of *Louis le Grand*, was greatly improved by Bonaparte, who built two superb edifices, which form two of its sides. They are occupied partly by officers of state, and partly by private families, who rent their dwellings from Government, whilst one of the remaining sides is composed of a row of trees. If the square had been completed, the effect would have been much superior.

The *Hotel de Ville* and the hospital are also handsome buildings. The latter is an excellent establishment, where persons of all nations are received gratis, and every possible care taken of them. How much more benevolent is it in a large city like Lyons to have a general hospital like this, than an institution confined to its inhabitants, or those of the department only.

The great taste of Napoleon for improvement appears in almost every town in France; he seems, however, to have taken peculiar pleasure in beautifying Lyons, where he intended to have resided several months in the year, and had even cleared a spot of ground on the banks of the Saone, in order to have built a magnificent palace; probably thinking it more convenient for a certain time than Paris, on account of its proximity to his possessions in Italy.

The principal manufactories at Lyons are in silk, and these by far the most considerable in the kingdom. Every thing that is costly and rich in dress, household furniture, &c. is fabricated here, besides the minor articles of stockings, gloves, shawls, handkerchiefs, and hats. The silks manufactured here are received from Provence and Piedmont. All the old parts of the city, and the surrounding villages, are occupied by the work people employed in these manufactories. Not a single hovel appears vacant. Many old convents and churches, which were nearly destroyed, are now converted into workshops. The population at the present time amounts to 120,000 souls.

There is a great cheerfulness about Lyons, from its being situated between two rivers. Over the Saone are four bridges; that built by Bonaparte is the only one at all remarkable for beauty. Over the Rhone are only two, one of stone, and very old, the other of wood. From one of the fauxbourgs, situated on a very lofty hill, we had a fine *coup d'œil* of the city and surrounding country, as well as of the junction of the two rivers, at which point a bridge has been built, with a distant view of the sublime Alps, and of numerous other objects which at the same moment crowded upon our attention.

I witnessed the entrance of the brother of the king into Lyons for the second time, after his return from the tour he had been making in the south of France, and was surprised at the apparent coldness of the reception he met with. A few children (no doubt hired for the occasion) alone cried *Vive le Roi! Vive le Comte d'Artois!* It was very different at Marseilles, where, it is true, they had every reason to be grateful for his having brought them a promise of the freedom of their port. We were informed by a respectable inhabitant of Lyons, with whom we had much conversation on the subject, that the Bourbons were not at all popular in that city. During the time we were there a strong public feeling already began to shew itself: one night when there was a partial illumination on account of the prince being in the town, a person, undiscovered, pulled down the *fleur de lis* from the *Maison de Ville*, and stuck up the imperial eagle in its place. The French really caricature the order of the *fleur de lis*. I have seen many children, not more than eight or ten years old, wearing it in full uniform, by which they also ridicule the military profession.

NAPOLEON'S ROAD.

From Lyons we proceeded to *Chamberry*. The country for a few leagues before you arrive there, is wildly romantic. The road passes over the mountains, and one part of it is so uncommonly steep, that we were obliged to have recourse to oxen, to draw our carriage

riage to the summit. To avoid this ascent (which, when covered with snow and ice in winter, is very dangerous), Napoleon performed one of those many works which for ages will recal the greatness of his enterprising mind, by cutting a subterraneous road through the solid rock nine hundred feet in length, twenty-four in height, and as many in breadth. Workmen were employed in this wonderful undertaking, night and day, for the space of three years. In a few months they told us it would be passable. This was one of that extraordinary man's most magnificent works; but recent events compel us now to say, with the comic poet of Athens,

"Πτίλον τὸ μέγα Κομπολακυθοῦ πίπτειν."

ARISTOPHANES.

"The principal feather of the vain-glorious bird is plucked and fallen."

The old road had been made for about two centuries, and runs through many barren mountains, whose summits were now covered with a deep snow. The view of these mountains, rising abruptly into the clouds, and their bases covered with a hanging wood, just at this season of the year, when nature appears so variegated and beautiful, was grand and impressive. Chamberry stands in a rich valley, inclosed on every side by chains of lofty mountains, but contains few objects worthy of remark.

GENEVA.

Geneva stands at one extremity of the lake. It is irregularly built on several heights. In the lower part of the city, where the trades-people reside, there are arcades, or porticos of wood, jutting out from the roofs of the houses: though convenient in wet weather, which much prevails, they have a gloomy effect, and tend to disfigure the buildings to which they are attached. In the new part of the city, which is on much higher ground, many of the houses are good, and the streets, although narrow, are clean and neat. As at Lyons, amongst the higher orders, many families live under the same roof; a taste I cannot admire. Some of the houses are six or seven stories high. In case of fire, a lodger in the upper story must be in a most unfortunate situation; but I understand, on the occurrence of such a calamity, the promptness and activity of the people here are almost unequalled. There is an air of cheerfulness about Geneva, from its being situated so near to the lake—an object of which the eye can never be tired, and to the Rhone, which, after leaving the lake, runs through the lower part of the city.

Geneva is regularly fortified, but not strong. Its gates are shut at dark, after which no person can pass in or out. This, during the summer season, destroys society in a great measure, between town and country, as most of the better orders of inhabitants have their *maisons de plaisance* in the delightful environs, scattered on every side, but more particularly on the borders of the lake. The families return to Geneva about the end of November, and then the society is very good. I was extensively introduced, and during my stay met with every possible kindness and hospitality from the Genevese, whom I shall always remember with gratitude.

Almost all the people here are Calvinists, and they have some very celebrated preachers. The public academy, as well as several private schools, at Geneva, are excellent. There is also a public library under good regulations, which produces most beneficial advantages to the inhabitants. The system of education is very superior, and I found the lower orders of society much better informed here than in other countries. The *maison de ville*, or town house, is a commodious building, and in the arsenal are deposited arms and artillery sufficient to resist popular tumult on any sudden emergency.

Amongst the different promenades in the town, two are particularly agreeable: the one commanding a prospect of the lake, and the other of the country in the interior.

In my conversation with the Genevese I remarked a great deal of independence and republican spirit. Every tradesman is a statesman in his own opinion; but one overlooks this vanity, for they are a sedate, thinking people, and very civil to all strangers.

Visitors who make a long stay at Geneva generally enter into a *pension* (boarding house), where each lives well for fifteen Louis d'ors or less per month. These *pensions* are kept by genteel people; indeed I believe there are few families at Geneva who are not glad to make money by these means, when respectable persons present themselves. A residence at a *pension* is a great advantage for a foreigner, as he hereby enters into society, his name being always included in the invitations given to the family with whom he is residing.

The inhabitants do not usually exceed 24,000, and the domains from whence they draw their revenues only extend about seven or eight leagues. If a man gets 500*l.* a-year by the learned professions,

sions, he may be considered as eminently successful. Their agriculture is circumscribed, and the property in estates much divided. In commerce their exports are chiefly confined to watches and jewellery, and consequently their imports must be limited to the means they possess; so that economy becomes the virtue of necessity.

So many authors have written on the different governments of Switzerland, that I think it unnecessary to say much on the subject. The constitution of Geneva is in the hands of a number of its inhabitants, *bourgeois* as well as *citoyens*—the latter being the people born in the interior of the town, the former those out of it. All these persons together form two councils, the large one consisting of upwards of two hundred, and the small one of twenty-five. These may convoke, in cases of emergency, a third, which is denominated the *conseil secret*. All these bodies, who annually choose four sindics, carry on the republican government with great harmony.

In the present day no other language than French seems to be spoken here, whereas at Vevay, and other towns on the lake, German is more general. The people appear to be very fond of the English, perhaps proceeding from a similarity of manners, religion, and the extreme contrast with their neighbours and late masters, the French. The Genevese are well known all over Europe as being great mechanics. The musical watches, as well as the snuff-boxes, seals, &c. are generally fabricated in part at Locle and Neufchatel, and brought here for sale.

I lived in the environs of Geneva, at the hotel of *Secheron*, situated in a charming country, close to the lake, and about a quarter of a mile from the city. The English resort so much to this inn, and the accommodation is so good, that you can almost fancy yourself in England. From my bed, without lifting my head from the pillow, I could see my favourite lake, the glaciers, and the surrounding country. To me this retreat was every way preferable to the noise and confinement of the town; but now the season for visiting the romantic scenery of Switzerland was passed, as the leaves were already beginning to fall off the trees. In short, I began to experience a wretched gloom, similar to that of an English November, and therefore determined to change the climate, and to proceed to Italy.

MONT CENIS.

Arriving once more at Geneva, and having now settled the preliminaries of our arrangement with my new travelling companion, my plan was to make the complete tour of Italy. We quitted this city the beginning of November, and, after again passing through Chamberry, on our way to Turin, arrived at the base of the Mont Cenis. The road over this mountain for above 2000 years had been very dangerous, and every winter a number of persons were lost in the snow which covered it. Your carriage could only pass by being dismounted, and placed on the backs of mules, whilst you yourself were carried by six men in a *chaise a porteurs*, made of platted straw. All merchandize was transported to Piedmont in the same manner. In case of a storm no hut was near to give the bewildered traveller shelter or relief. A few years since Napoleon completed a work which will immortalize his name from generation to generation, and one of the many, which, from its boldness and magnificence, one hardly knows how sufficiently to admire. He has made an excellent road over Mont Cenis, on which you can travel without danger at any season of the year. It winds round the mountain, in the shape of a corkscrew, so gradually that the ascent is not at all rapid in any part, although of course long and tedious. On the side of Savoy you are three hours in ascending it, and on that of Piedmont, six. Every possible convenience is now afforded to travellers, upwards of thirty small houses having been built for their accommodation, where they can always find something to eat and drink. During the winter season, men are constantly employed in scraping away a part of the deep snow with which the road is covered. Every now and then, to prevent accident, you meet with a cross, which points out the road, and warns you of the danger of falling over the frightful precipices on each side. At the top is a convent, which now serves also for the more useful purpose of an inn, and adjoining to it are some fine and extensive barracks, built by Bonaparte for the convenience of being so near his possessions in Italy. The village of Lasnebourgh was the original boundary between Savoy and Piedmont. There being a military force always kept in the abovementioned barracks, the road is perfectly safe, and indeed the whole work has been rendered complete, although at

at a great sacrifice of human labour, and at an enormous expense.

NAPOLEON AT ELBA.

There are many villas in the environs of the town, which add much to the beauty of the prospect. Amongst them stands that of the emperor, which had been entirely built for his accommodation. It was perfectly plain, and reminded me of the house of a rich country farmer in England. The situation is wildness itself, being in the midst of rugged mountains, and uncheered by a single wood. He was beginning to improve the roads in the neighbourhood, which were impassable for a carriage. We considered ourselves fortunate in meeting him, returning from his country-house, on the first day of our arrival. He was mounted on a beautiful Arabian charger. We saluted him *en passant*, which he returned with politeness, remarking, to his aide-de-camp, that we were Englishmen. He was dressed in uniform, and wore a star, with a three-cornered hat of a peculiar shape, white pantaloons, top-boots, and spurs, which was, I believe, his usual costume. He soon after got into his carriage, with one of his generals, and was attended by several other officers on horseback, besides an escort of dragoons, in splendid uniforms. His plain yellow barouche was drawn by four horses, with two postillions, quite *à l'Anglaise*, and behind it stood a servant in dark-green livery. Besides these, there were several out-riders; so that in all he was accompanied by about fifteen persons. In this retreat he never for a moment appeared to forget the high elevation which he had so lately enjoyed. There were, consequently, the greatest etiquette and ceremony used towards him on this, as well as every other occasion. I afterwards met him frequently. He appeared in good health, and I was informed he had increased considerably in size since his arrival in the island.

The person of Buonaparte has been so often described, that I need not enter into particulars on this point. I saw him in various situations, and uniformly received the same impression from his countenance. It is full of meaning and expression. His eye is solemn and gloomy, and exceedingly penetrating; but it has less of savage fierceness and of fire than I was lead to expect. The whole physical head, however, is not altogether unsuitable to the station or nature of the individual; as it there appeared,

"His warlike mind, *his soul devoid of fear*,
"His high designing thoughts, are figured there."

His limbs are well proportioned, and remarkably strong and muscular: his personal activity is indefatigable: on horseback he was generally in full gallop. He displays no grace in this position; but is universally admitted to be one of the most adventurous riders. He eats abundantly, and with the greatest celerity; drinks largely of coffee at all hours of day, and takes immense quantities of snuff. This is the physical and mental character which I formed of him when I beheld him, even vanquished and at Elba; but he has since afforded another illustration of the well-known verses of the poet,

"Mais au moindre revers funeste,
Le masque tombe, l'homme reste,
Et le heros s'evanouit."

I had a letter of introduction to his *grand chamberlain*, who told me that *sa Majesté l'Empereur* ever since his retirement had enjoyed excellent spirits, and, having become quite a *philosophe*, spent a good deal of his time in reading; that he moreover gave his occasional *soirées*, was very charitable, and much beloved throughout the island; and finally, that, having plenty of money, wanted for nothing.

It appears several ladies from Paris followed him in his retreat; and, among others, a countess had lately arrived, who was said long to have been his *chere amie*, and who drove about the town with an elegant equipage.

We were at Elba on the 11th of December, the anniversary of the day on which he was proclaimed Emperor of the French. He held a levee in the morning; in the evening there was a display of fire-works, and the whole concluded with an entertainment at the palace. His establishment in horses consisted of about one hundred. I entered one of the stables, in which there were thirty; none of which, with the exception of his Arabian charger, were at all remarkable for strength or figure. I was informed he had upwards of twenty carriages.

We had the honour, also, of meeting his mother, *à la promenade*, with her carriage-and-four following slowly behind. She had arrived at a respectable old age. Her features were extremely plain, and her appearance vulgarity personified. She was walking along with all the dignity of a queen, and seemed to receive the greatest

greatest attention from those who were around her.

THE POPE.

In the evening of our arrival at Rome, we went to the Pope's private chapel in his palace, and remained there till twelve o'clock, to witness the religious ceremonies which are performed at this season of the year. Early on Christmas day we repaired to St. Peter's for the same object. The sovereign pontiff assisted, richly clad in a long robe of white satin, the train of which was borne by several priests. Around him were a number of cardinals, superbly dressed in scarlet robes, with large mantles of ermine. After the Pope had said mass, the golden ornaments from the altar were presented to him, seated in the chair of state. He then drank out of the golden chalice, and was conveyed to the extremity of the church, in a chair covered with rich silk, and supported on the shoulders of his numerous attendants, all dressed in scarlet. His holiness returned on foot, and, as he passed, gave the people his benediction. His demeanour was modest, and his whole appearance venerable. The dresses of the priests were magnificent, and the company who attended all appeared *en grande toilette.* Amongst the latter were Charles IV. of Spain and his queen, with other royal blood, besides the Roman, Spanish, and English nobility. The music was delightful; and the sweet soprano voices of the numerous *castrati* breaking through the powerful bass, produced an effect which quite enraptured the senses. Their voices are so extremely soft and melodious as to appear, when you are quite close to them, like music at a distance; one is charmed with the harmony, but disgusted at the idea of these performers, who are very properly kept in the back ground, hidden from human view. So severe are the orders which forbid persons to ascend to the small gallery where this description of men sing, that over the door leading to the staircase is a Latin inscription, threatening excommunication to any one who should enter without permission. The appearance of the sovereign pontiff; his cardinals; the Spanish ambassadors, who stood by his side in robes covered with gold; the concourse of people assembled, all kneeling; the imposing solemnity with which the ceremonies were performed; the magnificent splendour appearing in every thing around me;—all these objects together filled my mind with sensations of a devotional nature, mixed for the moment with silent wonder and admiration! But, on returning to my lodgings, I could not help reflecting on the folly of all this mummery, and on the weakness and cullibility of mankind in matters of religion.

In the midst of this pomp my gravity was once interrupted, by observing the ridiculous forms and ceremonies the Pope was obliged to undergo; one instance will serve to give an idea of them. His holiness happened to blow his nose: this was an affair of great moment; for one of his attendants, after bowing nearly to the ground, took the handkerchief from his hand, and placed it on a chair with all due reverence. Now I contend, that a person, who cannot be allowed to clear his nasal pipes without another man's interference, is more deserving of pity than of any other feeling. His high gilded cap was likewise taken off and put on again by one of his priests more than a dozen times during the service. Such foolish ceremonies, one would imagine, partake more of pantomime than of religion.

The good old man is far advanced in the vale of years; and really is to be pitied, when one considers he has of late been obliged to travel about from one country to another, instead of ending his days in peace and quietness. He rides about in his coach-and-six; and is always accompanied by a strong escort of cavalry, as a body-guard. When his carriage passes through the streets, the common people fall down on their knees with great devotion; and the superior orders all take off their hats. The Pope is altogether unacquainted with the pleasures of the table, no one being considered worthy of breaking bread with his holiness; and all day long he is obliged to observe the greatest ceremony and restraint.

STATE OF ROME.

The society and amusements I found here to be very inferior to those we met with in other cities in Italy. Ceremony and ostentation appear substituted for hospitality and convivial meetings. A few years since, I understand, the nobility, cardinals, and bankers, paid great attention to strangers on the slightest introduction; but, during the many months I resided at Rome, I was not so fortunate as to have many opportunities of putting their hospitality to the test. In fact, the political state of Italy at that time, and the enormous contributions and pillage which had been extorted from the opulent part of the inhabitants by their late visitors, probably neither left them the disposition, or the means, of cultivating intercourse

intercourse with strangers. There is, however, no city in Europe where this privation can be less felt than at Rome. A traveller who possesses even a moderate taste can run no risk of *ennui* on ground concentrating such numberless productions of art to excite his curiosity and admiration,—he will find, during a residence of six months, after having made the utmost of his time in visiting the objects which cannot fail to draw his attention at Rome and its vicinity, that he has yet much to see; and laments, as the period for his departure approaches, that he can no longer pay his accustomed almost daily visits to situations and objects, the recollection of which must ever remain impressed on his memory. During the winter I passed at Rome, I never, in any part of my life, less wanted resourses. After the pursuits of the day, I usually preferred, to the visits of ceremony, devoting some hours to music, and the study of the Italian poets, whose language is spoken here with great purity; whence comes the proverb, "*Lingua toscana in bocca Romana.*" The contrast is very great from that of Naples, where the Italian is pronounced in a harsh and uncouth manner. Literature does not appear much to flourish in this classic spot. There are few booksellers; and their shops are miserably supplied with books of value: whilst the libraries I visited were not easily accessible, and, I believe, little consulted. The liberty of the press here is controlled by various civil and ecclesiastical censors, whose superstition, bigotry, or caprice, will cut up the work of an author, until he hardly knows his own child. Under such a government the human mind must naturally degenerate; and it is no wonder that idleness, dissipation, and the most frivolous amusements, have superseded the pursuits of science and literature. The university is a grand establishment. There are also several colleges, containing professors of theology, philosophy, rhetoric, medicine, &c. &c. The students are composed of those designed for the church and other professions, with but very few of the nobility, or other inhabitants. Provisions here are cheap, although not very abundant, probably arising from the scarcity of money: for, as the people have little commerce, and agriculture is sadly neglected, there is great poverty at Rome. It is surprising to observe, in almost every direction in the neighbourhood of this city, the miserable and neglected state of its cultivation. The proprietors of the soil consist of the church and a few nobles, who reside wholly at Rome. Agents, or farmers, are employed by them, who also chiefly have their families at Rome; as have likewise the labourers, proceeding from the want of farm-houses in the country, or the unhealthy air produced by the heavy dews of the night. I believe, also, that the agriculturist has not the means or the liberty to find any other market besides Rome, for the sale of his produce, where some part is sold at taxed prices, and all is subjected to heavy duties to the apostolic chair.

VENICE.

Venice may be styled an amphibious kind of city; built on piles amongst the numerous streams, which, coming down from the Alps, discharge themselves into the Adriatic, and form these kind of sand banks. The traveller on entering Venice is not a little struck with the novelty of the scene around him; it is so perfectly different from any thing he has ever seen before; he is astonished on finding innumerable canals, running in every direction all over the city, and covered with gondolas, a species of long and narrow boat, which I shall afterwards describe. Another thing very remarkable, is the great quietness which pervades Venice, notwithstanding the concourse of people in the streets: this is easily accounted for, as there is not a single carriage or horse to be seen; you have none of that noise, bustle, and confusion, which one meets with in every other city. The streets are (with scarcely any exceptions) only from four to six feet in breadth. In many there is no more than room sufficient for two fat persons to pass, consequently the houses are gloomy, and almost leaning against each other.

The principal canal is more than 100 feet broad, and divides Venice into two parts, nearly equal, being in the shape of a reversed ∞, whilst all the rest (400 in number) will admit of three gondolas going abreast, and over them are built several hundred small stone bridges. Many of the shops are on the quays, which run along the sides of some of these canals. Where there are no quays, the gondolas arrive close to the houses, and land merchandize and all the necessaries of life. Each gondola is about five feet broad, and twenty long, and has a small room in its centre, six feet long, and five broad, with two sliding windows by the sides, and one behind; and the whole is covered both in the

exterior

exterior and interior with black cloth, which gave me very much the idea of a coffin, it being altogether of a most gloomy appearance.

This city does not contain, at present, so many objects of the fine arts to detain the curious observer as I had expected. After once the novelty of the thing is over, the appearance of so much water, the uncommon narrowness of the streets, and, in my opinion, the unwholesomeness of the air (especially in the houses, the chambers of which are very close and small), become disagreeable to him; his eye occasionally wants the relief of trees and green fields; and, if he be inclined to contemplation, he will regret the loss of a country walk, and all that luxuriant and romantic *paysage* which he meets with in most other parts of Italy. In short, he will find a great sameness and monotony about Venice, after his curiosity has been gratified as far as concerns the singularity of its situation; and will determine, in his own mind, that it is not a city where he would wish to reside for any considerable time. There would be some difference, to be sure, if he entered much into society: and, according to report, there was in general a great deal going forward at Venice: but I, undoubtedly, saw it at an unfavourable moment. The people had almost all been ruined; and, naturally enough, their spirits were greatly depressed. The inhabitants of this city deserve one's commiseration, perhaps more than those of any other in Italy. Their government was once a republic, which had acquired the respect and honour of other nations by its policy and wisdom (that it was internally a tyrannical and cruel oligarchy there is no doubt); but, alas! the rapacious French invaded their territory, robbed them, not only of their doge, but of all their riches; and, not content with thus debasing the unfortunate Venetians, gave them over to a foreign power which they dislike, and appropriated to themselves all the wealth of their capital!! How can an Englishman (who is not entirely devoid of feeling) contemplate the ravages which have been committed on other powers, the state of poverty (I had almost said slavery) to which they have been reduced, without experiencing the most lively sensations of commiseration, and thanking the Almighty that he has been born under a free and independent government. The nobles and principal inhabitants appeared to me to have sunk into gloomy despondency and retirement. Many former travellers have dwelt on the splendour, the luxury, the amusements and dissipation, at Venice; for my part I saw nothing of them: it is true I was not there at the period of the Carnival, the Ascension, or other periods of grand gala; but, where power and property are gone, the human mind, I should conceive, would dwell on few amusements beyond those of brooding over their misfortunes, and the recollection of what they have lost.

The only square to be noticed at Venice is that of St. Mark, which is exceedingly handsome. The houses are of stone, and built with great uniformity, and the fine colonnades surrounding the square (which is 280 feet long, and 100 broad) render it one of the first in Europe. The many splendid shops and coffee-houses you here find under a grand portico, with open arcades running round the piazza, give the whole a magnificent appearance.

The *coup d'œil* of the numerous gondolas gliding on the surface of the principal canal at all hours of the day is very amusing. The bridge of the Rialto consists of one immense arch, 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. It has a light and elegant appearance; but what strikes the stranger with surprise, is to observe two rows of shops under marble porticos, dividing its surface into three narrow streets. There is a convenient staircase on each side of the arcade in the centre, and this elegant and solid bridge was completed in 1591.

Another singularity about Venice, which I must not omit to mention, is its port and harbour, almost covered by a number of islands, some of which are near to the city, and others a few miles distant, whilst the whole are separated from it by large channels. On one of the islands, opposite the ducal palace, is situated the handsome church of San Giorgio Maggiore, equally striking for external, as well as internal beauties, and built by Palladio.

The women at Venice, like those at Genoa, have the character of being of easy virtue; and, from what I could judge, whilst I resided there, I am inclined to think they deserve it. During my rambles about Venice, I was frequently accosted by old men, representing themselves to belong to nobility, dressed in thread-bare velvet, earnestly soliciting charity, but always watching the opportunity to do it when they were not perceived by passengers. There is very little activity now at Venice; it was once a place of considerable com-

 merce,

merce, but they have at present only the remembrance of such a time left. It was formerly a flourishing city, but is now reduced almost to nothingness. There is such a sombre and melancholy gloom about every thing, that I was not sorry to quit it, after a visit of six weeks. On taking leave of this city I shall not detain my reader by long reflections on the extensive power and foreign possessions, for which this republic was formerly so eminent in the world; as they are all well known to every reader of history. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

I have already observed, this is not a city where the traveller would like to reside long, and have also stated my reasons for such an observation; but Venice must appear widely different to most Italians, who, like the Spaniards, have no taste whatever for the charms of the country. If they happen to live a few miles distant from a town, the garden or grounds belonging to their villas are uninteresting to the admirer of rural beauties. Nature invariably is disfigured, the walks are all in a straight line, the trees trimmed in the most artificial and grotesque shapes, and indeed this is almost the sole occupation of the gardener. The Italian calls this a pleasing retreat, but, in fact, his habits are such, that he is not fit to live out of the bustle of a town, and is unhappy unless he spends some hours every day at the promenade, coffee-house, and billiard-table, or in his *bella donna's* society.

MILAN.

Milan, situated in a plain twelve miles from the Alps, surpasses in size any other city in this country, Rome excepted. It is of a circular form, and near ten miles in circumference, including the suburbs; and its population is computed at 140,000 souls. Many of the streets in this city are broad, and paved in a peculiar but excellent manner. Two rows of large flag-stones are placed at the distance of about three feet from each other, merely for the carriage-wheels to roll on, which, in consequence, go much easier, and without making that noise which is such a universal nuisance in other cities. There is nothing handsome about the general appearance of the houses here; a few palaces alone are of good architecture. The churches of Milan (with the exception of the cathedral) are not remarkable for their beauty. There are, however, some which every traveller should visit, and respecting which I shall afterwards say a few words. As a primary object, I mean to speak of the cathedral, which the Italians consider as one of the greatest wonders in existence; and which is, without doubt, the finest as well as the largest temple in this country, after St. Peter's. It is of the most elegant and light Gothic architecture of which we can possibly form an idea; and, if finished, would certainly be superior to any thing of the kind in the world; but such an event will probably never take place. It was begun three centuries ago; for more than half that time the work was suspended, and not again resumed till within these few years. The active mind of Napoleon formed the idea of continuing the arduous undertaking; but now again it is carried on but slowly: in fact, scarcely a third part of this stupendous edifice is yet finished; and, on contemplating its different sides, it is melancholy to observe one, as yet scarcely begun, and another, falling to decay. But what astonishes the traveller most, is to consider that this immense fabric, 490 feet in length, nearly 300 in breadth, and 400 in height to the top of the tower, (according to a late calculation,) is entirely of fine white marble.

There is no city in Italy which Napoleon has embellished so much as Milan, as he made it the general depot for his troops on this side of the Alps, after having completed the admirable road over the Simplon mountain. He has improved the public institutions, built several very handsome gates, and made some of the finest roads in existence, which lead to all the different parts of the country. They are indebted to him for the numerous agreeable promenades in the environs, which all the Milanese so delight in, and to which they repair in such crowds every evening, both in their carriages and on foot, producing a gayer scene than I have witnessed in any other part of Italy, with the exception of Naples; as likewise for having, in some degree, spared their city, whilst he ransacked every other in this country. For all these favours bestowed on them by their late *Imperatore e Re*, these people show their gratitude (according to report) by still remaining attached to him and his cause; for which reason Milan was now filled with a strong Austrian force to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

LAKE OF COMO.

On the morrow early, the weather being favourable, we hired an excellent boat, and made an excursion on the lake. On leaving Como, we found the mountains

mountains on each side finely clothed to their base with elm, ash, mulberry, chesnut, and other trees; the different tinges of which formed a pleasing variety at this interesting period of the year, the beginning of summer. The numerous villas belonging to the gentry of Como, with gardens running up the rock, highly cultivated, together with small villages, and occasionally a good-sized town, added much to the beauty of the scenery.

We were now half-way up the lake, and had a fine view of its extremity. It is thirty miles in length, six in breadth in its widest part, and a hundred feet in depth. We again disembarked at the village of Bellaggio, and took an agreeable walk up the mountain, from whence there is a fine prospect of another branch of the Como lake, at the end of which stands the town of Lecco. Here the scenery again changes, and nature appears in a much wilder garb: the mountains rise more abruptly, and are not so richly cultivated as in other parts, where the olive-tree and vine are so luxuriant.

Country-houses were prettily scattered in another direction; and every now and then the steeple of a retired village appearing above the trees, completed the charming *coup d'œil*. One might spend a month agreeably in visiting these different villages, and in walking through the delightful woods, which are skirted by fertile vineyards.

We had now explored the whole of the lake of Como, which is by far the finest in Lombardy. Even the most idle observer must be enchanted with the variety of the scenery on its borders, the hanging woods, the frequent cascades, the innumerable country-houses and villages, which we find scattered on every side in most delightful situations; all these, and many other objects, naturally crowd upon the mind, and call forth its admiration, as you pass over the clear surface of the water. The shores are broken by a succession of bays, which interrupt the regular expanse of the lake; in the bosom of which the trees and woods are seen reflected through the pellucid element. A various assemblage of foliage and broken rocks that throw their shades into the polished mirror, present a scene of uncommon effect, and local charms.

THE ITALIANS.

With respect to the higher orders of society in Italy, consisting of the princes and nobility, though I was not particularly intimate with many of them, yet one circumstance appeared obvious, namely, that during the recent convulsions in Italy, wherein they have so often changed masters, and every succeeding one has squeezed them to the very core, by contributions, fines, and plunder, they are generally become miserably poor; which effect is aided by the overbearing despotism of the church and government. Under such impressions, it is not surprising that the human mind should sink into a torpid state, and become indifferent to political and public events, which stimulate the higher orders in other countries. They appear to feel no inclination to obtain eminence wherein they have no influence: education remains neglected; and their pursuits seem to be limited to a succession of intrigues, visits of ceremony, music, and more frivolous pursuits; as also to the usual observance of the forms of religion, proceeding more from a policy to keep well with the church, than from any principle or practice of morality.

The middle classes of society in the Milanese, and the states of Tuscany and Venice, possess a degree of activity and industry, from which, under other governments, would result that independence and comfort we so justly boast of in our country. In the Roman and Neapolitan possessions, their habits of dissipation and depravity are close imitations of those of the higher orders. Literature and cultivation of the mind appear totally neglected; if they can fill up the day by a routine of insipid visits, music, theatres, and coffee-houses, they appear perfectly contented. In the large towns, the Italians may be said to live in constant idleness, and to pass as little of their time in their own houses, as do their late masters, the French.

With respect to the common people, who, in all countries, form the mass of society, it is difficult to make general observations on inhabitants living, as we may say, on such different soils and climates, and under such distinct governments as are found in Italy. The south of this country, in the direction of Rome, Naples, Calabria, &c. produces a more ignorant and depraved lower class of society than I have observed in any other part of Europe. All large cities, in every country, contain enough of the worst portion of the population; but Naples and Venice appeared to me to hold a larger proportion of this description than I have remarked in any other cities of equal extent. The cause cannot but rest with the governments under which

which they live. Nature has here produced, generally speaking, a fine athletic race of people; but with minds uncultivated by any education, and debased by ignorance, bigotry, and oppression. Idleness and vice commonly prevail; for, where there is no stimulus held out to remedy the former, the latter becomes the natural consequence in mixed societies. Were there energy and virtue in the government, and the lower orders protected from the tyranny of their superiors, industry and prosperity would flourish in such a country, wherein Nature is ever bountiful: whereas, it would appear to be the policy of despotic governments to degrade their subjects by keeping them in poverty and ignorance, and by suffering banditti, robbers, and murderers, to roam at large, rather than risk the security of their power.

The peasantry of Italy, either in prosperous or adverse seasons, must always be poor and wretched. The proprietors of the estates, being too lazy and ignorant to direct the management of their possessions, depute overseers, or contractors, as ignorant of agriculture as themselves, who seldom reside in the country, but form a kind of partnership with the farmers, in every thing but labour, reserving to themselves, as part of the rent, perhaps nine-tenths of the profit on the produce; so that the cultivators of the land neither possess capital to make improvements in agriculture, nor the chance of ever obtaining competency or independence. A common labourer with us is paid for his work, be the farm productive or not; but here the farmer starves, if he does not work early and late to produce a plentiful crop; and, after all, we see his family in poverty and rags. In the north of Italy, namely, in the Tuscan, Venetian, and Milanese states, cultivation and commerce are carried to a much greater perfection: industry and activity prevail in the towns, and every part of the country is in the highest state of agriculture; we, however, even here, seldom see an opulent farmer; probably the same system, to a certain degree, prevails in dividing the profits, as in the Papal and Neapolitan territories, or some local duties arise on produce, which always tend to keep the people poor. The luxuries of the table are not carried to that extent as to become charged among the vices of the modern Italians. Macaroni is in the daily bill of fare of most Italians, as the *olla podrida* is in Spain. Drunkenness is seldom or never seen, but held, by all orders of society, in the highest degree disgraceful. The Italian character possesses more of mildness and gaiety, than of the frivolous vanity and volatile disposition, of a neighbouring nation; they are fond of the imposing pageantry of processions, operas, theatres, and every description of public exhibition; but, above all, from the prince to the pauper, music is their favourite amusement, and all classes, from even infancy, acquire a surprising proficiency and taste in this enchanting science.

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THE AUTHOR'S FEELINGS.

Wigton, August 11, 1813.

EMANCIPATED from the conflict of political interests, my mind resumed with increased energy its farming pursuits, and other domestic concerns. The change was truly great, yet I have never for a single moment regretted my retirement from parliament. While I look to the future for recompense in the tranquil enjoyment of home, the past cannot be regarded without lamenting the time—the unavailing mortifications, and unprofitable expense, which have been attendant on eight-and-twenty years of public life.

Led on by self-delusion, and the hope of doing good, like many others, I estimated my labours by what I conceived them to be worth—not by the appreciation of others. In retiring from the task

task of sedulously discharging my duty in attending to the conduct of national concerns, it is no small consolation to escape even the imputation of having participated in the corruptions of the times, and to feel conscious of not having contributed to the adoption of those measures, which for so many years have inundated Europe with torrents of affliction and oceans of blood.

The prospect of visiting a country, which, although almost within our view, and daily in our contemplation, is as little known to me, comparatively speaking, as if it were an island in the remotest part of the globe, necessarily produces a high degree of interest. The effects of this kind of interest on different persons are frequently very opposite. In some it would contribute to magnify all objects beyond their due proportions—in others, to contract and reduce them below their real standard. How my mind may be operated on, time alone will develop. I mean as far as possible to forget all traces—all reports and tales of others, and to form my opinions by a candid and liberal examination of whatever may be presented for the exercise of my judgment.

FORCE OF HABIT.

The most extraordinary instance of the force of habit I ever witnessed was about forty years ago, on a visit to the Isle of Man. On stopping at the Calf of Man, a small islet on its south-western extremity, I found that the warrener's cot, the only human abode on the islet, was kept by his sister. For several months in the year, these two persons were completely isolated; and never even heard the sound of a third human voice, unless when the intervals of the raging storm conveyed the unavailing cries of the shipwrecked mariner. To support such an existence seemed to require, in a rational being, nerves of supernatural strength, or the influence of habit from the earliest period of life. Curious to ascertain how she could endure so desolate a life and such complete banishment from all human intercourse, I inquired "if she were not very miserable—if she had always been accustomed to dwell in that dreary abode?" To the first I was answered in the negative; to the last, my surprise was converted into perfect astonishment, when I understood that, in the outset of her life, she had passed six-and-twenty years in St. James's-street. This communication excited still more my wonder, and made what I then saw and heard incomprehensible

ANCIENT TRAVELLING.

Dumfries, Aug. 13, 1813.

An interesting account is given by Morrison, in his Itinerary, published in 1596, of the mode of travelling in Scotland. "In Scotland," says he, "a horse may be hired for two-pence the first day, and eight-pence the day until he be brought home; and the horse-letters used to send a footman to bring back the horse. They have no such inns as are in England, but in all places some houses are known where passengers may have meat and lodging, but they have no arms or signs hung out; and for the horses they are commonly set up in stables in some lane, not in the same house where the passenger lies; and if any one is acquainted with a townsman will go freely to his house, for most of them will entertain a stranger for his money. A horseman shall pay, of oates and straw, for hay is scarce in those parts, some eight-pence, day and night, and he shall pay no less in summer for grasse, whereof they have no great store. Himself, at a common table, shall pay sixpence for his supper or dinner, and shall have his bed free; and if he will eat alone in his chamber, he may have meat at a reasonable rate. Some twenty or thirty years ago, the first use of coaches came into Scotland, yet they are rare even at Edinburgh at this day. Since the kingdoms of England and Scotland are united, many Scots, by the king's favour, have been promoted both in dignities and estate, and the use of coaches became more frequent, yet nothing so common as in England. But the use of horse litters hath been very ancient in Scotland for sick men and women of quality."

CLEANLINESS.

If cleanliness be a criterion, among others, by which the judgment may be directed as to the degree of civilization to which a people may have attained; it is much to be feared that neither the personal appearance of individuals, nor the domestic arrangements of Scottish families of the lower classes, would entitle them to a distinguished place in the scale of civilization.

Increased attention to personal comforts is among the first efforts towards civilization—necessity seems the only apology for the neglect of indispensable cleanliness. The inhabitants of North Britain have not this excuse. It is a singular incongruity that a nation so pre-eminent for acquired knowledge and orderly conduct should appear to be wanting in those feelings which teach the appreciation

preciation of cleanliness. The contrast between the laborers on the opposite side of the Frith is quite astonishing; I have no clue by which the reasoning of each on this subject would tend to an illustration.

Cleanliness appears to be communicated by imitation, and is not the result of any fixed or inherent principle; nor can it be considered as the fruit or reward of knowledge, or the Scotch would, at this day, have been as distinguished for cleanliness as for their other acquirements. Wealth flowing in from the channels of productive labour predisposed all orders in England to improvement.

In confirmation of the principle to which I am disposed to attribute our taking the lead in cleanliness, I would refer to every country in which the property of the soil is exclusively vested in the higher orders. The common people in France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, are shockingly dirty; while the Swiss are cleanly. Industry, and the wealth derived from agriculture, have bestowed the like comfort on the Flemings. The riches acquired by trade have also had a powerful effect at home; and the comforts derivable from cleanliness in the cottage, have extended to cities and towns, in the indulgence of all the elegance and luxuries which the combined ability and contrivance of man in society can produce.

PORT PATRICK.

Notwithstanding the great intercourse between Port Patrick and Donaghadee, the inns at the former place are but indifferent. When the packets happen to be detained for a few days, the place becomes so crowded that not a bed is to be had. The collector's appears to be the only good house in the town. The contracted entrance of the harbour renders it dangerous for a ship to come in during a gale of wind. The packets are good vessels, and are well manned. One accident only has occurred during the last twenty years. The tides run so rapidly, as to give an idea that the passage could not be unattended with risk; yet the experience of years has proved it otherwise; and that the strength of the currents, which appears to constitute the danger and difficulty, is, in fact, the means of accelerating the intercourse between the two shores; for, by consulting the tides, delays seldom occur. The London mail arrives daily about noon, and the packet sails as soon as possible afterwards

The passage, and every thing connected with it, is very reasonable. Horses and carriages are embarked and transported with facility; and, since the union, the passage has been more frequented.

The importation of horses and cattle from Ireland has been very considerable. In the last year, thirty thousand four hundred and twenty-three beasts, and four thousand eight hundred and fifty-three horses, were landed here; their estimated value exceeded three hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The numerous and heavy tolls between Port Patrick and Carlisle induce the drovers to take many of their cattle in the coal ships to White Haven, or Workington, which has reduced the trade of the place. The distance across to Donaghadee is scarcely twenty-four miles; the usual time of the passage about four or five hours. The facility with which the passage is made in some degree accounts for the inns being so indifferent.

DONAGHADEE.

We found Donaghadee to be situated on the north-east coast, about fifteen miles from Belfast: it naturally excited a degree of interest, infinitely beyond what it was entitled to, on any other ground than that of its being our first resting-place in Ireland. The town is small, but, as the outsides of the houses are white-washed, a cheerful appearance is produced. A new market-house is building. The approach to the port has so little depth of water that the harbour can only be entered by small vessels; the passage and the export of cattle and horses to England constitute its chief trade; and, from what we could learn, the place was in a thriving condition.

The Copeland Isles form the northernmost boundary of Belfast Bay, upon one of which a new light-house is erecting on an improved construction. The Antrim mountains have a very bold appearance on the opposite side of the bay.

DOWNSHIRE.

The county of Down is much diversified with hill and dale; so great is the variety of independent hills of nearly the same altitude, forming no chain, nor having any determinate direction, that it has not been unaptly compared to a surface of eggs.

The land, for the four miles to Bangor, appeared to be strong; the crops of grain and potatoes looked well: but it was sufficiently evident that their good appearance was more ascribable to the natural fertility of the soil, than to the knowledge or efforts of the cultivators. The corn was

was at this time ready for harvesting. Bangor is a small port on the bay of Belfast.

FARMING.

A farm of one hundred acres is considered, in this neighbourhood, to be a great, nay extraordinary, undertaking. Thirty acres are about the number in the occupation of one individual, of which, most commonly, a small part is sublet to cottiers, one or more of whom are attached to every farm.

Such a system has the effect of augmenting the population to a ruinous extent; while the sub-division of land into such patches is an effectual bar to any material improvement in the husbandry of the country. To obtain the possession of a cabin is the great object of every individual; and, as the competitors are numerous, the rents are consequently very high, being regulated, not by the worth of the tenement, but the wants of the parties.

Capital is as necessary as skill, to ensure the greatest possible produce from the soil; but, where the land is in the possession of individuals only one degree above mendicity, and many degrees below sufficiency in the requisite information for conducting agricultural concerns, it cannot be matter of surprise, that not one half the quantity of food is procured, which might be, from the like quantity of labor, applied to such a soil under a better system of management.

The whole expense of erecting buildings is universally borne by the tenant. The appendage of a barn is a convenience very seldom enjoyed by the Irish farmer; the hard naked highway furnishes the floor on which his grain is thresh'd. A great part of the straw from the process is applied to thatching; the rest is totally lost for want of protection from the weather. The manure thus made is necessarily of inferior quality—trifling and insufficient, when compared to the extent of land under tillage.

The first and most important object in the rural economics of Ireland is the crop of potatoes; for on this exclusively depends the existence of all the lower orders not resident in towns. Hence, all the manure which can be collected by their own means, and all that can be otherwise procured, is applied to the cultivation and increase of this indispensable crop—for on this alone do they rely for their subsistence, until the next annual supply can be obtained.

The average produce of wheat, per Irish acre, is estimated at twenty-six Winchester bushels—barley, thirty-five bushels—oats, twenty-five bushels—and from one thousand to fifteen stone of potatoes, which would give an average of three hundred and sixty-two bushels and a half. Their mode of cropping is so unmercifully severe, that, if the soil did not possess uncommon fertility, a system of such exhaustion as three white crops in succession, without the application of any manure, must soon reduce it to a state of sterility. Yet here the practice is considered as gentle treatment! The last corn crop is sown down with clover, and, as may reasonably be expected, those crops, in general, are very unproductive.

THE PEASANTRY.

Even among the most retired rustics we observed indications of considerable intelligence, attended by an uniform and almost officious civility, which entitles them to be considered, if not the most estimable, certainly the most pleasing, peasantry in Europe. They approach strangers without reserve—converse with great freedom, and with frankness and pleasure communicate their circumscribed knowledge; for which, in return, they expect their curiosity should be satisfied as to the objects which may have induced the presence of unknown persons among them.

CABINS.

These mansions of miserable existence, for so they may truly be described, conformably to our general estimation of those indispensable comforts requisite to constitute the happiness of rational beings, are most commonly composed of two rooms on the ground-floor; a most appropriate term, for they are literally on the earth; the surface of which is not unfrequently reduced to a foot or more to save the expense of so much outward walling. The one is a refectory, the other the dormitory. The furniture of the former, if the owner ranks in the upper part of the scale of scantiness, will consist of a kitchen dresser, well provided and highly decorated with crockery,—not less apparently the pride of the husband, than the result of female vanity in the wife; which, with a table—a chest—a few stools—and an iron pot, complete the catalogue of conveniences generally found, as belonging to the cabin; while a spinning-wheel, furnished by the Linen Board, and a loom, ornament vacant spaces that otherwise would remain unfurnished. In fitting-up the latter, which cannot, on any occasion, or by any display, add a feather

feather to the weight or importance expected to be excited by the appearance of the former, the inventory is limited to one, and sometimes two, beds, serving for the repose of the whole family! However downy these may be to limbs impatient for rest, their coverings appeared to be very slight; and the whole of the apartment created reflections of a very painful nature. Under such privations, with a wet mud floor, and a roof in tatters, how idle the search for comforts!

FEMALES.

As we proceeded, our attention was called to two comfortable-looking farm-houses; and on inquiry we were informed that they were inhabited by considerable farmers, who occupied nearly one hundred acres each! The dress of both sexes, on gala days, is highly decent and proper; the women in general wearing nothing on their heads but a cap of muslin or linen. Unaccustomed to the luxury of a hat, its absence seemed to be unattended with inconvenience; though the want of a shade to the face in fine, and shelter in bad weather, must, I should suppose, be severely felt. The hair is an object of great care and attention. In whatever dishabille the younger part of the sex may appear, their hair is always carefully put up in papers; and, when dressed, great pains are bestowed in curling and disposing it in becoming ringlets. Vanity, which exercises a dominion over every mortal in a greater or less degree, teaches the people of both sexes here, that shoes are to be considered as appendages of ornament rather than of use. As we approached Belfast we met numbers, both of men and women, who had halted to disrobe themselves of their shoes and stockings, after these had served the purposes of exhibition. Motives of œconomy, as well as comfort, induced the wearers to disencumber themselves of these superfluities. The poor children are suffered to run about in a most ragged, dirty condition; yet rosy health is seen to bloom on their countenances, and their spirits and activity seem to declare that tatters and filth are not inimical to their growth and sound constitutions; though, in opposition to our generally-received notions, that nothing contributes so much to the one, or so firmly establishes the other, as cleanliness, and great attention to external coverings.

BELFAST.

Belfast is considered to be one of the most thriving towns in Ireland; it must now far surpass all ideas that could be entertained by the first settlers; and, though its rise appears like enchantment, it has all the advantages which could be derived from a regular plan. The streets are broad, the houses handsome; and the the display made by the shops was to us very unexpected. The quays have been greatly improved, and extensive docks are now making.

Belfast and its suburbs contain thirty-two thousand inhabitants; and, in point of situation, and the facilities it is capable of affording to trade, few places can boast an equality—still fewer superiority. A large proportion of the inhabitants are presbyterians descended from Scotch ancestors, and strongly retaining the features of the country from which they spring.

ANTRIM.

Two miles short of Antrim, we passed Lord Massarene's noble residence, which he is now embellishing; but the night had so closed in, that all we could discern was the stately timber with which it was surrounded.

As the county town, we had flattered ourselves with good accommodation at the inn; but, as we approached, appearances were unpromising; and it was fortunate we made up our minds to disappointment, or the want of English comforts might have been severely felt. Of the civility of the house we had no reason to complain.

The appearance of the town this morning did not impress us with a more favourable opinion than the evening before had inspired. The landlord assured us that the view of the lake, about half a mile from the town, was not to be exceeded; and obligingly offered to be our conductor, after breakfast, to an eminence whence we commanded a distinct prospect of this extensive water, whose surface within half a mile of its head is so contracted as to give it the appearance of a noble river.

The woods at Shanes Castle, and those belonging to Lord Massarene, contribute to beautify the margin of this part of the lake, where the scenery is interesting; but the flat shores of the upper end of it have nothing to invite more than a passing look.

The market is abundantly supplied with very fine fish from the Lough, which abounds with a variety of species of trout. The dorchar is peculiar to Lough Neagh. I saw some of good size; they are darker in colour, and broader on the shoulder, than trouts are commonly.

LOUGH NEAGH.

Lough Neagh receives a number of tributary streams, among which the Black Water, made navigable by means of a canal to Newry, is the principal one. The Bann, or White Water, is the outlet of the Lough into the sea, and discharges its waters near Coleraın. On the shores of the Lough are found petrifactions of wood; much discussion as to their origin has taken place; some contending that they are consequent on a petrifying agency in the soil, while others impute the transmutation to certain mineral springs which rise in the Lough. Gerard Boate, in his Natural History of Ireland, published in 1649, says, "I cannot omit the credible assurance that was given me of the gathering of a dram of pure gold out of the brook of Miola, which rises in the hills of Slewgalen, and falls into the north-west corner of Lough Neagh." Whence he reasonably infers, "that in the aforesaid mountains rich gold mines do lie hidden." Although this observation of Boates does not apply to the changing of wood into stone, it indicates the presence of minerals in the neighbourhood of the Lough, and makes it more than probable that the petrifactive effects on wood may thence be derived.

The extent of Lough Neagh may entitle it to a rank among the larger description of lakes in Europe, its length being twenty, its breath, in the broadest part, ten miles across, and it is calculated to cover above one hundred and ten thousand acres.

BOGS.

Nothing can be more erroneous than the idea commonly entertained of an Irish bog by those who are unacquainted with the country. Bogs furnish not only fuel but food; a great proportion of most of them, is capable of cultivation, and of bearing very tolerable crops of grain. The most enviable site for a cabin is by the side of a highway adjoining to a bog. Cabins are found to extend along the road for miles together when contiguous to a bog—whence with less labour a supply of fuel may be obtained by the cottiers, who have thus an opportunity of cultivating, at little expence, a part of them, and also of extending their efforts in the same way; a disposition which seems to be an inheritance, and to increase, as it descends from father to son. Little doubt can be entertained that by these means, in process of time, the whole may be reclaimed; and when that shall be effected it is difficult to conjecture what will become of so redundant a population. Ireland appears to me as exhibiting a strong resemblance to the rude northern nations, and a happy approximation to the state of them previous to the bursting forth of their people, and overwhelming the more southern parts of Europe. Were a million of the inhabitants to emigate at this day, this number, though great, would scarcely make a perceptible void in Ireland. The population must be increasing in a most rapid manner, if we are to judge by the numerous cabins which were erecting, and the dilapidation of abandonment of so few of them.

MORAVIANS.

Whilst our horses fed we determined on a visit to a Moravian establishment, at Grace Hill, a short two miles from the inn. Our walk was enlivened by the number of people returning home from market; some of whom, we were informed, had come with their webs of linen-cloth for sale, more than twenty miles, and were going back again, as joyous and alert as if their journey had but then commenced.

The Moravian village contains about four hundred persons of both sexes: it consists of four streets, and is laid out with great taste. The church, which is a handsome building, is placed in the centre; every house has a garden attached to it. The profusion of flowers before their houses, and behind in their gardens, with the extreme neatness of the fences, produce an effect wonderfully impressive, and give to the whole an air of enchantment. The establishment has the appearance of being very well regulated, as complete order is conspicuous in every part and department of it. What a delightful contrast does this form to the indifference, neglect, and inattention, of the higher to the lower orders, so prevalent in this country! Our guide was one of the first settlers, about fifty years ago. From him we learned that all the males of the society were brought up to some handicraft trade, while the females were enabled to support themselves by lace-making, and needle-work, in which they excel, and for which they are much celebrated. If they had no riches of which to boast, they were happily exempted from the miseries of poverty. They have two seminaries in great repute for the education of youth, where the children of respectable parents are confided to their care and instruction. The most interesting part of the association is the community of unmarried females, consisting

ing at present of about sixty. Their residence or continuance in the sisterhood is perfectly voluntary, and any one may retire from it at pleasure. In what manner the establishment is governed, I could not learn. Their apartments were elegantly clean: the dress of the females extremely simple, but, at the same time, neat. There was an air of feminine modesty and propriety in their countenances, which, though not beautiful, was highly prepossessing; accompanied by a delicacy of complexion (though most of them had dark expressive eyes,) that seemed to indicate a want of health, not unlikely to arise from the heat of the rooms in which they work; yet gaiety and good-humour were very conspicuous among them, and they appeared to be perfectly content and happy. The different societies of Moravians have similar institutions. Their religious persuasions, and the tenets they hold, have, I believe, much resemblance to those of the Lutherans.

A COTTIER'S CABIN.

On quitting the carriage, I followed a little boy, whose curiosity had led him to take a view of us. Dirt and rags could not obscure the health and intelligence which his countenance displayed. He was hastening to announce to his parents the arrival of strangers, and reached the cabin a little before me. As I approached the door, the height of which did not exceed four feet and a half, I was met by the father, bending double to get out of his wretched abode.

In erecting himself, he presented the figure of a man, muscular, well proportioned, and athletic. I was so much struck with his appearance that I involuntarily stepped back.

The gigantic figure, bare-headed before me, had a beard that would not have disgraced an ancient Israelite—he was without shoes or stockings—and almost a sans-culotte—with a coat, or rather a jacket, that appeared as if the first blast of wind would tear it to tatters. Though his garb was thus tattered, he had a manly, commanding countenance. I asked permission to see the inside of his cabin, to which I received his most courteous assent. On stooping to enter at the door I was stopped, and found that permission from another was necessary before I could be admitted. A pig, which was fastened to a stake driven into the floor with length of rope sufficient to permit him the enjoyment of sun and air, demanded some courtesy, which I showed him, and was suffered to enter. The wife was engaged in boiling thread; and by her side, near the fire, a lovely infant was sleeping, without any covering, on a bare board. Whether the fire gave additional glow to the countenance of the babe, or that nature impressed on its unconscious cheek, a blush that the lot of man should be exposed to such privations, I will not decide; but, if the cause be referrible to the latter, it was in perfect unison with my own feelings. Two or three other children crowded round the mother: on their rosy countenances health seemed established in spite of filth and ragged garments. The dress of the poor woman was barely sufficient to satisfy decency. Her countenance bore the impression of a set melancholy tinctured with an appearance of ill health. The hovel, which did not exceed twelve or fifteen feet in length, and ten in breadth, was half obscured by smoke—chimney or window I saw none; the door served the various purposes of an inlet to light, and the outlet to smoke. The furniture consisted of two stools, an iron pot and a spinning-wheel—while a sack stuffed with straw, and a single blanket, laid on planks, served as a bed for the repose of the whole family. Need I attempt to describe my sensations? The statement alone cannot fail of conveying to a mind like your's an adequate idea of them—I could not long remain a witness to this acme of human misery. As I left the deplorable habitation, the mistress followed me to repeat her thanks for the trifle I had bestowed: this gave me an opportunity of observing her person more particularly. She was a tall figure, her countenance composed of interesting features, and with every appearance of having once been handsome.

Unwilling to leave the village without first satisfying myself whether what I had seen was a solitary instance, or a sample of its general state; or whether the extremity of poverty I had just beheld had arisen from peculiar improvidence and want of management, in one wretched family; I went into an adjoining habitation, where I found a poor old woman of eighty, whose miserable existence was painfully continued by the maintenance of her grand daughter. Their condition, if possible, was more deplorable, and the scene more heart-rending, than that of which I had just taken leave. I now became convinced that, like satiety in pleasure, the human heart can endure pain only to a certain extent. I had not courage to explore further, and became impatient to escape from the repetition of

of scenes too wretched for human nature to endure, and too multiplied to be within my power to relieve.

The passing of strangers, where there is so little thoroughfare, at all times attracts notice—our stopping created surprise. The whole population of the village assembled—curiosity the inducement. The first group encircling the carriage was composed of children, whose health and vivacity rendered them pleasing in spite of the repulsive state of their dirty persons and ragged apparel. The second circle was composed of young women, some of whom had considerable pretentions to beauty, in defiance of the robes by which they were shrouded—behind stood the elder branches of families, to note what occurred.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

Two miles beyond this miserable village, a guide-post directed us to the Giant's Causeway. The uncertainty of finding accommodations for our horses decided us on dispatching them to Bush Mills, at the distance of about a mile; and we set off on foot for the Causeway.

We had not proceeded far, before we were saluted by half a dozen guides, all offering their services. The difficulty of choice lay in whom to refuse, where the claims of poverty seemed so equally balanced. Two stout young men, in yeomanry uniforms, were selected. How far these military services are advantageous to the country I know not; but that the volunteer clothing had contributed to the comfort of many individuals, I can entertain no doubt. In our walk, I attempted to obtain from our guides their reason for not more actively serving their country at such a moment; but they were silent, and indisposed to the discussion of the question, or to give any reason for their preference of potatoes, and aversion from work. There surely must be some cause in operation, which disinclined these young men from entering the army, where their comforts would have been much advanced.

The first object of curiosity to which travellers are conducted is Port Cora. The access to it is somewhat difficult; the sight of it, however, amply compensates the trouble of descending the cliffs, and scrambling over the rocks. For a short distance, the opening that leads to the head of the cavern, which is said to be two hundred and forty yards in length, is low and narrow; but the entrance into it resembles a magnificent Saxon arch, sixty or seventy feet in height, and somewhat more in breadth. The cavern becomes narrower at the further extremity. Nearly about the centre, a rock, resting on the bottom, occupies about one half of the breadth.

The wind blowing strong and directly on the shore, with a flowing tide, made the moment of our visit peculiarly favourable. The waves were impelled into the cavern with great impetuosity, and, rushing forward, broke with violence and the noise of thunder, on the rock in the centre; while, from agitation and concussion, the water was transformed into foam, and in that state whirled in to the extremity of the cavern. The sight was very imposing; and, though our situation was unattended with danger, yet the impetuosity with which the waves approached us, and the roaring of the surf, made us recoil at every stroke of the sea, and precluded us from remaining longer, on account of the rapid accumulation of foam.

The impression made on our minds by this scene was calculated to inspire the most lofty ideas of the promised gratifications which awaited us.

Of the many wonderful productions of nature, the Giant's Causeway has long been esteemed one of the most inexplicable and astonishing—so nearly resembling, yet so infinitely surpassing, the most stupendous and curious works of art.

In descending to the sea-beach, we had an opportunity of examining the different strata; and in one instance discovered a thin black substance, resembling mineralized charcoal, lying between the layers of basalt. In addition to the other proofs of the volcanian origin of basalt, the presence of this substance seems to have decisive weight; yet, as the subject has been much controverted, it may not be improper to advert to the observations of Mr. Hodges, in his late tour through India: that a cliff called Montages is wholly composed of basalt; and that under the cliff is a spacious cavern, which he thoroughly examined by the assistance of torches, and found that charcoal was imbedded in the solid substance of the stone, throughout the whole extent of the cavern.

The singular appearances accompanying the above columnar bodies, with respect to charcoal being imbedded in the substance of the stone, seemed to have been an effect produced at a time when the stone or mineral was liquefied by fire.

But, notwithstanding the preceding observations, doubt may nevertheless arise, from the circumstance that no tra-

ter, or other vestige of an extinguished volcano, is now to be traced in this neighbourhood. Whence then can have been produced such immense torrents, of which the remains are now spread over so great a part of the north of Ireland? The same appearances extend towards the west; we therefore presume they are all composed of similar substances, as it is easy to observe a communication of the lava, from Port Rush to the Giant's Causeway, and thence to Fair-head—a distance nearly equal to fifteen miles.

Having pledged myself on no occasion to disguise any feeling or sentiment that should arise in my mind, though I hazard the loss of reputation as an admiring geologist, I must acknowledge I was disappointed in my first views of the renowned Causeway. Dr. Johnson's remark rose to my recollection, "that the Giant's Causeway might be worth seeing, but was not worth going to see." I had erroneously considered its magnitude to be equal to the wonders in its formation: in this, I own, I was disappointed; but I cannot describe the feelings of admiration excited by the examination of its structure, or the sentiments with which I was inspired, while I exclaimed—"Wonderful are the works of God."

Admiration is still more powerfully excited, by observing the curious manner in which the stones are articulated; fitting into each other, like a ball and socket, or the vertebræ of the back-bone. Reflection augments the astonishment produced by a more critical examination of the Causeway: the more the mind contemplates this wonderful effort of nature, the more astonishing it appears.

ANOTHER CABIN.

Our distance hither, without having any opportunity of feeding our horses, was twenty miles. The country through which we passed is poor, the land letting for twenty shillings per acre only; and the population, comparatively speaking, not abundant; this accounted for the people being apparently in better circumstances; as the labourers were not more than could find constant employment. We were invited into the cabin of a farmer who rented about twenty-five acres; he told us that his present crop consisted of one acre of flax, one of potatoes, five of oats, four of barley, and somewhat more than eight of pasture: his rent one pound per acre, taxes three pounds, and tithes two pounds four shillings and eight pence. The tithe of agistment was abolished by a vote of the Irish Commons. It would have been a happy circumstance if, at the same time, all tithes had been extinguished on a fair and liberal principle. The cabin was divided into three apartments; a sitting-room, one for sleeping in, and a third for lumber. The family, consisting of eleven persons, had three beds only for the accommodation of them all—several of the children were grown up. This spectacle presented a melancholy instance of the misery consequent on a redundant population; two thirds of this family were supernumeraries, consuming the productive labour of the rest. Few services, or situations, are to be found for the unmarried of either sex, and what are to be procured are to be had only in towns: the labour of the country being no more than can be performed by the married cottiers. From this circumstance the attention of the sexes, from the first dawn of maturity, is directed to the acquiring a settlement for themselves. A cabin is to be raised and roofed; the bog affords them space for this purpose and that of their potatoe ground; or else they climb the mountain, where, in several instances, by counting the ascending range of cabins, a tolerably correct computation might be formed of the generations from its first settlement. The size of the cabin is in proportion to the means possessed for rearing it; while the necessary appendages for an establishment are so few, as to oppose no impediment to matrimony. In some instances a father lets off a portion of his farm to his son: but, such is the increase of human beings in many parts, and such are the demands for situations on which to establish themselves, that few, having the power, refuse to let off small parcels of land to cottiers. The desire of obtaining a few acres of land is so great, that almost any terms, however exorbitant, are acceded to by the youthful parties, who, being rich in hope, and ignorant of the difficulties they will have to encounter, do not discover their folly until their distress is irremediable. The rents of these small occupations are regulated, as I have before observed, by the payments which can be exacted, not by what in fair dealing ought to be demanded. This system, when considered as a general, a national one, is a hydra-headed evil, fraught with consequences of a most calamitous nature. Among these must be reckoned the famine inseparable from a failure of the potatoe crop. Can it be called a happy ignorance, which removes from the

the view of so large a community all apprehension of the danger which surrounds the individual?

SLIGO.

The approach to Sligo announces to the traveller his arrival at a place of some importance, by the number of good houses, pleasure-grounds, and plantations, in its environs. The extensive barracks are the first buildings that present themselves on entering the town—the streets are spacious—the shops good, and a general appearance of industry prevails. Our inn is really very comfortable. The ruins of a monastery of Dominicans are by much the best specimen of architecture we have yet seen in Ireland. The custom-house and storehouses are on a very extensive scale: great additions are making to the quays; and, as the navigation to them is very good, vessels of considerable tonnage can safely approach and enter the docks. Sligo has had a share of the trade to America and the Baltic; its exports are chiefly confined to butter, grain, and linen. The importation of coal is infinitely less than it would be, were the lower classes provided with grates or stoves in their habitations. The price at Sligo of this article is from thirty to thirty five shillings a ton; it is brought as dennage from Liverpool; but the chief supply is from Scotland. The population of Sligo exceeds ten thousand souls.

LIMERICK.

The hills which extend from Clonelly to Limerick were covered with coppice wood. We found the peasantry busily employed in threshing out their grain in the open fields: their cabins seemed to be extremely poor and wretched; and, if I am correct in estimating the general poverty of the inhabitants by the appearance of the sex, whose dress was no longer the object of their attention, but hung in disfiguring disorder and neglect, I should conclude the people of these southern districts to suffer more privations than those in the north.

Our entrance by the Irishtown, for so a part of the city of Limerick is denominated, disclosed to view all that is mean, poor, and beggarly, by no means corresponding with the expectations we had formed; the streets were narrow, dirty, and crowded with passengers or spectators, among whom were observed many of the "swinish multitude," which seemed not only to mix with great familiarity with their biped associates, but successfully to dispute their right of precedence on many occasions.

The new town is quite of a different description. The streets are spacious, houses handsome, and shops elegant. The quays are extensive and roomy, warehouses large, and every object indicates the presence of much business in the external and internal trade and commerce of the country, which, we understood, had within these few years been greatly increased.

Limerick, from the earliest settlement of the English in Ireland, was considered as one of the most important stations in that country, in point of strength and the facilities it possessed for trade.

The Shannon is a noble river: it derives its source from the mountains near Swadlingbar, passes through the Loughs of Allen and Ree, and thence through Limerick, to the great Western Ocean, a course of one hundred and ninety miles. The fall of its waters, in the distance of the first one hundred and twenty eight miles, is one hundred and fifty one feet. It is navigable from Limerick only to the sea, a distance of about sixty three miles; and near the city its banks are highly ornamented by residences of opulent persons. A communication by means of the "Grand Canal" will be effected between this city and Dublin as soon as the canal is finished, which still wants fourteen miles of cutting to complete this important work.

There are a number of respectable families settled in Limerick, which make it a place of very agreeable residence. The cathedral is a large building, and is kept very clean, though it is of inferior architecture. The public rooms do great credit to the town. The Custom House and new prison are sumptuous buildings. Much grain is exported from this place: thirty-six thousand barrels are at this time shipping for Spain.

Splendid equipages are no uncommon sight at Limerick: the motto on one of them made a forcible impression on my mind—"Live, and let live." Whether this carriage was the property of an Irish landholder, or a motto of one who was not, and intended as a satire on the existing state of things in the country, was more than I could determine.

Limerick is enviably situated, possessing great local advantages for trade, as well as the conveniences, the comforts, and luxuries, of life. The rent of the best houses is two hundred pounds a-year. Fuel is dear, which seems the only circumstance to prevent its being considered not only a pleasant, but an economical, place of residence. In Swinburn's hotel are united every comfort; it is under admirable regulations, and may rank with similar establishments of the kind in any country.

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GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

FORTY-SIXTH VOLUME.

LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1818.

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EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS,

Whose Deaths are recorded in this Volume.

END OF THE FORTY-SIXTH VOLUME

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